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Tuesday, August 26, 1969
Bhadra 4, 1891 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Eighth Session)

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, August 26, 1969/Bhadra 4, 1891 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

अनसूचित आदिम जातीय क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन के बारे में राज्यपालों के प्रतिवेदन

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*751. **श्री सूरज भान :**
श्री बृजभूषण लाल :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :
श्री समर गुह :

क्या **विधि तथा समाज-कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विभिन्न राज्यों के राज्यपालों ने राष्ट्रपति को जनवरी, 1969 तक अनुसूचित आदिम जातीय क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन के बारे में 1967–68 का ब्योरा प्रस्तुत नहीं किया था हालांकि संविधान के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत उनके लिए जून, 1968 तक ऐसा करना आवश्यक था और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निवारक कार्यवाही की गई है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MUTHYAL RAO): (a) The Constitution does not prescribe any time limit within which the Governors concerned are to submit their annual Report to the President. However, in April 1959, the State Governments were requested to furnish these Reports for the financial year in the month of June every year. The reports on the administration of Scheduled Areas for the year 1967-68 have so far been received from Governors of the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Orissa. Such reports are still awaited from the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.

(b) Attention of State Governments concerned has already been drawn to the delay in the submission of these Reports.

श्री सूरज भान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस के पेश्तर में सवाल पूछूं मैं मिनिस्टर साहब के उस जवाब की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं जिस में उन्होंने कहा है कि संविधान में ऐसी कोई समय-सीमा नहीं तय की गई है जिसके भीतर सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा राष्ट्रपति को अपनी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट पेश की जानी है तो मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान कांस्टीट्यूशन, शडयूल फिफथ, पेरा 3 की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं जिस में यह लिखा हुआ है :

"The Governor of each State having Scheduled Areas therein shall annually, or whenever so required by the President, make a report to the President ."

ऐनुवली उन्होंने लफ्ज कहा है लेकिन मिनिस्टर महोदय कहते हैं कि कोई टाइम-लिमिट नहीं है। मैं चाहूंगा कि मिनिस्टर

महोदय बाद में इसे जरा क्लरीफाई कर दें। अब मैं अपना सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं . .

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): It was answered that way. In the Question, you have asked "although it was essential to do so by June, 1968 under the provisions of the Constitution." The passage which the hon. member read out just now says that it should be done annually. So, the answer was given that no date has been fixed under the provisions of the Constitutions.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: The contention of the hon. Member is that the report is to be sent annually. It is raises a fundamental question. Now, according to the hon. Minister, the report for 1967-68 has not come from some States. It is already 1969. How is it that the annual report has not come yet?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member who put the Question is entitled to supplement it.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: It is not a supplementary; it is a clarification,

श्री सूरज भान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सन 1967–68 की रिपोर्ट की ही बात नहीं है। सन 1966–67 की रिपोर्ट भी अभी तक दो, तीन राज्यों से नहीं आई है। मैं आप के सामने शेडयूल्ड कास्टस ऐण्ड शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स कमिश्नर की सन 1964–65 की सिफारिशें जोकि सिर्फ तीन लाइनों में हैं, पढ़ कर सुनाना चाहता हूं।

"There has been regrettable negligence by most of the States in not submitting their reports even after four or five years. There will be no meaning in having a constitutional provision requesting the Governors to submit these reports to the President if it cannot be properly respected. It is, therefore, requested that the matter may be brought to the personal notice of the Governors concerned."

अब मैं पूछना चहाता हूं कि क्या कमिश्नर की उस सिफारिश पर अमल किया गया है अगर अमल नहीं किया गया है तो उस के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है, उस के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और अगर नहीं ली गई है तो क्या ली जायेगी ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: As I stated in answer to (a), the reports have not been received from Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. Therefore, these three States and the Governments of these States have failed in their duty to send those reports. With respect to those three States, we have been sending reminders from time to time. Several of them have been sent. For example, Rajasthan Government was reminded on 23rd December, 1968, 22nd January, 1969 and 9th June, 1969.

श्री सूरज भान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे सप्लीमेंटरी का जवाब उन्होंने बिलकुल नहीं दिया। मैं ने पूछा था कि क्या इस को गवर्नर्स के परसनल नोटिस में लाया गया था अगर नहीं लाया गया था तो उस के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है और उस के खिलाफ क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ? क्या उन के नोटिस में यह बात लाई गई है।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: These reminders have been sent . . .

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: What is the follow-up action after the reminders?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What is the action against the Governors?

SHRI UMANATH: Dismiss the Governors.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: If hon. Members but in before I complete my answers, it will be difficult for me to

answer questions. I said that these reports have not been sent. Then there was a pause. My pause showed that there was a comma there. I have not completed my statement. Before that, he raised another point. Reminders have been sent to them. But it is a fact that these reminders were sent to the Government and not to the Governor personally.

श्री सूरज भान : गवर्नर के परसनल नोटिस में लाया गया या नहीं यह मेरा सिम्पल क्वेश्चन है ?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to allow the same question in various shapes. Then he will again get up and ask it in a different language. No please.

श्री सूरज भान : दूसरा मेरा सप्लीमेंटरी यह है कि गवर्नर महोदय जो शपथ लेते हैं उसमें यह अल्फाज है :

"To the best of my ability I shall preserve, protect and defend the Constitution."

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि कांस्टीट्यूशन के इस प्राविजन को अमल में न लाते हुए क्या गवर्नर अपनी शपथ को नहीं तोड़ता है ? उनके सामने क्या यह बात आप लायेंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER: This is not relevant.

श्री रणजीत सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि इतने दिनों तक जो उदासीनता इन क्षेत्रों के प्रति बर्ती जा रही है और जिसका फायदा उठा कर तमाम विदेशी लोग आकर उनके साथ अत्याचार व अनाचार करके और लालच दिला कर इन बेचारों का धर्म परिवर्त्तन करते हैं तो जिस तरह से उड़ीसा और मध्यप्रदेश सरकार ने अपना कानून बना दिया है कि इस तरह से कोई नाजायज फायदा न उठा सके और यह धर्म परिवर्तन आदि न कर सके तो क्या केन्द्र भी कोई ऐसा कानून बनायेगा कि यह विदेशी पादरी आदि लोग नाजायज फायदा न उठा पायें, यदि उन के विचार में कोई ऐसी चीज है तो यह कब तक होगी ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: It is perhaps a good suggestion but it has nothing to do with this question.

SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Since there is delay by years, will the government think of the desirability of making a provision in the reminder to the Governors that if the reply is not received by a particular date it will be presumed that they have nothing to report.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not a supplementary.

दिल्ली के होटलों में अनैतिक कार्य के लिये लड़कियां सप्लाई करने वालों का गिरोह

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* 752. **श्री बलराज मधोक :**
श्री प० म० सईद :
श्री नारायण स्वरूप शर्मा :
श्री ज्ञा० सुन्दर लाल :

क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को विदित है कि दिल्ली के बड़े होटलों में अनैतिक कार्यों के लिये लड़कियां सप्लाई करने का कार्य बढ़ रहा है तथा इससे भ्रष्टाचार को प्रोत्साहन मिल रहा है ;

(ख) क्या इस अनैतिक पण्य को रोकने के लिये सरकार ने कोई उपाय किये हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) No authentic information is available.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: In view of the fact that all corruption, like water, flows from the upper level to the lower level and in view of the fact that in this country, particularly in this city, some of the high-ups are connected with this kind of racket, as was proved when the Leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party was elected and the photographs were published in a number of papers when she was seen . .

MR. SPEAKER: Let him put a straight question.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: This is very relevant to the question. I am not asking any irrelevant question. In the photographs that were published she was seen driving along with one of the big and notorious goondas of Delhi and so one cannot but hold this kind of opinion. In view of these facts may I know whether the Government has taken any steps to see that the high-ups and particularly, the Ministers, do not indulge in such kind of things and some kind of a code of conduct is laid down for them. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry I cannot allow it. Why do you use the question hour for such things?

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: It should not go on record; Sir. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Sir, I withdraw the name 'Ministers'. I say 'high-ups'. (*Interruptions*). Sir, you have no objection to my saying 'high-ups'?

MR. SPEAKER: He has withdrawn it.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: What steps have Government taken to see that the high-ups do not encourage such kind of rackets?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): It is Government's policy that this thing should not go on, and what Government has done is that under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act a Sub-Divisional Police Officer has been appointed for each area, and we find that in November, 1968 there was a pseudonymous complaint alleging immoral activity in one of the restaurants in Delhi. Secret inquiries were made by the Police and a watch was maintained and no such anti-social activity was noticed in that particular restaurant. During 1968, 40 cases were registered under the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act in which 135 persons were arrested and upto June 1969, 29 cases were registered in which 97 persons were arrested as against 17 cases registered in the corresponding period of 1968. Therefore, you see that with respect to the administration of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, regular and vigilant attempts are being made by the administration to check it. Whether high-ups are involved in it or not—I do not know.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Why do you allow such a silly question?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Is it a fact that of late in Delhi some posh restaurants and hotels are coming up—some of them are opened by big dignitaries—and such hotels have become hotbeds for such kind of activities and the Hippies who are coming to Delhi in large numbers . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: There are far more important things than this to discuss.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: ....the Hippies who are coming to this country . . . (*Interruptions*) I am really sorry that the people who know

how to play courtiers come and interrupt me.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: It is very bad.

हम लोग उन की काफी इज्जत करते है। वह बड़े सीनियर मेम्बर हैं, उन को शर्म नहीं आती ?

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please.

एक माननीय सदस्य : आप को शर्म नहीं आती ऐसा कहते हुए ?

श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले : आप उनकी वकालत करते है ?

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Randhir Singh, please don't interrupt unnecessarily. You are disturbing the whole House. Please don't do it. You are asking how this silly question was admitted. This is not a silly question. It is something very much connected with the social life of the city. How is it a silly question?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Is it a fact that of late some posh hotels have come up in Delhi and some of them have been opened by big dignitaries also, which has given them some respectability, and such restaurants have become dens of such activity?

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly ask the question.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: And the Hippies who are coming to Delhi are also in a way adding fuel to the fire. May I know what steps Government have taken to see that such restaurants with restricted admission are not made use of for such purposes?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: It is probably true that posh and good restaurants are coming up in large numbers, but as to whether there are activities of such type there, we have already answered that we have no authentic information.

SHRI TENNETI VISHWANATHAM: The Minister was good enough to say that quite a number of call girls were arrested. Has he instituted any inquiry or study as to the classes from which these call girls come? What has happened to them after they are released? What is the reclamation done by the Social Welfare Department?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: Those who are released are accommodated in the Nari Niketan, an institution where in such women and girls are sought to be rehabilitated. Regarding the social stratafrom which these women come, I have just now no information but if it is possible I will give you that information.

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY: May I know whether the hon. Member who has put the question says so on the basis of his personal experience or on the basis of information given to him by his political colleagues or personal friends or just on a hearsay basis? What is his reply, Sir?

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Can I reply, Sir? I have no personal knowledge. I know some of your top people have experience about such things I am talking about. (*Interruption*) Sir, he has put a question and he has got a reply.

MR. SPEAKER: Anybody who would have personal experience would not be able to tell in this House.

SHRI SONAVANE: Is it a fact that the licensing of restaurants of any type lies with the authority vested in the Corporation which can order the cancellation of such license, if need be, and that these authorities are run by the Jan Sangh party?

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. I do not allow that.

SHRI UMANATH: Sir, Are the Government aware of a new subterfuge that is being adopted to carry on this call-girl racketeering in the latest new posh hotels? They are

employing young girls to serve inside the rooms for the boarders. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't give this information to all the people.

SHRI UMANATH: Young girls are appointed to serve the boarders inside the rooms and many of the big business boarders, in their innocence, lay their hands on these young girls thinking that the girls are also part of the menu, and there are so many cases. I have no grudge against these young girls. They are in an unfortunate position. Because of poverty and unemployment they are compelled to submit to certain circumstances; but I think that the Government do not take these things seriously, especially because this system brought about a strike in the Claridge's Hotel recently, demanding that this system must be abolished. Therefore, Sir, I would like to know whether the Government considers this system of appointment of girl-bearers inside the rooms as proper. If not, what action is going to be taken to prohibit such employment inside the rooms for serving the boarders inside?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: Sir, frankly speaking, I have no information about these matters. I will accept this information and I will look into it.

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : दिल्ली में पोश लोकलिटीज में काफी ऐसी जगहें हैं जहां नंगी फिल्में और तस्वीरें दिखलाई जाती हैं और वहां पर सैकड़ों लोग जाते हैं। वहां पर लिकर भी सर्व होती है। बहुत से रेस्टोरेंटस ऐसे हैं जहां नियम बना हुआ है कि बरैर महिला के आप उन में एण्टर नहीं हो सकते। मैं इन का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, लेकिन नई दिल्ली में कई रेस्टोरेंटस ऐसे हैं जहां यह शर्तें लगाई जानी है कि अगर आप वहां जाना चाहते हैं तो आप के साथ महिला जरूर होनी चाहिये। नतीजा यह होता है कि बहुत से लड़के लड़कियां वहां जाते हैं और वहां पर सब तरह के गलत काम होते हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि जो इस तरह के होटल या रेस्टोरेंटस हैं उन पर चैक लगाने के लिये उन्होंने क्या विशेष कदम उठाए हैं ताकि इस तरह की गन्दगी दिल्ली में न हो ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: I have no information about this matter.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Lacky has written that prostitution is the safety-valve to society for poverty. This is a basic thing.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is his age?

SHRI LOBO PRABHU: My age has nothing to do with this fundamental question. I would like to know from the Ministry which is spending about Rs. 2½ crores on social welfare whether they have considered the question of providing accommodation to unmarried girls in suitable surroundings, because this lack of accommodation in proper surroundings is one reason why prostitution and girls going astray in the way my hon. friends have described arises.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a good suggestion.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Sometimes, the law-breakers are more intelligent than law-makers. In England there was a law passed in the sixties banning soliciting in the streets and making it a penal offence. Therefore, the offenders shifted their activities to the first floor of the buildings because it was prohibited only in the streets. I would like to know what definite action Government propose to take to put an end to the corruptions as alleged.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: It seems that all these Members have got experience and you can have their advice.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

Simplification of Out-dated and Complicated Laws.

*753. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are convinced of the fact that the country is overridden with too many laws which are out-dated and very complicated;

(b) if so, whether Government will consider to simplify them thus making them straight and more effective; and

(c) whether in this context, Government will take into account the useful recommendations and points raised in the seminar recently organised by the Central Bureau of Investigation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Law Commission is functioning with the object of simplification of laws.

(c) The various recommendations made by the seminar organised by the Central Bureau of Investigation will be examined by the Government on receipt of its Report.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: An honest, law-abiding and God-fearing citizen is today hopelessly lost in a labrynth. (*Interruptions*) I am cleaner than my hon. friends. I do not indulge in blackmailing. He is hopelessly lost in the labrynth of the increasing number of laws. The number of laws that we are passing here every year sometime makes one wonder whether the dictum 'Ignorance of law is no excuse' has not become a mockery because it is definitely very difficult to keep pace with the laws. Since the basic criminal laws of the country were framed over a hundred years ago and may social, political and economic changes have taken place in the country, will Government bring forward new amendments to the various laws formulating very realistic sentencing practices and treatment of offenders and also bring forward laws providing compensation to the victims of criminal offences?

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM: The Law Commission is examining all the laws which are in force in this country. The criminal laws are also under the serious examination of the Law Commission. Wherever the reports of the Law Commission have been received, they are being implemented. On the basis of the recommendations of the Law Commission, certain enactment and amendments to the Acts are being introduced from time to time. So far as the criminal law and penal law and the Criminal Procedure Code is concerned, the Law Commission is nearing the completion of the reports thereon. As soon as the report is received, suitable action will be taken in the light of the report of the Law Commission.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Have Government considered, and if not, will they consider bringing forward stricter laws for those involved in social crimes such as blackmarketing, forging of currency notes and current coins, manufacture of spurious drugs and adulteration of eatables etc? Will they go even to the extent of providing for penalties like seizure of property of those who are convicted as being guilty of these social offences?

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM: So far as the seminar referred to in the question is concerned, these aspects were not considered at that seminar, but if the hon. Member is going to propose that these legislations also should be considered, they will be considered in due course.

MR. SPEAKER: The question refers only to simplification of criminal laws.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : देश में गद्दारी सब से बड़ा जुर्म है। इंगलैण्ड और दूसरे देशों में, और रूस तक में भी उस की सजा मौत है। अंग्रेज के वक्त "टु वेज वार एगेंस्ट दि किंग" के लिए मौत की सजा मुकर्रर थी। लेकिन अब किंग भी नहीं रहा और अंग्रेज भी नहीं रहे। (व्यवधान) क्या मिनिस्टर साहब इस बात पर विचार करेंगे कि जिस तरह आ ई० पी० सी० की दफा 302 में फांसी की सजा मुकर्रर है, उसी तरह गद्दारी को पीनल आफेंस बनाने के लिए आई० पी० सी० में ऐसी दफात बनाई जायें, जिन के मुताबिक गद्दाराना कार्यवाही करने वाले को मौत की सजा दी जा सके।

श्री मु० यूनस सलीम : मैं ने अभी कहा है कि क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड और इण्डियन पीनल कोड के मुताल्लिक ला कमीशन गौर कर रहा है। अभी ला कमीशन मे रीकमेंडेशन्ज वसूल नहीं हुई हैं। जब उस की रीकमेंडेशन्ज वसूल होंगी, तो उन पर गौर किया जायेगा और उन में से जो काबिले-अमल होंगी, उन पर अमल किया जायेगा।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : जनता के लिए जो कानून बनाये जाते हैं, वे जनता की भाषा में हों, यह किसी भी जनतन्त्रीय देश के लिए बहुत आवश्यक है। हमारे देश में 1½ प्रतिशत लोग वे हैं, जो अंग्रेजी जानते हैं और बाकी के 98½ प्रतिशत लोग देशी भाषाओं में काम करते हैं। क्या सरकार इस विषय में कोई कदम उठा रही है कि जितने भी कानून हैं, वे सब जनता की भाषाओं में प्रकाशित हों, सरकार की ओर से जो राज-भाषा विषयी आयोग बनाया गया है उस के द्वारा कानूनों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद किया जाता है और गजेट में छपने के बाद वे प्रामाणिक माने जाते हैं। लेकिन नये कानूनों को फिर से ट्रांसलेट न करना पड़े और उन्हें फिर से गजेट में न छापना पड़े, क्या इस को दृष्टि में रख कर यह निर्णय लेने जा रही है कि पार्लियामेंट में सब कानून समान रूप से दोनों भाषाओं में आयें? इस सम्बन्ध में ला मिनिस्ट्री कहती है कि यह होम मिनिस्ट्री का काम है और होम मिनिस्ट्री कहती है कि इस बारे में ला मिनिस्ट्री निर्णय लेगी। विधि मंत्री श्री गोविन्द मेनन इस समय सदन में बैठे हुए हैं। क्या वह बतायेंगे कि इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक कर लिया जायेगा?

श्री मु० यूनस सलीम : जहां तक इस सवाल का ताल्लुक है, यह सवाल रेलिवेंट नहीं है लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्य.....

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय उप-मंत्री महोदय हर बात का जवाब बहुत लाइटली देते हैं। प्रश्न यह है कि जनता के लिए जो कानून बनाये जाते हैं क्या वे जनता की भाषाओं में न हों। उपमंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि यह रेलिवेंट नहीं है। यह क्या तरीका है जवाब देने का? वह हर बात को इतने लाइटली लेते हैं।

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): I welcome the suggestion made by my hon. friend. We are now simultaneously introducing Hindi translations of the Bills introduced in the House. So far as the other languages are concerned, we have machinery to translate all the Central Acts into the various Indian languages. Regarding State legislations, it is up to the State Governments to enact their laws in their State languages. I understand that there are at least some States where legislation is enacted in the language of the States concerned. I hope and trust that in due course of time, all our legislation will be in the languages of India.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: It is not enough to translate merely the

very voluminous and complicated laws into Hindi. What is very important for the common people is that the laws should be simplified. The present system of the laws enacted has been described as the most incomplicated. I could give the instance of the Income-tax law which is a great delight for the lawyers. It should be simplified. May I know what Government's position is in this regard? From the replies given by Government, I do not see any awareness of this problem of the need to simplify the laws. Is it not possible, for instance, to scrap the the whole thing and start *de novo* so that something that could be understood and something that would not be merely the delight of the lawyers could be enacted and thereby we could help the people?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: Speaking with particular reference to the Income-tax Act, the Act of 1922 having been found to be complicated, the Law Commission was requested to give a report regarding the revision of income-tax law, and a new income-tax Bill was introduced and passed in 1961. That is the Act now in force. But still there are complaints that the provisions of the Income-tax Act are complicated and ordinary people find it difficult to understand it.

SHRI RANGA: MPs do not understand it.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: I will be very happy if we can find a way out if particularly the I.T. Act which applies to most people—the provisions are now very strict and we should know what the law is—is made known to all concerned.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL: Personal law is more implicated. For instance, it was simplified by bringing in the Hindu Code Bills in respect of one community. In view of the changed conditions of society, do Government contemplate bringing forward a Social Code so that the outmoded personal law can be replaced by the Social Code governing all religious sections of society? Also in view of the large-scale evasion of sales tax and considerable harassment caused to the trading community, are Government thinking of imposing an excise duty at source to replace the sales tax laws in various States?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: Answering the second question first, I would say that sales tax is a State subject and this Government does not propose to do anything with respect to it because that would raise complaints from State Government.

Regarding personal laws, the Hindu Code Acts, four or five of them, are, according to me, not very complicated. They are simple. But the question is whether a Code could be enacted which will cover all the communities and religionists in India. We have been finding in this House that even with respect to the Hindu Code laws, there are demands that they should be enacted in one manner in Punjab, in another manner in Kerala and in a third manner in other places. Even with respect to the Hindu law, it has not been possible for Parliament to have a uniform code.

SHRI RANGA: We have a uniform Hindu code now.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: For example, with respect to partition, the law in force in Bengal is different from that in force in Madras and Andhra Pradesh. Dayabaga law is there and Mitakshara law is there. Regarding inheritance right as between daughters and sons, even in this House we have heard demands that daughters should not be given an equal share with sons. So this is a matter in which society also should move forward so that any legislation we pass here may not be felt as an imposition on the people.

MR. SPEAKER: The original question is a simple one asking for simplification of outdated laws. Now we have started branching off to sales tax

and other things. The hon. Minister has explained that the Law Commission is considering this matter.

SHRI S. KUNDU: The object of simplification, so far as I could understand it, is to let the common man understand the law. Once he does that, his faith in the democratic structure will be vindicated. I think the Law Commission suggested that there should be a digest of general laws, particularly the Constitution, translated into regional languages in a simplified manner. In how many States has this been done? Secondly, have laws dealing with social evils like dowry, untouchability etc. been translated into regional languages, made into digests and circulated so that people are educated about them?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: The Constitution has been translated into all the Indian languages as early as 1950. Now new editions will be brought out, that is our hope, during the course of this year. Many Central Acts, for instance the untouchability Act, I think, had been translated into Hindi and we have requested the State Governments to translate them into other regional languages. With respect to Central Acts the Ministry has promised to met the cost of translation and publication of the Central Acts in the respective languages. Regarding the publication of a digest, that has not been done. I think it is a suggestion which will be considered.

श्री बालमीकि चौधरी : गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा जितने विधेयक यहां उपस्थित किये जाते हैं उनका हिन्दी अनुवाद भी रखा जाता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या वह हिन्दी अनुवाद प्रमाणिक है या नहीं और अगर नहीं है तो क्यों नहीं है ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: The translations provided to Parliament are translations made by the OLC. ... (*Interruptions*)

श्री मधु लिमये : मैं कितनी ही बार खड़ा हुआ हूं । आप उधर से ही बुलाते जा रहे हैं । मुझे आप बुलाते ही नहीं हैं ।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: I presume that the translations supplied are genuine translations. There have been no complaints otherwise.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह सवाल पुराने आउट डेटिड लाज के बारे में है । मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि कंटोनमेंटस के बारे में एक बहुत पुराना कानून है । उसके अन्दर जो नियम बने हुए हैं उन नियमों में एक नियम यह भी था और इसकी ओर मैंने पहले भी ध्यान दिलाया था कि जो गोरी चमड़ी के लोग हैं उनके कपड़े कंटोनमेंट में अलग से धोये जायें और काली चमड़ी वाले जो हैं उनके अलग से धोये जायं । यह कानून स्वतंत्रता के बीस साल के बाद भी लागू है । मंत्री महोदय ने आश्वासन दिया था कि नया कानून इसके बारे में बनाया जाएगा । इसको एक डेढ़ साल हो गया है । मैं व्यापक सवाल पूछना चाहता हूं । इस तरह के जो कानून हैं, जो भारत की स्वतन्त्रता पर लांछन की तरह हैं, उनको हटाने के लिए तथा नए कानून बनाने के लिए इतना समय क्यों लगा है ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: I shall take note of the suggestion.

Bill for Abolition of West Bengal Legislative Council

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*755. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:
SHRI RABI RAY:

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he gave an assurance in the Budget Session this year that Government would secure passage of the West Bengal Legislative Council (Abolition) Bill during that Session;

(b) if so, the reasons for his failure to secure passage of the Bill, as passed by Lok Sabha, in the Rajya Sabha during its last Session which ended in May, 1969; and

(c) whether there was any understanding between Government and the Communist Members on the issue of sabotaging the Bill based on the unanimous Resolution of the West Bengal Assembly and passed by Lok Sabha?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 13th May, 1969, and passed by that House on the 16th May, 1969. Notice of motion for consideration and passing of the Bill in the Rajya Sabha was issued on the same day. The item was not included in the list of business in the Rajya Sabha presumably due to other pressing business.

(c) No, Sir.

श्री मधु लिमये : श्री गोविन्द मनन से मैंने सवाल पूछा था कि पश्चिम बंगाल विधान सभा ने सर्वसम्मति से जो प्रस्ताव पास किया है क्या उसके ऊपर जो बिल आधारित है उसको इसी सत्र में आप पारित करें इसके लिये नियमों में भी ढिलाई बरती गई थी। उस वक्त उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया था कि हां इसी सत्र में इस विधेयक को पारित किया जाएगा । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि राज्य सभा की जो कार्य सूची थी उस कार्य सूची में इस विधेयक का समावेश करने के लिए कानून मंत्री ने और संसद कार्य मंत्री ने क्या प्रयास किया था और इस बारे में उनको सफलता क्यों नहीं मिली ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): I did state in this House and I have no objection to take it as a promise, that it would be passed in that very session in Parliament. As the House knows impossibility of performance is a good answer to every breach of promise. I was not able to get it passed in the Rajya Sabha for want of time.

श्री मधु लिमये : इन्होंने मेरे प्रश्न के तीसरे हिस्से का नकारात्मक जवाब दिया है। लेकिन कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के सदस्यों से मुझे पता चला है कि एक कम्युनिस्ट नेता के बीच में और आपके बीच में बात हुई जिसके फल स्वरूप पिछले सत्र में यह विधेयक राज्य सभा में पास नहीं हो पाया। यह कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के लोगों ने खुद मुझ से कहा कि उस नेता के काम से हमारी पार्टी का नाम ख्वाहमख्वाह बदनाम होता है ।

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: I want to state it very clearly—I want to make it very clear—that what he said is an unmixed lie. I would not like to use a strong language. This is a statement without any basis.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जरूरत पड़ने पर नाम भी आयेगा । मेरे पास नाम हैं उन लोगों के । लेकिन मैं सवाल का जवाब चाहता हूं कि क्या इस तरह से कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी और.....(व्यवधान)... में दक्षिण पंथी कम्युनिस्टों की बात कर रहा हूं। क्या उनके नेता से कोई आप की बातचीत हुई थी और इसलिए आपने इस बिल का समावेश नहीं किया?..(व्यवधान)...आप हीरेन्द्र मुखर्जी से ही पूछ लीजिएगा, मुझ से क्यों पूछना चाहते हैं ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: Sir, I refute the suggestion. I have had no talks with any Member of the communist party or any other party in the matter of postponing the consideration of this legislation. On the other hand, I gave notice of the Bill and waited in the Rajya Sabha thinking that it would come up. It did not come up. (*Interruption*).

SHRI NATH PAI: Sir, the House must be protected against unmixed lies; they go on bandying about unmixed lies Either .he is in the dock or the hon. Member is in the dock, because Mr. Nair says that what Mr. Madhu Limaye said in this House is not only a lie but an unmixed lie. I think you are called upon to help us.

MR. SPEAKER: I gave a standing direction the other day in this House that wherever the word "lie" is uttered, it is automatically expunged. I hope the hon. Member who is also in the Panel of Chairman will have the same difficulty when he sits here in the Chair. (*Interruption*).

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने तो कोई एतराज किया नहीं । उनको कहने दीजिए । जो सत्य है वह तो छिपेगा नहीं ।

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: I used a milder term. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: Please resume your seat. Mr. Nair is a Member on the Panel of Chairman. He will have to perform this unpleasant duty when he is in the Chair.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: That is why I said it is a statement without any basis. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: You withdraw it.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: I withdraw it. (*Interruption*).

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Shri Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Now that the West Bengal Government and the Punjab Government have taken a decision to abolish—

MR. SPEAKER: It does not concern Punjab; it concerns Bengal.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am coming to West Bengal. After the decision taken by the West Bengal Government to abolish the Upper House in respect of which a Bill was passed here in this House and pending in the other House, I would like to know whether the Government of India is also thinking of abolishing the Rajya Sabha, the Upper House of Parliament, which, according to us, is a superfluous body.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is not relevant.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Whether they are thinking in that line or not; let them reply to it, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order. Shri Narayana Rao.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: So far as the answer of the hon. Law Minister is concerned, I am prepared to accept whatever he has stated, but it is true that he has taken care to see that the matter has been included in the agenda of the Rajya Sabha, but, if you look at the background of the entire history—

MR. SPEAKER: Please put the question.

SHRI K. NARAYAN RAO: I am coming to the question. One has to presume that something has transpired somewhere regarding this. When this particular matter was moved, when Shri Jyotirmoy Basu brought up—

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to ask you to sit down if you do not ask the question straight.

SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: The honeymoon is over!

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: How could a question be put straightaway without giving the backgruond, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: Ask a straight question: no introduction, no preface.

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO: I am not saying anything outside the purview of the question. Let me put the question. In view of the fact that the rules were waived to push forward this Bill in this House and yet this measure was not passed by the Rajya Sabha and no protest was made by the Communist Party of West Bengal, may I know who has come from the Communist Party of West Bengal to meet the Government of India, not the Minister as such?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: I am not aware of any such move made by either the Communist Party or the West Bengal Government to delay the passing of the Bill.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: May I know whether it is a fact that a piece of news was published in *Hindustan Standard* and *Amrit Bazar Patrika*, Calcutta, on the day on which the Bill was to have been passed by Rajya Sabha and was not passed, that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs of West Bengal, Shri Jatin Chakravarty, alleged that on the intervention of a Communist Member the Government postponed that measure. Now the Minister has come forward with the statement that there was no consultation with the Communist Party. Then, when such a report was given by a Minister of West Bengal Government, why was it not contradicted?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: I am not aware of any arrangement between me, the mover of the Bill, and the Communist Party in Rajya Sabha regarding....

श्री मधु लिमये : संसद् कार्य मंत्री, आप नहीं ।

श्री गोविन्द मेनन : संसद् कार्य मंत्री वेस्ट बंगाल का ।

श्री मधु लिमये : नहीं, नहीं, रघुरमैय्या साहब । उनमें बात हुई कम्युनिस्ट नेता की ।

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: So far as I am concerned, it was not passed in that session for want of time.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: My question has not been answered. Why was the statement of Shri Jatin Chakravarty, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs of West Bengal Government, not contradicted when it appeared in the papers?

MR. SPEAKER: Every such statement cannot be contradicted.

Supply of Steel Items to Iranian and Burmese Railways

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*756. SHRI MEETHA LAL MEENA:
SHRI R. K. AMIN:
SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN:
SHRI M. AJMAL KHAN:
SHRI D. R. PARMAR:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have received orders from Iranian and Burmese Railways for the supply of various steel items;

(b) whether for want of fish plates, Government are likely to lose these orders;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange involved in this offer; and

(d) whether any efforts are being made to procure the necessary items so as to supply finished goods required by the Iranian and Burmese Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND

HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

According to our information an Indian exporter had booked an order in February, 1969 for supply of about 78,000 tonnes of rails and some quantity of track materials to a total value of about Rs. 7 crores, to the Burmese Railways. One of the manufacturers of track accessories had initially some difficulty in getting steel billets of the requisite quality. This difficulty has since been overcome and arrangements have been made for providing billets of the required quality to this manufacturer. It is understood that about 700 tonnes of track accessories ordered on this manufacturer were to be supplied to the Burmese Railways by the middle of June, 1969, but the supplies were not made. Apparently, the exporter has obtained an extension of time for making supplies.

2. It is understood that orders for track accessories have been placed by the Iranian State Railways on two Indian fabricators. There was at first some delay in the supply of billets to one of these fabricators on account of his delay in completing financial arrangements. It is understood that there is at present no difficulty in this regard.

श्री मीठा लाल मीना : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह की इस्पात की बनी हुई रेल की लाइनें या रेल के डिब्बे वगैरह का सौदा रशिया से भी हो रहा है लेकिन रशिया से अभी तक बातचीत चल रही है । यह करीब करीब निश्चित है कि रशिया को यह सप्लाईज नहीं हो सकेगी क्यों कि वह अपने बेकार हवाई जहाज देना चाहता है और इसके अतिरिक्त वह पैसे भी कम देना चाहता है और विशेष इस्पात भी अपने सामान में लगवाना चाहता है तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप बर्मा और ईरान को पहले सप्लाई करने के बारे में सोचेंगे जिससे आप विदेशी मुद्रा शीघ्र कमा सकें ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : रूस का तो इस सवाल से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है । बर्मा और ईरान में रेल की कुछ पटरियां वगैरह भेजने का कांट्रैक्ट कुछ प्राइवेट बाड़ीज ने किया है बर्मी रेलवे और ईरानी रेलवे के लिए, वह पूरा होगा, ऐसी हमें उम्मीद है ।

श्री मीठा लाल मीना : ईरान और बर्मा को जो महज रशिया को सप्लाई करने की वजह से ढील दी जा रही है इस ढील देने से सरकार को क्या फायदा है ? इससे काफी विदेशी मुद्रा का दिनों दिन नुकसान होता जा रहा है । इसमें यह नहीं है कि केवल भारत ही सप्लाई कर सकता है, और देश भी सप्लाई कर सकते हैं , तो इसके बारे में प्रथम आपको यह सोचना चाहिए कि जल्द से जल्द जो आर्डर हमको मिला है उसको सप्लाई किया जाये । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि इसमें जितनी देर की जा रही है उससे विदेशी मुद्रा का कितना नुकसान हो रहा है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : इस में देर नहीं की जा रही है और रूस को जो रेल सप्लाई का सवाल आपने उठाया उससे कोई इसका सम्बन्ध नहीं है । रूस के लिए रेल सप्लाई भिलाई से और टाटा वगैरह से होती है, इंटीग्रेटेड प्लान से होती है । यह दूसरी चीज है, इसमें री-रोलर्स जिसको रोल करते हैं, वह सप्लाई करता है और प्राइवेट बाड़ीज ईरान और बर्मा को सप्लाई कर रही हैं । दो अलग अलग मसलों को आप मिला रहे हैं ।

श्री मीठा लाल मीना : देर का क्या कारण है ?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Amin . . Absent. Shri Zulfiquar Ali Khan . . Absent. Shri Ajmal Khan . . Absent. Shri D. R. Parmar . . Absent.

Next Question. Shrimati Savitri Shyam . . Absent. Shri Lakkappa . . Absent. Shri Behera . . Absent. Shri Beni Shanker Sharma .. Absent. Shri S. M. Krishna . . Absent.

Next question. Shri Singh Deo . . Absent. Shri G. C. Naik .. Absent. Shri Xavier . . Absent. Shri Mohamed Imam . . Absent. Shri P. K. Deo . . Absent. Shri N. K. Somani . . Absent.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Sir, today we have done eight questions.

MR. SPEAKER: It is almost record-breaking today.

SHRI NATH PAI: Please mark the names of these hon. Members, and questions submitted by them in future should not be admitted because this is a great disadvantage to the rest of the House. If they have questions standing in their names, they should be present in the House.

Funds for Harijan Welfare in Delhi

*759. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI:

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the allotment of funds for the Harijan Welfare to the Union Territory of Delhi from 1965-66 to 1968-69 year-wise; and

(b) the year-wise amount lapsed as un-utilized?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI GOVINDA MENON): (a) and (b). The details are as follows:—

Year	Funds allotted	Amount lapsed as un-utilized
	(Rs. in	lakhs)
1965-66	4·800	0·805
1966-67	3·900	0·126
1967-68	3·366	0·677
1968-69	3·605	Nil.

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो विवरण अभी मंत्री महोदय ने दिया, इससे पता लगता है कि 1967–68 तक जो भी ग्रान्ट हरिजन कल्याण के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दी, उसका पूरा उपयोग नहीं हुआ । मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या 1967–68 के बाद दिल्ली प्रशासन ने हरिजन उत्थान के लिये कुछ स्कीमें आपको भेजीं, परन्तु सोशल वेलफेयर मिनस्ट्री ने उनको ग्रान्ट नहीं दी ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: I am not sure why these lapses took place. We had allotted the funds but I find that the amounts unutilised are not very significant.

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : 1967–68 के बाद आज तक एक साल में दिल्ली प्रशासन का एक भी रुपया इस मद में लैप्स नहीं हुआ—क्या यह सत्य है ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: Yes, in the year 1968-69 there have been no unutilised funds.

श्री राम स्वरूप विद्यार्थी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने स्वीकार किया है कि जनसंघ प्रशासन के आने के बाद से आज तक हरिजन कल्याण के लिये जितना रुपया केन्द्रीय सरकार से मिला, वह सारा का सारा खर्च हुआ । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन को

ओर से कोई स्कीम हरिजन उत्थान के लिये आपके पास आई, जिनको सोशल मिनिस्ट्री ने रिजेक्ट कर दिया और ग्रान्ट नहीं दी ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: I want notice on that matter.

श्री राम चरन : दिल्ली में जो हरिजन या आदिवासी संस्थायें हैं, जिनको सोशल वेलफेयर डिपार्टमेन्ट की ओर से पिछले 20-22 सालों से लाखों की तादाद में फण्ड मिलता है—क्या उनके सम्बन्ध में आपके पास कोई शिकायतें आई हैं कि इनका रुपया हरिजन कल्याण के लिये खर्च न हो कर राजनीतिक कार्यों पर खर्च किया गया, जैसे हरिजन सेवक संघ, डिप्रेस्ड क्लासेज लीग, स्वीपर वेलफेयर संघ तथा आदिम जाति सेवक संघ हैं, इनका अधिकतर पैसा राजनीतिक कार्यों पर खर्च किया गया है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ऐसी संस्थाओं को पैसा देना बन्द करेगी ताकि वह पैसा राजनीतिक मामलों पर खर्च न हो ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह दिल्ली प्रशासन का प्रश्न है, इस में आपका प्रश्न नहीं आता ।

श्री राम चरन : मैं भी यही जानना चाहता हूं कि राजनीतिक संघों को फण्ड क्यों दिया जाता है ?

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्ता : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि 1967-68 तक तथा उससे पहले तीन सालों में 25 परसेन्ट रुपया खर्च नहीं हुआ, जो कि काफी बड़ा एमाउन्ट है । उन तीन सालों में वहां पर कांग्रेस का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन रहा है, लेकिन 1968-69 में जब से जनसंघ का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन आया, जनसंघ ने सारा रुपया हरिजन कल्याण के लिये खर्च किया । मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि जो सरकार अपने आपको हरिजनों का हितकारी कहती है, उसने कौन कौन सी स्कीमें थी, जिनके लिये आपने रुपया रखा, लेकिन उसने खर्च नहीं किया और वह रुपया लैप्स हो गया ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: The amounts unutilised in the previous years, as I said, are not very significantly large amounts. I would not like to give a political turn to it....

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: What are the schemes which have not been implemented. I want to have that information. I want you to give the names of the schemes which have not been implemented.

MR. SPEAKER: That will be a very long reply.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: It is a very long statement.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: I want to know at least the names of major schemes. I want to highlight that this Government is responsible for not spending anything for Harijans though they talk of Harijan welfare and all that. I want to know the names of schemes which have not been implemented. This is very important.

MR. SPEAKER: He can lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: Yes; I will lay it on the Table of the House.

श्री तुलशी दास जाधव : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हरिजन कल्याण के लिये जो फण्ड निकाला जाता है, वह सोशल इंस्टीच्यूशन्ज के द्वारा खर्च होता है, लेकिन कई जगहों पर आपके कानूनों में और छोटे-छोटे रेग्यूलेशन्ज में इतनी दिक्कत होती है कि उन संस्थाओं को वह फण्ड वक्त पर नहीं मिल पाता है और वह रकम लैप्स हो जाती है । क्या आप अपने अधिकारियों को कुछ ऐसा इशारा देंगे कि वे अपने रेग्यूलेशन्ज तथा रीतियों को सरल बनायें, जिससे इन संस्थाओं को फण्ड प्राप्त करने में दिक्कत न हो ?

SHRI GOVINDA MENON: This Quesiton is with respect to the allotment of funds to the Union Territory of Delhi. Regarding the other matter, if a separate question is put, I will give the answer.

Visit by Kerala Industries Minister to Japan

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*760. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK:
SHRI D. AMAT:
SHRI R. V. NAIK:
SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Industries Minister had recently visited Japan and had submitted a report to the State Government and the Central Government regardnig collaboration made by several Japanese Industries;

(b) if so, whether Government have received any report from the State Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government of India have themselves examined the report of the Kerala Industries Minister; and

(d) whether any action is being taken on the various recommendations made in the report?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BHANU PRAKASH SINGH): (a) So far as Central Government is aware, the Industries Minister, Kerala, had visited Japan to explore the possibilities of obtaining Japanese collaboration in setting up industries in Kerala. It is understood that he submitted a report to the Kerala State Government. No report appears to have been submitted by him to the Central Government.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK: I want to know whether, before the trip was made by the Kerala Minister to Japan, the Central Government was consulted with regard to the visit in this connection and also in the matter of Japanese collaboration that he wanted to discuss, whether the Central Government was kept aware of it before he actually made the trip to Japan.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): So far as the quesiton of collaboraton is concerned, we are not aware if during this visit any agreement with regard to Japanese collaboration was entered into by the Minister. As already pointed out, he went to Japan, had some discussion and, after his return, he submitted a report to the State Government. We are not aware as to what was the report submitted by him.

SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK: I want to know whether, previously, an intimation was given to the Central Government with regard to his visit to Japan and whether the Central Government agreed to that.

SHRI F. A. AHMED: He went there with the approval of the State Government. We did not raise any objection.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Breaches in the Embankment of the keleghye River

SNQ. 10. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the embankment of the Keleghye river has been breached by recent heavy rains;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to deal with the flood threats in this area permanently;

(c) whether the people of the Dubda basin area have started massive agitation for the implementation of Government's promise for Dubda basin drainage scheme; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The Government of West Bengal have reported that there had been no breach anywhere on the embankment on the river Keleghye so far. There were, however, a few slips in the riverside slopes of embankment, some of which have already been repaired and works on other sites are in progress.

(b) The State Government have prepared a scheme for the resuscitation of the Keleghye river at an estimated cost of Rs. 226 lakhs and the scheme has also been recommended by the Technical Advisory Committee of the Planning Commission. The Government of India have since agreed to give a loan assistance of Rs. 94 lakhs to the Government of West Bengal during the current financial year for desilting of Keleghye. Work on this scheme will be taken up during the current year.

(c) It has been reported by the State Government that there was a demonstration at Contai on the 26th of June, 1969, demanding immediate execution of Dubda Basin Drainage Scheme. A *hartal* was also observed at Egra on the 22nd July in this connection.

(d) The Government of West Bengal have prepared the Dubda Basin Drainage Scheme estimated to cost Rs. 268 lakhs. The scheme has since been recommended by the Technical Advisory Committee. The State Government have, however, intimated that it will not be possible to implement the scheme unless Central assistance outside the plan is provided by the Government of India owing to paucity of financial resources of the State Government.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This question relates to my unfortunate constituency which suffers every year from the devastation of floods. Last year the Prime Minister and the Irrigation Minister visited Contai at the time of serious floods and at that time we tried to impress upon the Government that, instead of giving relief to the people who suffer every year, Government should undertake certain permanent meausres for flood control. We tried to impress upon the Government that if permanent flood control measures were taken, nearly 2 lakhs metric tonnes of additional food could be produced in that area and that will go a long way towards self-sufficiency in food production in West Bengal. But, unfortunately, the promises that were made by the Prime Minister and the Irrigation Minister have not been fulfilled and as a result, there had been a massive demonstration movement going on in that area. On 26th June, nearly 10,000 people had demonstrated before the SDO and nearly 100 people including their local M.P. undertook a 24-hour fast. Recently there had been a *gundh* and they are going to have a massive Satyagraha movement within a month unless the promises made by the Prime Minister and the Irrigation Minister are fulfilled.

In this background, I want to know whether, according to the promises made by the Prime Minister and the Irrigation Minister, the former Governor of West Bengal prepared flood control drainage schemes like Dubda Basin Drainage Scheme, Barachouka Basin Drainage Scheme, Contai Basin Drainage Scheme, Keleghye Drainage Scheme and Subarnarekha Embank-

ment Scheme and necessary approvals by different technical committees were given and recommended for inclusion in the Fourth State Plan, and if so, whether the National Development Council recommended Rs. 25 crores of Central assistance for the flood control and drainage measures in the State's Fourth Plan, and if so, whether a part of the recommended Central assistance should be earmarked for these schemes and if so, how much and if not, the reasons therefor?

DR. K. L. RAO: The hon. Member has very ably presented the facts of flood damage in Midnapore District. I had inspected that area last year and we had drawn up schemes worth Rs. 7½ crores. If those projects are done, the District will be fairly free from the flood damage. Now the question is with regard to Dubda Basin and other schemes. They have been approved by the Technical Advisory Committee. The question is one of finding finances. All these projects are in the State Plan. The West Bengal Government pleads that they do not have sufficient money to take up those projects. That is where the whole trouble lies. Even so, for the Kelghye project which is one of the important projects of the Midnapore District, the Government of India has given recently nearly Rs. 94 lakhs outside the State Plan. So, from time to time, the Government tries to help, but essentially it is for the Bengal Government to find the funds within the State Plan.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: May I know whether it is a fact that the former Governor of West Bengal, Shri Dharma Vira, ordered working out the Dubda Basin Scheme and in doing so, he ordered starting preliminary works like land survey, land acquisition, soil testing, and so on and if so, why those works have been suspended, and whether Government will sympathetically consider providing additional Central assistance for that scheme?

DR. K. L. RAO: Yes, Sir. I understand that the Governor of West Bengal has visited the area and has ordered that the project be taken up. That is quite true. I also feel that it is a very important project and it should be taken up. But the only question is one of finding the finance for that. I think in view of the fact that the Governor has committed himself, the Bengal Government would find the funds. I will also try for some additional assistance from the centre.

श्री क० ना० तिवारी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसे बंगाल में केलेघई रिवर है वैसे ही बिहार में सीकरहना रिवर है, हर साल इस रिवर की बाढ़ में सैकड़ों गांव कट जाते हैं तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की जो पालिसी बंगाल के सिलसिले में है . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बाढ़ के ऊपर डिबेट रखी गई है उसमें आप इस तरह के सवाल पूछ सकेंगे । इस वक्त ऐसे सवाल नहीं पूछ सकते हैं . .

SHRI S. KUNDU: Perhaps you are not aware, Sir, that my constituency and Prof. Samar Guha's constituency are contiguous constituencies. We are neighbours. The hon. Minister also knows that in the Subarnarekha river both the Bengal and Orissa Government have tried to put up double embankment there. I have been agitating about this ever since I came to the Parliament. Last time the Minister was good enough to assure us that he was going to push through this double embankment scheme. Sir, every year due to floods in the river large number of people are affected and nothing so far has been done. I want to ask precisely where is this scheme now at the moment. Are the Government prepared to give some money out of the State plan expenditure and see that within a year it is going to make this scheme a success?

DR. K. L. RAO: It is true that the hon. Member is very much concerned about the Subarnarekha embankment. But the main difficulty is one of finding the necessary finance. I appreciate, the hon. Member has been asking this for a long time and the flood damage in Subarnarekha is really very great. I will try to see what can be done. I will try to contact both the States to see that something is done by them. The money cannot come from the Centre outside the State plan. Anyway I will try to look into the problem.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: The Central Government had consultations both with the Orissa Government and the Government of West Bengal and the hon. Minister also took some interest to see that the floods in the Subarnarekha river are controlled by both the States with the help of the Centre. Has any scheme been formulated in the last few months and was it properly examined by experts of the Government of India so that it really helps in checking and preventing floods in the lower regions of the district of Balasore.

Secondly, I would like to draw your attention also that in the last few days only questions about floods in the Ganga and Jumna are coming up. Eight districts in Orissa have been seriously affected by floods but no question has come up. Whenever a question is given, it is not being allowed.

MR. SPEAKER: How can I help it?

श्री मीठा लाल मीना : अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन हुए लेकिन राजस्थान में जो बाढ़ आई उसके लिए एक पैसा भी नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मंत्री महोदय से मेरा निवेदन है कि राजस्थान की तरफ भी सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए।

श्री मोलहु प्रसाद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि केलघई नदी के अलावा भी क्या कोई और नदियों में बाढ़ आई हुई है? यदि हां, तो उसका क्या विवरण है?

DR. K. L. RAO: I laid a statement on the Table of the House yesterday regarding the floods in the country. Here the question is different. The river is silted up and water is spreading on the lands. That is why we are trying to excavate the river bed and remove the silt. We are trying to do that.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

शराब की खपत

*754. **श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल :**
श्री ओंकार सिंह :
श्री शारदा नन्द :

क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत में शराब की खपत दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ती जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसकी 1950 में हुई खपत और आज की खपत का तुलनात्मक ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार के पूर्ण प्रयत्नों के बावजूद शराब अवैध रूप से बनाई और बेची जाती है तथा खराब किस्म की शराब के कारण सैकड़ों व्यक्ति मर गये है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार इस समस्या पर पुनर्विचार करेगी ; और

(ङ) सरकार की दृष्टि में इस समस्या का स्थायी समाधान क्या है ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री [डा० (श्रीमती) फूलरेणु गुह] : (क) से (ग) : ऐसा निष्कर्ष निकालने के लिए कोई आधार-सामग्री नहीं है।

(घ) और (ङ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Shortage of X-Ray Films

*757. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI BAIDHAR BEHERA:
SHRI BENI SHANKAR SHARMA:
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a big shortage of X-Ray films in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to improve the position?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Due to increased demand, instances of shortages of X-Ray Films have come to Government's notice. Indigenous production is, therefore, being supplemented by imports. Government have also taken in hand the question of stepping up indigenous production.

Supply of Machinery to Bokaro Steel Plant

*758. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:
SHRI G. C. NAIK:
SHRI S. XAVIER:
SHRI J. MOHAMMED IMAM:
SHRI P. K. DEO:
SHRI N. K. SOMANI:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been inordinate delays in the supply of machinery to the Bokaro Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the causes of such delays; and

(c) the action, if any, being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) There have been some delays in the supplies of equipment to the Bokaro Steel Plant.

(b) Such delays have taken place on account of a variety of reasons. These include the time taken in the receipt and processing of drawings, shortage of special quality steel plates necessitating their import, time taken for import of components for the more sophisticated, types of machinery, and delays in supplies on account of capacities being heavily booked as in the case of refractory bricks supplied by manufacturers.

(c) The system for review of progress of manufacture and supply of equipment at Bokaro has been reviewed and strengthened. At frequent intervals meetings are held to locate and remove any bottlenecks which have occurred and are likely to occur. Coordination meetings with the participation of all concerned agencies, including Soviet experts, suppliers of equipment and Indian consultants, are also held periodically to ensure timely supplies in accordance with the construction schedule.

Uniform Cement Price

*761. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cement Units in Southern Zone have

opposed the move to fix a uniform price of cement;

(b) whether any protest in this behalf has been sent to Government by the units in Southern Zone;

(c) whether units in other States have also opposed this move; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) No, Sir. A uniform ex-works price of Rs. 100 per tonne is already in operation from 16th April, 1969.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Foreign Experts in Steel Plants

*762. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign experts and their annual costs separately for each Steel Plant in the public sector and private sector;

(b) the average rates of pay without reference to the categories, in each of the Plants; and

(c) the programme for training Indians to replace the foreign experts and when the replacement is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) The number of foreign technicians and annual expenditure thereon for steel plants in the Public and Private Sector are indicated below:—

Hindustan Steel Ltd.	No. of foreign technicians on Operation/ Maintenance as on 31-12-68	Expenditure during 1968-69
1. Bhilai Steel Plant	43	Rs. 27.30 lakhs
2. Durgapur Steel Plant	2	Rs. 1·57 lakhs
3. Rourkela Steel Plant	81	Rs. 118.51 lakhs

There are at present no foreign technicians in the Tata Iron and Steel Company.

There are at present seven foreign experts in the Indian Iron and Steel Co. and their total annual cost comes to Rs. 6,94,000.

(b) The average rate of pay on the basis of an employee in each category works out as under:

Bhilai Steel Plant	Rs. 4102 p.m.
Rourkela Steel Plant	Rs. 9016 p.m.
Durgapur Steel Plant	Rs. 10,000 p.m.
Indian Iron & Steel Co.	Rs. 6,096 p.m.

(c) There is a regular system of placing under-studies to all foreign technicians/specialists in the Steel Plants under Hindustan Steel. Most of the technicians are presently employed in connection with the Operation and Maintenance of the expansion units of the Plants. It is expected that with stabilised production in the new units in the next one or two years, it would not be necessary to have more than a very small number of experts for some critical positions. As regards Indian Iron and Steel Co., three of the seven foreign experts are likely to retire by 1973.

सीमेंट के मूल्य और वितरण पर से नियंत्रण हटाया जाना

*763. **श्री रघवीर सिंह शास्त्री :**
श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी :

क्या **औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने जनवरी, 1970 से सीमेन्ट के मूल्यों और वितरण पर से सब

प्रकार से नियंत्रण वापिस लेने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1966 में हुए सीमेन्ट के विनियंत्रण के परिणामों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस प्रकार का निर्णय लिए जाने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में उपभोक्ताओं की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

विवरण

सीमेंट के मूल्य तथा वितरण पर किसी न किसी रूप में, औपचारिक अथवा अनौपचारिक कन्ट्रोल 1942 से रहा है । अगस्त, 1955 से उस समय के प्रधान मंत्री ने संसद् में कहा था कि भारत सरकार ने सिद्धान्त रूप में यह निर्णय किया है कि सरकार के लिए आवश्यक सीमेंट के परिणाम को छोड़कर अन्य सभी से कन्ट्रोल हटा लिया जाना चाहिए । सीमेंट के मूल्य तथा वितरण से औपचारिक रूप से कन्ट्रोल 1 जनवरी, 1966 को हटा लिया गया था ।

2. फिर भी, नियंत्रण की लम्बी अवधि से अनियंत्रण में प्रवेश करते हुए सीमेंट की सुचारु व्यवस्था करने के उद्देश्य से उद्योग से उद्योग ने स्वविनियमन तथा अनौपचारिक कन्ट्रोल लगाना स्वीकार किया और सीमेंट के वितरण के विनियमन तथा सरकार द्वारा समय-समय पर निर्धारित सीमेंट के रेल भाड़ा सहित मूल्य को बनाए रखने के लिए केन्द्रीय आवंटन तथा समन्वय संगठन नामक एक केन्द्रीय संगठन की स्थापना की । 1967 के अन्त में सरकार ने केन्द्रीय आवंटन तथा समन्वय संगठन के कार्य को असन्तोषजनक पाया, अतः इसके स्थान पर सरकार द्वारा नियंत्रित ऐसे अधिकरण की स्थापना करने का निर्णय किया जो सीमेंट के वितरण का प्रभारी हो । सीमेंट नियंत्रण आदेश, 1967 जिसके द्वारा सीमेंट के वितरण मूल्य तथा वितरण पर पुनः नियंत्रण लगा दिया गया है, को 1जनवरी, 1968 से लागू किया गया है । इस आदेश के उपबन्धों के अनुसार भूतपूर्व केन्द्रीय आवंटन तथा समन्वय संगठन के सभी कार्यों को सरकार के एक अधिकारी ने सम्भाल लिया है जिसका पद नाम सीमेंट नियंत्रक है ।

3. कहा गया है कि भाड़ा समीकरण तथा समान बिक्री मूल्य के विचार से सीमेंट उद्योग की स्थापना तथा विकास में असंतुलन आया है । यह भी कहा गया है कि भाड़े की रकम को इकट्ठा करना इस समस्या को और जटिल करता है अतः इस व्यवस्था को समाप्त किया जाय और मूल्य को वास्तविक उत्पादन लागत के अनुसार तय होने दिया जाए ।

4. इस व्यवस्था के गुणावगुणों को देखते हुए कि कुछ समय के लिए उस समय की विशिष्ट परिस्थितियां को देखते हुए और समूचे देश में समुचित मूल्य पर सीमेंट उपलब्ध कराया जाय तथा कमी वाले क्षेत्रों में सीमेंट का संभरण होता है ताकि वहां चल रही विकास योजनाएं प्रभावित न हों । ऐसा करना आवश्यक समझा गया था । यह अभीष्ट नहीं था कि इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था अनिश्चित काल के लिए चालू रहेगी । इस तथ्य को समक्ष रखते हुए कि सरकार ने सीमेंट से प्रगत्यात्मक ढंग से कन्ट्रोल हटाने की नीति को सिद्धांत रूप से स्वीकार कर लिया है और रेल भाड़ा सहित मूल्य और भाड़ा रकम को इकट्ठा करने की प्रणाली अपने उद्देश्यों, जिनके लिए इन्हें लागू किया गया था, को पूरा कर चुकी है, अत यह

अनुभव किया जाता है कि इन्हें कुछ समय पश्चात बन्द कर दिया जाय और इसी बीच उद्योग नई परिस्थितियों में अपने को ढाल लेगा । इस दृष्टिकोण को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह भी निर्णय किया गया है कि सीमेंट कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया द्वारा सरकारी क्षेत्र में स्थापित की जाने वाली अतिरिक्त क्षमता अब केवल कमी वाले क्षेत्र में ही स्थापित की जानी चाहिए । चूंकि सीमेंट संभरण की स्थिति, फिलहाल अपेक्षाकृत अच्छी है और अगले कुछ वर्षों में भी ऐसी ही बनी रहने की आशा है, अतः इस उद्योग से कन्ट्रोल हटाने का यह अच्छा समय रहेगा। इन बातों को विचार में रखते हुए विद्यमान प्रबन्ध को समाप्त करने तथा 1 जनवरी, 1970 से सीमेंट के मूल्य और वितरण के सभी प्रकार के कन्ट्रोल हटा देने का निश्चय किया गया है । इस बीच उद्योग को कमी वाले क्षेत्रों में सीमेंट का उत्पादन करने का आयोजन करने का अवसर मिल जायेगा ।

5. वर्तमान साधारण मूल्य तथा निर्माताओं को दिये जाने वाले कारखाने से चलते समय के मूल्य तथा सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही के फलस्वरूप उत्पादन लागत में होने वाली वृद्धि के कारण उद्योग द्वारा समय-समय पर मूल्य में वृद्धि करना 1961 में प्रशुल्क आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों पर आधारित है । 1 जनवरी, 1966 से सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही के परिणामस्वरूप उत्पादन लागत बढ़ जाने से एस साधारण मूल्य बढ़ा देने के लिए उद्योग कुछ समय से जोर देता रहा है । उद्योग के इन दावों पर संबंधित प्राधिकारियों के परामर्श से विचार किया गया और यह महसूस किया गया कि कोयला के खान से चलते समय के मूल्य, रेल-भाड़े, बिजली शुल्क और वित्तीय मजूरी बोर्ड पंचाट के कारण उनके ये दावे उचित हैं । यद्यपि प्रशुल्क आयोग के लिए उत्पादन लागत में विद्यमान अत्यधिक असमानता को ध्यान में रखते हुए 1961 में इस उद्योग के लिए समान मूल्य की सिफारिश करना सम्भव नहीं था, तो भी सरकार का यह विचार था कि उद्योग के लिए समान मूल्य होने चाहिये जिससे उन एककों पर बचत करने पर जोर दिया जा सके जिनमें लागत अधिक आती हो और जिन एककों ने बचत की है उनके लिए पुरस्कार की व्यवस्था की गई है । फिर भी सरकार को यह मानना पड़ा कि कुछ ऐसे एककों में जिनमें किन्हीं विशेष कारणवश अधिक लागत आती है उनके लिए कुछ समय के लिए अतिरिक्त मूल्य स्वीकार कर लिया जाये जिससे उनमें इस समय तक उत्पादन होता रहे जब तक कि वे समान्य मूल्य पर बचतपूर्ण ढंग से उत्पादन करने योग्य नहीं हो जाते । उद्योग के साथ समय-समय पर किए गए विचार विमर्श और इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि उद्योग स्वयं एक सामान्यतः समान मूल्य नीति रखने के पक्ष में है, आसाम सीमेन्ट्स (चेरापूंजी), जे० एण्ड के० मिनरल्स, (वुयान) और त्रावणकोर सीमेन्ट्स (कोट्टायम) को छोड़कर जो निम्न स्तर के एकक हैं और जिनके मामले में उनकी विशेष परिस्थितियों को ध्यान में रखकर अलग से मूल्य निर्धारित करने पड़ेंगे, 16 अप्रैल, 1969 से कारखाने से चलते समय के 100 रुपये प्रति मीट्रिक टन अधिकता मूल्य निश्चित करने का निर्णय किया गया है । यह 31 दिसम्बर, 1969 तक प्रभावी होगा जिस तारीख तक वर्तमान रेल भाड़ा सहित समानीकृत भाड़ा प्रबन्ध आदि लागू रहेंगे ।

(ग) उपभोक्ताओं से कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

8 अश्व शक्ति ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण

*764. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद :** क्या **औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवायकार्य** मंत्री 13 मई, 1969 के तारां-

कित प्रश्न संख्या 1969 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिना किसी विदेशी सहयोग के 8 अश्व शक्ति के ट्रैक्टरों के निर्माण के लिये नई दिल्ली और मेरठ की जिन फर्मों से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए हैं, उनके नाम और पते क्या हैं तथा ये प्रस्ताव किस किस तारीख को प्राप्त हुए थे ।

(ख) क्या बदनी स्थित परीक्षण केन्द्र में प्रोटो टाइप ट्रैक्टरों का परोक्षण किया गया है और क्या सरकार ने उसके बाद उक्त प्रस्तावों पर विचार किया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या ब्यौरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद): (क) दो फर्मों के प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए है, जिनके नाम और पते ये है : मैसर्स सैलगयोकार इंजीनियर्स प्रा० लि०, डी०-9 साउथ एक्सटेंसन, भाग-2 नई दिल्ली तथा मेसर्स डेल्टा इंजीनियरिंग कं० प्रा० लि०, पोस्ट बाक्स नं० 35, मेरठ । विनियोजन, निर्माण कार्यक्रम आदि के औपचारिक विस्तृत विवरण सहित किसी भी पार्टी से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है । भारतीय जानकारी से ट्रैक्टर निर्माण करने की सूचना नई दिल्ली की फर्म से 17 अप्रैल, 1969 को तथा मेरठ की फर्म 28 मार्च 1969 को प्राप्त हुई थी ।

(ख) तथा (ग) : प्रोटो टाइप ट्रैक्टरी का परीक्षण अभी तक बुंचनी स्थित परीक्षण केन्द्र में नहीं किया गया है ।

Loss of Railway goods from Railway wagons

*765. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a very large quantity of Railway goods is lost through wagon breaking, pilferage and theft every year;

(b) whether any estimate has been made by his Ministry about the extent of loss on this account in the different Railways;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the Railway employees are scared to take action against the criminals because adequate protection is not given to them and the local Police do not respond favourably in tracking down the criminals; and

(d) if so, what steps Government have taken to liaison with the State Governments to ensure that the Police help at the State level is spontaneous in tracking down criminals and the loss on this account is minimised?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The claims bill in the recent years has gone up, which is the only available index in determining the quantity of railway goods lost through wagon breaking, pilferage and theft.

(b) Yes, Sir. A statement regarding the loss (claims—compensation) on this account on the various zonal railways is placed on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-1830|69].

(c) No, Sir. Railway Protection Force staff who are responsible to provide better protection and security to the railway property, have been taking suitable action against the criminals found committing thefts. They have also been engaged in several encounters with gangs of armed criminals and have been successful in safeguarding the railway property from being looted. Local Police have also been responding favourably in tracking down the criminals.

(d) Close liaison at all levels is maintained with the State Police for

enlisting their help in minimising the loss on account of pilferages, and the following steps are *inter-alia* being taken:—

(1) The goods trains passing through the affected sections and carying valuable commodities are provided with Railway Protection Force escorts.

(2) Big and important yards where the incidence of theft and pilferage is reported to be high are patrolled by armed parties and by dog squads.

(3) Plain-clothed staff is deployed to collect crime intelligence for tracking down culprits.

वकीलों की फीस

*766. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या **विधि तथा समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि छोटे तथा उच्च न्यायालयों और उच्चतम न्यायालयों के वकीलों और अधिवक्ताओं की फीस हजारों और लाखों रुपयों तक चली गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि भारी रकम खर्च करके न्याय प्राप्त करना लोगों के सामर्थ्य से बाहर की बात है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार इस व्यवसाय का राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का है ?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन): (क) सरकार के पास इस विषय में कोई निश्चित जानकारी नहीं है कि विभिन्न न्यायालयों में प्लीडर और ऐडवोकेट कितनी फीस लेते हैं । फीस कितनी ली जाती है यह कई बातों पर निर्भर है जैसे वकील किस कोटि का है और उस का अनुभव कितना है, उसकी सेवाओं की मांग कितनी है तथा इसी प्रकार की अन्य बातें । किन्तु यह सच है कि बड़े बड़े तथा उच्च कोटि के वकील भारी भारी फीसें लेते हैं ।

(ख) जी नहीं । कुशल वकील सामान्य और युक्तियुक्त फीसों पर मिल जाते हैं ।

(ग) जी नहीं ।

चुनावों के दौरान मद्य निषेध

*767. **श्री राम गोपाल शालवाले :** क्या **विधि तथा समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या निर्वाचन आयोग के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि चुनावों के दौरान शराब की खपत बढ़ जाती है और इस प्रकार स्वस्थ मतदान में बाधा पड़ती है ;

(ख) क्या चुनावों के दौरान मद्य-निशेध लागू करने का विचार है : और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है?

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री (श्री गोविन्द मेनन): (क) निर्वाचन आयोग को इस आशय की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि निर्वाचन के दौरान शराब की खपत बढ़ जाती है जिससे अबाध तथा निष्पक्ष मतदान पर प्रभाव पड़ता है ।

(ख) और (ग) आयोग ने, सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों से, अगामी और निर्वाचनों में मतदान के दिन तथा उसके ठीक पहले वाले दो दिन शराब की बिक्री तथा उपभोग पर प्रतिरोध लगाने की सिफारिश की है ।

Offloading of Items in Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi to Ouside Agencies

*768. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in spite of the fact that the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi has huge production capacity and manpower, quite a number of items are offloaded to outside agencies;

(b) if so, the criteria for offloading of items which can be manufactured in H.E.C. shops;

(c) whether there is difference in cost of production in the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd. and outside firms; and

(d) the reasons for higher cost of production of items manufactured in the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd.?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Certain items, mainly structural in nature, are offloaded by the Heavy Machine Building Plant of Heavy Engineering Corporation to outside agencies.

(b) The reasons for off-loading generally are—

(i) the capacity actually built-up (which is distinct from the rated capacity of the plant) is booked to the extent that production of the item in question is not possible within the scheduled time allowed by the customer; and

(ii) the cost of production of such items direct by the HEC plant would be higher than their production by an outside agency.

(c) Such difference does exist in certain cases.

(d) The HEC plants are intended to manufacture heavy and sophisticated items of engineering goods. Their equipment and their enire organisation are intended for this objective. To utilise such sophisticated equipment for comparatively simple and small items of production would involve the cost of these items being loaded unnecessarily with higher depreciation and interest charges. Similarly, the cost of organisation, which is reflected in the overheads, is also high and cannot appropriately be borne flby small and simple types of products.

Loss incurred by Hindustan Steel Ltd.

*769. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Steel Ltd. has incurred considerable loss during the year 1968-69;

(b) if so, the quantum of loss during the last three years;

(c) the steps being taken to improve the working of the constituent plants; and

(d) the estimate of loss or profit during the year 1969-70?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI C. M. POONACHA): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) Including prior period adjustments, Hindustan Steel Limited sustained a loss of Rs. 229.39 million in 1966-67 and of Rs. 401.19 million in 1967-68. The annual accounts for the year 1968-69 have been audited only recently, and have yet to be finally approved by the Board of Directors of the Company.

(c) The various measures taken to improve the working and profitability of the Steel Plants under Hindustan Steel Ltd. were indicated in the Pamphlet entitled "Performance of Hin-

dustan Steel" placed on the Table of the House on 5th April, 1968.

(d) According to the production and sales programme approved by the Company for the year 1969-70, the estimated loss should be appreciably lower than in the preceding two years.

Establishment of Cable Factory at Hyderabad

*770. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL, TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Cables Ltd. has planned to set up a second Cable Factory at Hyderabad;

(b) if so, what will be the production capacity of the factory; and

(c) the time by which the factory is expected to go into production?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir. The Hindustan Cables Ltd., have submitted a proposal.

(b) 5000 Km.

(c) About 3 years after approval is given.

M/s Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd.

*771. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd. started manufacturing and supplying oil barrels before they claimed their capacities to Government for manufacturing oil barrels;

(b) whether an officer of the Directorate-General Technical Development had inspected their plant in 1963 and reported that they can manufacture barrels with improvisation of existing machines;

(c) if so, how manufacture of barrels by them was possible without their installing machines specifically for the said purpose;

(d) whether similar machines as possessed by them at the time of their assessment during 1964 were also possessed by other fabricators; and

(e) if so, whether capacities of other fabricators were also assessed on the basis on which capacity of M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd. was assessed and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (e). The entire matter has been gone into in detail by the Estimates Committee in their 85th Report presented to the Lok Sabha on the 30th April, 1969. Attention is invited to pages 42-52 of that Report. The Committee have made a number of recommendations which are being examined by the Government. Government's views will be furnished to the Committee and a final decision would be taken thereon after further recommendations of the Committee have been made known to the Government.

दिल्ली में रेलवे फाटकों पर उपरि पुल

*772. **श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त :** क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में ऐसे बड़े रेलवे फाटकों की संख्या कितनी है जहां अभी तक उपरि पुल नहीं बनाये गये है और उससे यातायात में गतिरोध पैदा हो रहा है ; और

(ख) सरकार का आगामी पांच वर्षों में, वर्ष वार, कौन से फाटकों पर उपरी पुल बनाने का विचार है ?

रेलवे-मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) नौ ।

(ख) अगले पांच वर्षों में निम्नलिखित वर्तमान समापारों के बदले ऊपरी पुल बनाने का प्रस्ताव है :–

(1) पटेल रोड क्रासिंग

(2) सराय रोहिल्ला क्रासिंग

(3) सफदरजंग हवाई अड्डे के पास महरोली रोड क्रासिंग

(4) डिफेंस कालोनी के पास लिंक रोड क्रासिंग ।

पटेल रोड क्रासिंग पर ऊपरी सड़क पुल बनाने का काम हो रहा है और आशा है कि रेलवे के हिस्से का काम दिस्म्बर, 1970 तक पूरा हो जायेगा । बाकी प्रस्ताव अभी योजना के प्रारम्भिक चरणों में हैं । इस काम में रेलवे, दिल्ली नगर निगम, दिल्ली विकास अधिकरण, नयी दिल्ली नगरपालिका, परिवहन मंत्रालय, योजना आयोग आदि के बीच निकट तालमेल अपेक्षित है । इसे देखते हुए अभी यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि बाकी तीन ऊपरी पुल/निचले पुल कब तक बनकर तैयार हो जायेंगे ।

शराब तथा अन्य मादक वस्तुओं के कुप्रभावों के बारे में चल चित्र

*773. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी** : क्या **विधि तथा समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शराब तथा अन्य मादक वस्तुओं के कुप्रभावों के बारे में जनता को बताने के लिए सरकार ने चलचित्रों का आश्रय भी लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा अब तक कितनी फिल्में बनाई गई हैं और उनके नाम क्या हैं;

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (ख) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) क्या सरकार का भविष्य में ऐसे चलचित्र बनाने का विचार है ?

विधि मंत्रालय और समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० (श्रीमती) फूलरेणु गुह) : (क) हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) दो वृत्त चलचित्र शीर्षक:—

(1) जीवन से सबक (लेसन्स फ्रोम लाइफ); तथा

(2) कल उदास न होगी ।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण

*774. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ट्रैक्टर बनाने वाले सभी कारखानों की वित्तीय स्थिति खराब है और ट्रैक्टरों का वितरण करने वाले ऐजन्ट उन में थोड़ी सी पूंजी लगा कर निर्माता बन गये हैं;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि वे सभी पेचीदे पुर्जे आयात करते हैं और आगामी पांच वर्षों में पूर्ण रूप से स्वदेशी ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण नहीं कर सकेंगे;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस में से किसी भी कारखाने की क्षमता आगामी पांच वर्षों में भी 50,000 ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण करने की नहीं हो सकेगी; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा सरकारी क्षेत्र में प्रति वर्ष कम से कम एक लाख

ट्रैक्टरों के निर्माण की क्षमता स्थापित नहीं किये जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) यद्यपि यह सच है कि अधिक पेचीदे पुर्जों का निर्माण अन्तिम चरण में किया जाएगा फिर भी यह आशा की जाती है कि अधिकांश निर्माताओं को सम्भवत: आगामी पांच वर्षों में लगभग शत प्रतिशत देशी पुर्जे मिलने लगेंगे ।

(ग) विद्यमान परियोजनाओं में से कोई भी 50,000 ट्रैक्टर प्रतिवर्ष नहीं बना रही है । उनकी कुल स्वीकृत क्षमता 30,000 है और 1973–74 तक पूर्ण क्षमता के स्तर पर पहुंच जाने की आशा है ।

(घ) विद्यमान एककों के अतिरिक्त, ट्रैक्टर बनाने की अनेक योजनाएं सरकार को प्राप्त हुई हैं जिनकी कुल क्षमता लगभग 100,000 संख्या प्रति वर्ष है । सरकारी क्षेत्र में लगभग 12,000 से 15,000 ट्रैक्टर प्रतिवर्ष बनाने वाला एक ट्रैक्टर कारखाना स्थापित किए जाने का विचार है । मांग में बढ़ोतरी तथा इसके कार्य सम्पादन को देखते हुए इनकी क्षमता में विस्तार करने के प्रश्न पर बाद में विचार किया जा सकता है ।

Measures taken to end monopolies in Trade

*775. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures which have been adopted to implement the policy to end monopolies and the action taken to reduce their influence in the immediate future;

(b) which are the first ten big monopolistic concerns, the investments made during the last three years and the names of industries or trade being undertaken by them;

(c) the number of cases instituted against these monopolistic concerns during the last three years, viz. court cases—civil and criminal, as also the inquiries-separately in respect of each; and

(d) the number of firms which have been black-listed and the reasons for black-listing them?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Bill, 1969, which seeks to regulate monopolies etc. has since been passed by Rajya Sabha and is pending before the Lok Sabha.

(b) The names of top ten Business Groups as listed by the Monopolies Inquiry Commission along with their paid-up capital as in 1963-64 and the main lines of their business are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library See No.* LT—1831/69].

(c) There may be numerous parties who might have instituted suits or other proceedings against such concerns and it would be impracticable to collect full statistics. Figures regarding any action taken by the Registrars of Companies or the Revenue Department of the Central Government are however being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Black-listing of any particular Company or firm by any Department of the Central or State Government, or the reasons thereof are not divulged It would not therefore be in the public interest to collect and disclose this information.

Old Age Pension Scheme in Union Territory of Delhi

*776. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of old and infirm destitutes who are paid pensions in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) the total amount paid during the last year;

(c) whether Government are considering the introduction of Old Age Pension Scheme in the Union Territory of Delhi as a new pilot project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA): (a) No pension is given to any old and infirm destitute in the Union Territory of Delhi.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Tractors in Collaboration with M/s. Motokov of Czechoslovakia

*777. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government of India for setting up a unit in the Public Sector for the manufacture of tractors in collaboration with M/s. Motokov of Czechoslovakia.

(b) if so, whether the site has been selected;

(c) the terms of the collaboration; and

(d) the financial implications thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A final decision in regard to the site is yet to be taken.

(c) and (d). The terms of collaboration have not yet been finalised.

Cement Factories in Public Sector

*778. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up three cement factories in public sector during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the total capacity of these three public sector cement factories and the sum proposed to be invested?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 200,000 tonnes each at Mandhar (M.P.), Kurkunta (Mysore) and Bokajan (Assam). Sums proposed to be invested are Rs. 451.51 lakhs, Rs. 442.79 lakhs and Rs. 858 lakhs respectctively

रेलवे में कोका कोला का मूल्य अधिक लिया जाना

*779. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**
श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे प्रशासन ने कोका कोला का मूल्य 65 पैसे प्रति बोतल

निर्धारित किया है जब कि दिल्ली के बाजारों में कोका कोला 40 पैसे प्रति बोतल के हिसाब से बिकता है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो रेलवे यात्रियों से प्रति बोतल 25 पैसे अधिक लिये जाने का क्या औचित्य है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). भिन्न-भिन्न स्टेशनों पर कोका कोला का मूल्य अलग-अलग है । दिल्ली और नयी दिल्ली स्टेशनों और दिल्ली क्षेत्र के दूसरे स्टेशनों पर कोका कोला 40 पैसे प्रति बोतल की दर से बिकता है जो मौजूदा बाजार भाव है । दूसरे शस्टेनों पर कोका कोला की दरें इस पर आने वाली प्रासंगिक लागत और स्थानीय बाजर की मौजूदा दरों को ध्यान में रख कर नियता की गयी हैं ।

Abolition of Cess on Salt

*780. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a demand is persistently being made for the abolition of cess on salt during the Gandhi Centenary Year;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the demand; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to abolish the cess?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Except for the suggestion made by the Hon'ble Member, Government is not aware of any persistent demand for the abolition of cess on salt.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

4899. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of citizens of the country categorised as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as per latest available figures;

(b) the precise steps taken by Government to help these backward citizens, State-wise;

(c) the percentage of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Harijans in Government employment at present in various categories; and

(d) what active steps are taken to improve the lot of these Government employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MUTHYAL RAO): (a) Scheduled Castes—6,44,17,366 (1961 Census)

Scheduled Tribes—2,98,79, 249 (1961 Census).

(b) Besides benefitting under the general developmental programmes, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes get special attention under the Backward Classes Welfare Sector also. Problems which require long term corrective measure or which have a high country-wide priority are attended to through schemes taken up under the Centrally Sponsored Programme. Schemes for the educational, economic and social development of these people are also operated by the various States. The details relating to these facilities are available in the annual administration Reports of this Department. The Government have also provided for reservation in appointments to Government Services for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(C)

SCHEDULED CASTES

(1) Class I—2.11 per cent.

(2) Class II—3.11 per cent.

(3) Class III—9.22 per cent.

(4) Class IV—18.31 per cent (Excluding sweepers).

(5) Sweepers—84.58 per cent.

SCHEDULED TRIBES

(1) Class I—0.59 per cent.

(2) Class II—0.42 per cent.

(3) Class III—1.27 per cent.

(4) Class IV—3.61 per cent. (Excluding sweepers).

(5) Sweepers—0.67 per cent.

(d) The following special steps have been taken to wider the avenues of promotion for the Scheduled Tribe and the Scheduled Caste Government employees:—

PROMOTIONS

Reservation has been made at 12½ per cent for Scheduled Castes and 5 per cent for Scheduled Tribes in Class II posts filled by promotion through departmental competitive examinations and in Class III and IV posts filled by promotion by selection or through departmental competitive examinations in grades or services, in which the element of direct recruitment does not exceed 50 per cent.

Tractor Production

4900. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total annual demand in the country for tractors, their number and value in rupees;

(b) the number and value of indigenously produced tractors last year and the number and value of those imported last year;

(c) the names of parties who have submitted proposals for manufacturing tractors after delicensing and how each proposal was treated by Government and the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the tractor manufacturing industry will be an economic proposition ten years later after the market has been flooded with tractors seeing the present rush to expand the industry?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The demand during the current year, which includes the unsatisfied demand over the past few years, has been estimated at 83,000 Nos. The annual demand by the year 1973-74 is estimated at 90,000 Nos. As the price of tractors varies from make to make, it is not possible to give the precise value of the annual demand.

(b) The indigenous production during 1968-69 was 15,427 Nos. valued at about Rs. 30 crores. Clearance was given during the year for the import of 15,000 tractors valued at about Rs. 14 crores. The actual arrivals during the year were, however, only about 3,500 Nos. values at about Rs. 3.5 crores.

(c) The names of the parties who have submitted proposals for the manufacture of tractors since the delicensing of the industry and the present position of each are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Present position.
1	M/s Ghaziabad Engineering Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.	The terms of foreign collaboration have been approved and the party has been asked to submit their application for import of capital goods.
2	M/s Indian Agro Machines, Bombay . .	Terms of foreign collaboration and the phased manufacturing programme have been approved. The party will not require any imported machinery in the intial phase of production.
3	Dr. R. Kemal, Hyderabad. . .	The terms of collaboration and phased manufacturing programme have been approved and the party asked to submit their proposals for import of capital goods.
4	M/s. Escorts Ltd., Faridabad. .	Do.
5	M/s. Kirloskar Brothers Ltd., Poona . .	The term of foreign collaboration and phased manufacturing programme have been approved. Their request for reconsideration of some of the terms is under considera tion. Their application for import of capital goods have been received and is under examination.
6	M/s Prem Agro Engineering Corporation Ltd., New Delhi.	The terms of foreign collaboration and phas manufacturing programme have been approved. Their application for import of capital goods is expected by the end of August, 1969.
7	M/s. Perfect Tractors Ltd., Patiala. . .	The terms of foreign collaboration and the phased manufacturing programme have been approved The party expcects to submit their application for import of capial goods by the end of Septembe r 1969.
8	M/s Automobile Products of India Ltd. .	The proposal which was received in the middle of June, 1969 is under examination.
9	Shri D. D. Desai, Bombay . .	The scheme is incomplete i n several respects. Further details have been called for.
10	M/s. Steyr India Ltd. .	The proposal which was received on 24-7-69 is under examination.
11	M/s. Dhanda Engineers Pvt. Ltd., Faridabad .	The scheme which doe s not envisage any foreign collaboration is under examination.

(d) If all the proposals now under consideration materialise to the full extent, the production at the end of 10 years out of these schemes may be about 100,000 tractors per annum, which together with the production of the existing units, may not be excessive in relation to the then demand.

Assistance to Engineers for setting up Small-scale Industries

4901. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the scheme for financial assistance to engineers and technicians or setting up Small Scale Industries and the interest charged for such loans;

(b) how much money has been drawn by the States for the above Scheme so far, State-wise;

(c) the number of units of Small Scale Industries started by the engineers, technicians and others so far, State-wise; and

(d) whether it is a fact that many Small Scale Industries have closed because of Government's refusal to permit imports of some essential components, and if so, which industries have suffered badly?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) A scheme for 'Financial Assistance to Engineers/ Technicians and other Technically Qualified Entrepreneurs for setting up Small Scale Industries' has been formulated and circulated to all the State Governments as a 'Model Scheme' for inclusion by them for assistance within the *State Sector*. Following are the salient features including suggested incentive of the Scheme:—

(1) The main objective of the Scheme is to encourage and assist technicians, engineers and also other qualified persons who are keen and capable of setting up and operating small scale industries, but are unable to do so owing to inadequate financial resources of their own, to set up such units.

(2) The Scheme will be operated by the State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories, in the State Sector.

(3) All technicians, technologists, engineers and other Technically qualified persons such as Graduates in Science, Commerce etc. would be eligible for assistance provided that they do not own, wholly or partially any other industrial unit.

(4) The eligible persons may set up any small scale industry but preference will be given to the following industries:—

(i) Industries which help import substitution, export promotion or production of inputs for agriculture;

(ii) Those which act as ancillaries to large scale undertakings;

(iii) Those which produce essential consumer goods and are dependent mainly on indigenous raw materials; and

(iv) Those which establish rural workshops.

(5) Initially the total financial assistance to a single unit may not exceed Rs. 6.00 lakhs in the case of small scale industries and Rs. 8.00 lakhs in the case of ancillary industries.

(6) The financial assistance may be given in the following forms:—

(i) **Land Buildings and machinery:**

40 per cent in the form of State participation and wherever considered necessary another 55 per cent as long term loan

and balance of 5 per cent is to be raised by the technicians, engineers etc.

(ii) **Working Capital:**

20 per cent as short term loan, 70 per cent to be obtained from financial institutions and 10 per cent to be obtained from entrepreneur himself.

(7) The loan provided for the purchase of machinery etc. should be repaid in 7 years whereas assistance given for other purposes should be repaid in 5 years subsequent to the 7 years.

(b) According to past procedure, central assistance for the development of small scale industries was being sanctioned to State Governments at the end of each financial year on the basis of the actual expenditure for the first three quarters and the anticipated expenditure for the Fourth quarters of the year. This procedure has however, been revised and from the current year Central Assistance to the States for implementing the schemes in the State Plan will now be in the form of block grants and loans and will not be tied to individual Heads of Development.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Stoppage of Rajdhani Express at Gaya Junction

4902. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UP and Down Rajdhani Express running between Howrah and New Delhi does not any stoppage at Gaya Junction;

(b) if so, whether the authorities contemplate providing a stoppage of this train at Gaya Junction at an early date; and

(c) the likely date when this stoppage would be provided?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Drinking water at Jahanabad Station (Eastern Rly.)

4903. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that adequate facilities for drinking water do not exist at the Jahanabad station on the Gaya-Patna section of the Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, wheher any steps are contemplated to provide at least four or five permanent drinking water booths or piaos at the above station to avoid inconvenience to the travelling public?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) No. Four taps on Up platform and two taps on Down platform already exist. In addition water shelters have also been provided where water is stored in gharas. Two permanent waterman and three hot weather staff are provided at Jehanabad Station to serve drinking water to the passengers. These arrangements have been found adequate and there has been no complaint during the last one year about inadequacy of drinking water arrangements at this station.

(b) Does not arise in view of the answer to (a) above. Besides the above facilities, it is proposed to provide two more water taps on Down platform for water supply at this station.

Doubling of Railway Line between Patna and Gaya

4904. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have any scheme for doubling the Railway line between Patna and Gaya to ease the congestion on that line; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to materialize?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) The doubling of Patna-Gaya line is not justified on traffic considerations as sufficient spare capacity is available on the section even with single line working.

(b) Does not arise.

Agro-Industries in Gujarat

4905. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFRAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Agro-industries set up in each district of Gujarat during the last three years;

(b) the total value of goods produced in each district of the State, year-wise; and

(c) the total additional employment potentialities and the actual employment in these Agro-industries in each district?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Revision of Railway Freight

4906. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the basic reasons for revising the Railway freight in the past three years at the rate of 3 per cent per year on an average for various categories of goods to be transported;

(b) whether it was accounted for that such a revision of Railway freight is indirectly adding to the price-spiral in the market which is largely shared by middle and lower income group;

(c) whether rise in income due to increased hauling capacity, subsequent to dieselisation of goods traffic in the Railways, is not able to meet the increased expenditure on account of modernisation programmes such as dieselisation;

(d) the reasons why Railway freight, which is hitting at the middle and lower economic base, is revised so frequently; and

(e) whether it is a fact that goods hauling by electrification has proved to be more efficient and remunerative on the basis of capital cost and running cost than the diesel system and, if so, how the two systems compare?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) The basic reason for revising railway freight rates through the levy of supplementary charges is the rising incidence of costs brought about by the rise in wage rates and the costs of materials like fuel, steel etc; as also the increased rate of dividend payable by the Railways.

(b) Every possible care was taken to keep the increase in freight rates as low as possible so that the effect on the price level of essential commodities was kept to the minimum consistent with the Railways' needs

to meet expenditure. As a matter of fact certain exemptions were also made in imposing supplementary charges on the consideration referred to in this part of the question.

(c) No, because of the factors of rising costs of staff, fuel and materials.

(d) This has been explained in answer to part (a).

(e) The mode of traction most suitable and economical for each section depends on the density of traffic and various other considerations such as line capacity, gradients, availability of cheap electricity, contiguity with other electrified sections, etc. The comparative advantages of electrification or dieselisation will, therefore, depend on the circumstances in each case.

Demand of Railways for Timber, Sealing Wax and other items

4907. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the annual demand of Railways for (i) Timber; (ii) Sealing Wax; (iii) Liquid Soap; (iv) Bitumen Felt; (v) Rust Preventive Chemicals; and (vi) G. I. Wire;

(b) the storing centres for the bulk-purchases in the respective zones of Railways;

(c) the sources from where these requirements are procured; and

(d) the names of the small scale units supplying these stores and their performance?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1832/69].

Scheme for Development of Tribal Area and for Tribal Welfare in Madhya Pradesh

4908. SHRI D. V. SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for the development of Scheduled Tribes areas in Madhya Pradesh and for the welfare of the tribal population in the State has been drawn out and sanctioned;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure thereon; and

(c) the total expenditure on the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes, per thousand of population, in Madhya Pradesh, incurred during the period since the Independence; how it compare with the corresponding expenditure incurred in other States having Tribal population and whether it is one of the lowest for Madhya Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MUTHYAL RAO): (a) to (c). In addition to the benefits accruing to the Scheduled Tribes from the general sector programme, planned efforts for their welfare have been undertaken during the five year plans. Details of these are available in the annual administration Reports of this Department. The concentration of tribal population in Madhya Pradesh has always been kept in mind while formulating proposals for welfare projects. This is evidenced by the fact that the outlays for their welfare in the Central Sector, where the entire expenditure is borne by the Central Government, have been Rs. 391.41 lakhs and Rs. 544.53 lakhs in the IInd and IIIrd Plan periods respectively. These have been the highest outlays for any State in these Plans. Further, in conformity with the concentration of Scheduled areas, the State of Madhya Pradesh has the highest number of Tribal Develop-

ment Blocks operating in the country. The financial assistance allocated so far for the tribal welfare projects in Madhya Pradesh is shown in comparison to similar allocations to the other States in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1833/69].

कुमाऊं (उत्तर प्रदेश) में कुटीर उद्योग

4909. **श्री जं० ब० सिंह विष्ट :** क्या **औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य** मंत्री 18 फरवरी, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 9 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुमाऊं (उत्तर प्रदेश) में पर्याप्त कुटीर उद्योग न होने के बारे में जानकारी इस बीच एकत्र कर ली गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय जिलों में सरकारी क्षेत्र के अधीन उद्योगों की स्थापना

4910. **श्री जं० ब० सिंह विष्ट :** क्या **औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश के सभी आठ जिलों (पर्वतीय जिलों) में सरकारी क्षेत्र के अधीन उद्योगों की स्थापना करने का है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार के उद्योग स्थापित किये जायेंगे तथा किन-किन जिलों में स्थापित किये जायेंगे ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग). औद्योगिक विकास हेतु उद्योगों की स्थापना के उद्देश्य के लिए योजना के अन्तर्गत एक राज्य के सम्पूर्ण क्षेत्र को एक एकक के रूप में लिया जाता है । चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में स्थापित होने वाली केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं तथा उनके स्थानों के बारे में चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना प्रतिवेदन प्रारूप के पृष्ठ 253 से 260 तक उल्लेख किया गया है । योजना में हैवी स्ट्रक्चुरल्स प्रोजेक्ट नैनी (इलाहाबाद) तथा हैवी इलैक्ट्रीकल इक्विपमेंट फैक्टरी हरिद्वार के निर्माण कार्य को पूरा करने की व्यवस्था की गई है । भारतीय टेलीफोन उद्योग के एक एकक को रूप में या उपकरण के बनाने के लिए नैनी में एक कारखाना स्थापित करने का निश्चय किया गया है । पंपों तथा कंप्रेशरों के बनाने के लिये नैनी में एक सरकारी क्षेत्र की परियोजना को स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव भी विचाराधीन है । राज्य क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत मिर्जापुर जिले के डुडला स्थान पर एक सीमेंट कारखाना निर्माणाधीन है और शीघ्र ही प्रारम्भ होने वाला है । चतुर्थ योजना की अवधि में राजकीय क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय परियोजनाओं पर समग्र निवेश के रूप में उसमें से बड़े तथा मध्यम उद्योगों पर 23.72 करोड़ रुपये और ग्रामोद्योग एवं लघु उद्योगों पर 20 करोड़ रुपये का परिव्यय करने का प्रस्ताव है । जहां तक उत्तर प्रदेश में गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में नई औद्योगिक परियोजनाएं स्थापित करने का सम्बन्ध है, प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में इसे गैर-सरकारी उद्यमियों को पहल करने के लिए छोड़ दिया गया है ।

Accidents and derailments

4911. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway accidents or derailments that took place in the country during the last six months;

(b) the number of such accidents that took place in Gujarat State separately during the above period;

(c) the loss of Railway property, human life, etc. in the above accidents; and

(d) what steps are being taken to minimise the accidents?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) During the period 1st February 1969 to 31st July 1969, there were 492 train accidents in the categories of collisions, derailments, trains running into road traffic at level crossings and fires in trains on the Indian Government Railways.

(b) As States do not constitute administrative units for the Railways, information about train accidents is not compiled State-wise but Railway-wise;

(c) The cost of damage to railway property was estimated at approximately Rs. 66,46,241.00. In these accidents, 236 persons were killed.

(d) As the largest single factor responsible for accidents is failure of railway staff. Safety Organisations set up on the railways have been engaged in inculating safety consciousness amongst staff connected with the running of trains and in ensuring that they have a proper understanding of the prescribed safety rules. Further, spot checks are made to see that staff do not violate the safety rules and indulge in short-cut methods. Inquiries are held into all accidents and those held responsible are given deterrent punishments. In addition, if an inquiry reveals any other shortcomings or lapses, action is taken to see that they do not recur. Technological improvements in the shape of improved signalling and interlocking, track circuiting, etc. have also been made to the extent feasible. As a result of these measures, the incidence of train accidents has been declining.

Agreement between M/s. Guha and Co. of West Bengal and South Eastern Railway for Supply of Wooden Sleepers to Railways

4912. SHRI G. S. MISHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the purchase agreement reached between M/s. Guha and Co. of West Bengal and the South Eastern Railway for supply of wooden sleepers to the Railways;

(b) the total estimated value of the purchase, mode of inviting quotations, the number of offers received and their rankings;

(c) the names of the past suppliers who have quoted against this demand of the railways, their rates, discount, delivery schedule and their past performance; how they stand in the ranking of the total number of offers received; and

(d) the reasons for awarding this contract on the monopoly basis to M/s. Guha & Co., West Bengal, when they are new in the field and their financial standing to execute such a big order is not known?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) In June 1969, orders were placed for the supply of wooden sleepers with

M/s. B. N. Guha & Co. of West Bengal. The details are as follows:—

(*i*) *Quantity* ;	Numbers
B.G.	1,20,000
M.G.	30,000
N.G.	15,000
Specials	75,000 cft.
(*ii*) *Total approximate value*	Rs. 110 lakh[$]
(*ii*) *Delivery*	31·10·1971

(b) Total value of all the purchase orders for supply from Madhya Pradesh forests issued in 1969 is about Rs. 125 lakhs. Mode of inviting quotations was by open tenders. The number of offers received against this tender was three only. One firm withdrew, leaving only the two other firms. Their initial ranking was as follows:—

Lowest—M|s. M. H. Sahasrabudhe & Co.

Highest—M|s. B. N. Guha & Co. Besides this, two Government undertakings also offered to supply sleepers.

Negotiations were carried out with the three willing firms for reduction in rates before the final offers were accepted.

(c) The past performance of parties except M|s. B. N. Guha & Co. is not known as the Railways were being supplied sleepers directly by the Madhya Pradesh State Forest Department on Government to Government basis.

(d) As open tenders were invited there is no question of monopoly basis. Further Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd., and M|s. M. H. Sahasrabudhe & Co., were also awarded contracts amounting to Rs. 12·3 lakhs and Rs. 3:13 lakhs, respectively. M|s. B. N. Guha & Co., are not new in the field. A contract for the supply of sleepers valued at about Rs. 63 lakhs was placed with them in March, 1968 which is more or less completed.

Import of Capacitors

4913. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that power capacitors even upto 33 KV are imported when the capacitor industry has surplus capacity to manufacture the same;

(b) if so, the total power capacitors of each type imported from April, 1968 to March, 1969 and the amount spent on their import and the country from which they were imported;

(c) whether there is a demand for banning the import of capacitors; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the step taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Imports of capacitors upto 11 KV ratings are not permitted. Imports of capacitors of higher ranges have been permitted as indigenous capacity for manufacture of high Voltage Capacitors has not yet been developed to the extent required.

(b) Information is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-1834/69]. Statistics of import of capacitors are not maintained typewise.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Imports of capacitors up to 11 KV ratings are not being allowed although the item has not been banned for actual users. It is not considered desirable to ban the import of capacitors above 11 KV ratings as indigenous capacity has not been developed to the extent required. Each case of import is examined on merits.

Clerks Drafted to Railway Board's Office from Zonal Railway

4914. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the replies given to Unstarred Question No. 4748 on the 17th December, 1968 and to Unstarred Question No. 9374 on the 13th May, 1969 and state:

(a) whether, at the time of taking the decision to treat the clerks on deputation, Government were not aware that these Clerks were eligible for absorption in the Board's Office;

(b) what is the relevant provision in the existing Railway Board Secretariat Clerical Service Scheme as envisaged in the answer given on the 17th December, 1968 according to which these Clerks are eligible for absorption; and

(c) whether their absorption will be finalised and whether a copy of the order in that behalf will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) These clerks could not be considered for final absorption in the Lower Division Grade in which they were initially appointed in the Board's office, on account of their having been appointed substantively to higher grade posts in their parent offices with retrospective effect.

(b) and (c). Thee Clerks will be given proforma position in the Lower Division Grade based on their length of service in the Board's office. On this basis they will be considered in their turn for absorption as Upper Division Clerks in terms of existing para 14 of the Reorganisation and Reinforcement Scheme, Railway Board's Secretariat Clerical Service as reproduced in Statement laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1835/69]. At present they are not due for such absorption in this Grade.

Fixation of Pay of Clerks Drafted To Railway Board's Office From Zonal Railways

4915. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9374 on the 13th May, 1969 and state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the proviso to Rule 2026 (F. R. 30)-RII does not authorise the President to relax the provisions of that Rule with a view to fixing the pay of an employee under the 'Next Below' Rule when his promotion in the ordinary line of service is substantive; and

(b) whether the order dated the 20th April, 1961 is not ultra vires of F. R. 30 in so far as these clerks are concerned whose promiotion was substantive?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) The relaxation was made with the sanction of President vide Order No. E60PA2|69|RB3 (b) dated 20-4-1961, a copy of which was attached to the reply to Unstarred Question No. 6381 on 15.4.1969.

(b) Does not arise.

Loan for industrial development in Gujarat

4916. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names of persons, firms, and companies to whom loans for industrial development have been sanctioned in Gujarat during the years 1966-67, 1967-68 and 1968-69?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Merger of G. E. C. With A. E. I.

4917. SHRI NARDEO SNATAK:
SHRI TRIDIB KUMAR CHAUDHARY:
SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM:
SHRI VISWANATHA MENNON:
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Calcutta High Court has delivered its judgment on the application filed by G E. C. for its merger with A. E. I:

(b) if so, the date and full details of the judgment;

(c) Government's plans now, in the light of the judgement to protect the interests of the Life Insurance Corporation, Union Trust of India and other Indian shareholders of A. E. I.: and

(d) Government's plans now to protect the salaries, allowances and perquisites of Senior Engineers and Executives of A. E. I. who have already been coercively absorbed in G.E.C. by forcing them to technically resign from A.E. I.?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The judgement was delivered on 27·2·1969 by the Calcutta High Court allowing the merger of A. E. I. (India) Ltd. with G. E. C. (India) Ltd. subject to the following conditions:

(i) that the approval of the Central Government is obtained under the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1947 by the G. E. C. (India) Ltd. for the issue of 5, 25,000 shares to the shareholders of the A.E.I. (India) Ltd.;

(ii) that the approval of the Reserve Bank of India is obtained under the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, 1947 for the issue of 3,50,000 shares of the G.E.C. (India) Ltd. to the non-resident shareholders of A. E. I.: and

(iii) that the G. E. C (India) Ltd. enters into contracts of employment with such employees of the A. E. I. (India) Ltd. as may be willing to enter into contracts of Service with G. E. C. (India) Ltd., the transferee company on the existing terms and conditions.

(c) The Department had examined the merger application and interest of various shareholders and filed a representation in the Court. Keeping in view the conditions imposed by the Calcutta High Court for the merger of the two companies, as and when an application is received from the Company for issue of capital for giving effect

to the amalgamation proposal, it will be considered on merits.

(d) The order of the Calcutta High Court is subject to the condition that Messrs G. E. C. (India) Ltd. will enter into contracts of employment with such employees of the A E. I. (India) Ltd. as may be willing to enter into contracts of service with the G. E. C. (India) Ltd. on the same terms and conditions on which such employees are serving A.E.I. (India) Ltd. Accordingly, any aggrieved employees of the A.E.I. (India) Ltd. have to seek redress in terms of the said order of the court.

Waiting rooms at Jahanabad station (Eastern Rly.)

4918. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are no Waiting Rooms for I and II Class passengers at the Jahanabad station on the Gaya-Patna section of the Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, the steps Government contemplate to take to provide such Waiting Rooms to avoid inconvenience to such categories of travelling public?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) and (b). One I and II clas combined waiting room for gents and another I and II class combined waiting room for ladies already exist at Jehanabad station. These are considered adequate for the upper class passenger traffic offering at the station.

Bee-keeping in the country

4919. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that bee-keeping is on the increase in the country these days:

(b) if so, whether Government are providing scientific methods to the bee-keepers;

(c) the expected income derived by the bee-keepers: and

(d) the extent to which bee-keeping will help in the production of food stuffs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) About Rs. 75 per year per capita.

(d) An increase has been observed in some areas on certain fruit and vegetable crops on account of cross pollination by bees. No precise data is, however, available regarding the extent of increase in food production contributed by cross pollination by bees.

Demand for Industrial Goods

4920. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the Third Plan period there has been significant increase in effective demand for industrial goods, and

(b) if so, to what extent the effective demand recorded an increase during the Third Plan period as compared to the earlier two Plans periods?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). It is difficult to estimate precisely the growth in effective demand for industrial goods. The only available data

pertain to the supplies of industrial goods available in the country, but these figures would give only the availability of industrial goods, and not the demand for industrial goods. Assuming that by and large, over a period, the trend would be to establish an equation between effective demand and supply through the mechanism of price changes, the total value of output of industrial goods at current prices may be taken as an indicator of the effective demand for industrial goods. However, controls over prices and distribution which have been adopted from time to time in regard to certain essential goods in temporary short supply would have an impact on such estimate.

The estimated value of output of industrial goods at current prices in India increased from Rs. 1164 crores in 1950-51, i.e. before the initiation of the First Five Year Plan to Rs. 2329 crores in 1955-56, Rs. 3,921 crores in 1960-61 and Rs. 7,530 crores in 1965-66 i.e. at the end of the Third Plan.

Industrial Seminar held at Faizabad

4921. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations made at the Industrial Seminar held at Faizabad on the 21st and 22nd January, 1969; and

(b) the steps taken to implement the same?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1836/69].

Production in Durgapur Steel Plant

4922. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI:
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:
SHRI J. SUNDAR LAL:
SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the production in the Durgapur Steel Plant is constantly falling for the last few months;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action Government have taken or propose to take to improve the production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) From March this year, the production fell, but stated picking up again from July.

(b) Labour indiscipline and breakdown of one blast furnace for a fortnight.

(c) The cooperation of the State Government has been sought for maintenance of law and order and a series of discussions have also been held at various levels with a view to improving industrial relations. These included a high level meeting on the 7th June, 1969 between the Minister of Steel & Heavy Engineering and the Deputy Chief Minister of West Bengal. A Tripartite Agreement was signed on the 21st of June, 1969, with the Hindustan Steel Employees' Union. It is expected that the situation will improve.

Recognition of Railway Unions

4923. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI:
SHRI KARTIK ORAON:
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Rajya Sabha the then Minister of State for Railways stated in 1965 that if a union had 15 per cent membership and also fulfilled some other conditions, it was entitled for recognition;

(b) if so, how many unions which fulfil all those conditions have approached Government for recognition and how many of them have since been recognised; and

(c) if no union has been recognised, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) It is a fact that it was stated that if the conditions referred to were fulfilled, recognition may be granted by the General Managers if the zonal Railways concerned.

(b) and (c). Government have no specific details regarding the number of unions which have asked for recognition. However, no new unions have been recognised as there are already more than one recognised unions on each Railway, and Government do not conider that any more Unions should be recognised.

Quarters in Kishanganj Railway Colony, Delhi

4924. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI:
SHRI KARTIK ORAON:
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI:
SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Kishenganj Railway Colony, Delhi during rains the water enters the quarters and sometimes it is one to two feet deep; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to raise the level and to drain out the rain water?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd., Calcutta

4925. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4979 on the 1st April, 1969 and state the fixed assets of M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd., Calcutta separately for each year from the 30th June, 1963 to 30th June, 1968 for the purpose of licensing under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): The Net value of investment in land, building and machinery as furnished by the Company from the year ending 30th June, 1963 to 30th June, 1968 is as follows:—

1. Rs. 18,23,687.51 Net value on 30-6-1963.
2. Rs. 17,63,370.94 Net value on 30-6-1964.
3. Rs. 16,49,394.64 Net value on 30.6.65.
4. Rs. 16,86,432.95 Net value on 30.6.66.
5. Rs. 19,05,897.79 Net value on 30-6-67.
6. Rs. 16,73,494.91 Net value on 30.6.68.

The firm, have however, informed in December, 1968 that their investment in land building and machinery has exceeded Rs. 25 lakhs in value.

Transporation of Foodgrains by Rails

4926. SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Food Corporation of India has requested the Railways for making adequate arrangements for the transportation of foodgrains by rails;

(b) whether the Railways have made sufficient arrangements to transport the same expeditiously; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) For movement of wheat procured from Punjab and Haryana during the last Rabi season to different storage depots and consuming areas in other states. Food Corporation of India gave an advance programme of 41,607 Broad Gauge and 4,533 Metre Gauge wagons for movement during May to July, 1969.

Besides according priority class 'B' of the Preferential Traffic Schedule for the supply of wagons for the expeditious movement of this traffic, following special arrangements were also made:—

(i) Detailed advance planning in consultation with the officials of Railway Administrations concerned & Food Corporation of India.

(ii) Regular fortnightly meetings between the Railway Officials and the Food Corporation of India to draw out programme for loading foodgrains in block specials.

(iii) Rationalising the loading points to facilitate loading in train loads.

As a result of the above noted steps, 53,160 Broad Gauge and 5,836 Metre Gauge wagons were loaded during the period from May to July 1969 with foodgrains on behalf of the Food Corporation of India. The loading thus exceeded the forecast given by the Food Corporation of India by 11,553 Broad Gauge and 1,303 Metre Gauge wagons.

Price of steel products of H.S.L.

4927. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export orders for the manufactured items were threatened because the Hindustan Steel Ltd. demanded a price for steel which was Rs. 200 higher per ton than that of the private sector;

(b) what are the reasons for the higher price and whether private sector prices in the past have not levelled up to those demanded by the public sector; and

(c) as the Bokaro Steel Ltd. is paying to the Heavy Engineering Corporation 45 per cent and more above the landed cost of equipment, whether the enhanced capital cost would not make for a further increase in the price of steel produced by H.S.L.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SEEL & HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHR K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). Steel produced by main producers both in the public and private sectors is sold throughout India at uniform prices as determined by the Joint Plant Committee. Government are not aware of Hindustan Steel demanding a higher price for steel than that fixed by this Committee. Besides, supplies of steel for the manufacture of engineering products for export are made at international prices under a scheme operated by the Joint Plant Committee. The question of exports of such pro-

ducts being threatened by higher price charged by any of the main producers does not, therefore, arise.

(c) It is not a fact that Bokaro Steel is paying to the Heavy Engineering Corporation 45 per cent and more above the landed cost of equipment. In any case, Bokaro Steel not being a part of Hindustan Steel, the price of equipment paid by the former does not affect the price of steel produced by the latter.

Charging of different fares by Western and Central Railways

4928. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two zone of the Railway, i.e. Western and Central Railways, charge different fares for the same distance; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) No, fares for equal distances are the same on Cantral and Western Railways except for cases where specially inflated fares are in force. Further there are a few cases of anomalies on Western and Central Railways in the matter of season ticket fares, where even though the rounded off distance in kilometres is the same the fares slightly differ.

(b) The reason for the anomalies in season ticket fares is that these fares continue to be the same as they were when distance were calculated in mile and not in kilometres with certain *ad hoc* increases from time to time. In some cases the rounded off distances in kilometres as notified at present happen to be the same while the rounded off distances in miles, on which the season ticket fares are based, were different and thus arises the phenomenon that while the distance in kolometres is the same, the season ticket fares are different.

Tata Engineering and Locomotive Co. Ltd. Bombay

4929. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the authorised and paidup capital of the Tata Engineering and Locomotive Co. Ltd., Bombay at the time of its setting up and as on the 31st March, 1969;

(b) the amount of loan received by the company upto the 31st March, 1969 from Government, Banks or other parties, separately;

(c) the amount paid as interest by the company during the last three years;

(d) the details of its performance during the last three years and the amount of profit or loss, if any; and

(e) the reasons for losses, if any, and the estimates for the year 1969-70?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The authorised capital of the Tata Engineering and Locomotive Co. Ltd., at the time of its incorporation, was Rs. 7 crores and the paid-up capital according to the first Balance Sheet as on 31-3-1946 was Rs. 1 crore. The authorised and paid-up capital as on 31-3-1968 were of the order of Rs. 20 crores and Rs. 18.45 crores respectively. The Balance Sheet for the year ended 31-3-1969 is yet to be filed by the company.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The information is given in Annexure 'A' enclosed.

(e) Does not arise as the company has been earning profits. Estimates for 1969-70 are not available.

Statement

Performance of the Tata Engineering and Locomotive Co., Ltd., Bombay during 1966, 1967 & 1968

(Rs. in lakhs)

	31-3-1966	31-3-1967	31-3-1968
Turnover (Sales including services rendered) .	79,38	90,65	95,0
Profit before tax .	4,77	6,20	9
Profit after tax	2,88	4,28	3,2

Misuse of Office Jeeps by Officers of Railway Electrification, Kanpur

4930. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI A. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received some complaints regarding misuse of office jeeps by some officers of the Railway Electrification, Kanpur;

(b) if so, the amount charged by those officers as a result of false mileages for Railway Jeeps which were shown as parked at the Station and for other inflated or fictitious journeys; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against the persons concerned?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Investigations into the complaints have since been finalised and the case is being referred to the Central Vigilance Commission for advice. The question of taking action, if any against officials for showing false mileages etc. Will be considered after the advice of the Central Vigilance Commission is received.

Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur

4931. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) the authorised and paid-up capital of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur at the time of its setting up and as on the 31st March, 1969;

(b) the amount of loan received by the Corporation up to the 31st March, 1969 from Government, Banks or other parties, seperately;

(c) the amount paid as interest by the Corporation duriug the last three years;

(d) the details of its performance during the last three years and the amount of profit or loss, if any; and

(e) the reasons for losses, if any, and the estimates for the year 1969-70?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL & HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT):

(*a*) Authorised capital at the time of setting up i.e. 1-4-1965 as well as on 31-3-1969 . . . . . Rs. 20 crores.

Paid up capital on 31-3-1969 . . Rs. 19·05 crores

(*b*) Loans received from Government of India and outstanding as on 31-3-1969 . . . . . Rs. 33·69 crores

Loans from other parties. Nil

(*c*) 1966-67 Rs. 117.08 lakhs
1967-68 Rs. 155·08 lakhs
1968-69 Rs. 217·29 lakhs (provisional)

(*d*)	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69 (provisional)
Production .	Rs. 109 lakhs	Rs. 148 lakhs	Rs. 164 lakhs
Sales	Rs. 31·55 lakhs	Rs. 87.07 lakhs	Rs. 114·92 lakhs
Loss	Rs. 472·91 lakhs	Rs. 685.50 lakhs	Rs. 635.00 lakhs

(e) The plant went into production in 1964-65 and full capacity is yet to be reached. The type or losses suffered by the Company is not unusal during the initial stages in capital intensive heavy engineering projects of a specialised nature as it takes some years before batch production of sophisticated machinery items can be started. Another important reason for the losses is the fact that the demand for mining machinery which was earlier anticipated and on the basis of which the plant was set up has not materialised, Attempts have, therefore, been made and continue to be made to diversify production and gradually build up the capacity of the plant. The estimates for 1969-70 are as under:

(i) Product 8,000 tonnes
(ii) Sales Rs. 400 lakhs
(iii) Loss Rs. 493.28 lakh

MODI GROUP OF INDUSTRIES|FIRMS

4932. SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Modi group of Industries|firms in the country at present;

(b) the capital investment of these firms;

(c) the number of employees working therein;

(d) the amount of money advanced by Government to this group of companies during the last three years; and

(e) the names of agencies which advanced the amount and at what rate of interest?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). The names of companies included in the Modi Group by the Monopolies Inquiry Commission as also their paid-up-capital for the year 1966-67 are indicated in the Statement laid on the

Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1837/69].

(c) The information is not available as the same is not required to be furnished under the Companies Act.

(d) and (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

उत्तर प्रदेश में हरिजनों के लिए समाज कल्याण योजनायें

4933. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या **विधि तथा समाज कल्याण** मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश में हरिजनों के लिये समाज कल्याण योजनाओं के बारे में 8 अप्रैल, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5549 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस बीच से मामले के सम्बन्ध में कोई और विवरण एकत्र किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वह क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मुत्याल राव) : (क) से (ग). 12 दिसम्बर, 1968 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 4299 के उत्तर में दिए गए आश्वासन को, जिसका हवाला 8 अप्रैल, 1969 को उत्तर दिए गए अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 5549 में किया गया था, सरकारी आश्वासनों से सम्बद्ध समिति ने राज्य में राष्ट्रपति की उद्घोषणा के प्रतिसंहरण के कारण 17 अप्रैल, 1969 को हुई अपनी बैठक में पहले ही छोड़ दिया है । इसलिए, राज्य सरकार से ब्यौरा एकत्रित नहीं किया जा रहा है ।

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्रालय में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के अधिकारी :

4934. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य** मंत्री औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्रालय में अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के अधिकारियों के बारे में 13 मई, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 9410 के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या आवश्यक सूचना इस बीच प्राप्त कर ली गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आंतरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है [**पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखें संख्या LT-- 1838/69**] ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

चुनाव से पहले मंत्रियों द्वारा पद का त्यागना

4935. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या **विधि तथा समाज कल्याण** मंत्री 11 मार्च, 1969 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 2478 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) मंत्रियों द्वारा चुनाव से छः

मास पूर्व पद त्याग देने में सरकार को क्या आपत्ति है;

(ख) क्या ऐसा निर्णय कानूनी उचित तथा संगत है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कैसे; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो ऐसे निर्णय को बदलवाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री म० यूनस सलीम) : (क) से (ग). सरकार का यह विचार नहीं है कि मंत्रियों को निर्वाचन के पूर्व पद छोड़ देना चाहिए क्योंकि संविधान में कोई भी ऐसा समय परिकल्पित नहीं किया गया है जिसमें भारत का राष्ट्रपति अपने कृत्यों का सम्पादन मंत्रि-परिषद की सहायता और मंत्रणा से करने के सिवाय कर सकता हो । यदि मंत्रियों को, जिन में प्रधान मंत्री भी सम्मिलित हैं, निर्वाचन कालावधि के दौरान अपने पद सामूहिक रूप से त्यागने पड़ते हैं तो कोई भी मंत्रि-परिषद् विद्यमान न होगी । यह ऐसी प्रस्थापना है जो प्रत्यक्ष रूप से संविधान के अनुच्छेद 74(1) के प्रतिकूल है। जहां तक राज्यों का सम्बन्ध है ऐसे ही उपबन्ध अनुच्छेद 163(1) में विद्यमान हैं । यह तो सच है कि राज्यों के बारे में संविधान में अनुच्छेद 356 विद्यमान है किन्तु इस अनुच्छेद के उपबन्धों का फायदा तभी उठाया जा सकता है जब कि राज्यों में संविधान-तंत्र ठप हो गया हो न कि और किसी दशा में । अतएव यदि किसी विशिष्ट राज्य में संविधान तंत्र ठप नहीं हुआ है तो निर्वाचन के समय मंत्रि-परिषद से छुटकारा नहीं प्राप्त किया जा सकता है ।

साधारण निर्वाचन के पूर्व पद त्यागने की अपेक्षा मंत्रियों से किसी भी ऐसे देश में नहीं की जानी है जहां केबिनट शासन प्रणाली वाला संसदीय प्रजातंत्र कार्यशील है ।

(घ) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Railway Protection Force

4936. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has since been made for augmenting the strength of the Railway Protection Force to provide better security to the travelling passengers;

(b) the number of units to be created; and

(c) how the units are to be disbursed on the different Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) The Railway Protection Force as constituted under the Railway Protection Force Act, 1957, is to provide for the better protection and security of railway property. The security (protection) of passengers falls within the purview of law and order duties of the Railway Police under the State Governments. There is, therefore, no proposal for augmenting the strength of the Railway Protection Force for this purpose.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

New Industries in Kerala

9437. SHRI D. N. PATODIA:
SHRI MANGALATHU-MADAM:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no new industry has come up in Kerala after March, 1967; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Opening of New Stations in Delhi Area

4938. SHRI D. N. PATODIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is further scope of opening up new Station in Delhi for diversion of trains from New Delhi|Delhi Railway stations with a view to lessening congestion at the Railway stations;

(b) if so, whether any plan has been formulated for setting up new Railway stations for expanding the existing ones within the limits of Delhi for diversion of trains; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) to (c). Studies of the additional facilities required in the Delhi area have been undertaken from time to time. Various proposals are at present under consideration.

बिहार में रेलवे सेवा आयोग की स्थापना

4939. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार राज्य के समस्त संसद् सदस्यों ने सभा में तथा परामर्शदात्री समितियों में बिहार में रेलवे सेवा आयोग की स्थापना की सर्वसम्मति से मांग की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का विचार इस मांग को कब तक कार्य रूप देने का है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). बहुत से सदस्यों ने ऐसी मांग की है । राज्यों या क्षेत्रों के आधार पर रेल सेवा आयोग स्थापित करना सरकार की नीति नहीं है । सभी भारतीय रेलों में (पूर्वोत्तर सीमा रेलवे को छोड़कर) तीसरी श्रेणी की सेवाओं की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए चार रेल सेवा आयोग काम कर रहे हैं, जिनके मुख्यालय इलाहाबाद बम्बई, कलकत्ता और मद्रास में हैं । बिहार क्षेत्र के उम्मीदवारों के लिए अतिरिक्त सुविधा के रूप में, इलाहाबाद/कलकत्ता स्थित रेल सेवा आयोग का एक शाखा कार्यालय जुलाई, 1966 से दानापुर में काम कर रहा है ।

रेलों में लाने ले जाने म खाद्यान्न की हानि

4940. श्री रामगोपाल शालवाले :
श्री सूरज भान :
श्री रणजीत सिंह :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री बृज भषण लाल :
श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत वर्ष तथा चालू वर्ष में वर्षा अथवा अन्य कारणों से रेल में लाते ले जाते हुए कुल कितना खाद्यान्न खराब हो गया था; और

(ख) क्या औपचारिक उपाय किये गये हैं तथा उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ख) अनाज ढोने के लिए यथासम्भव अधिक से अधिक बन्द माल डिब्बे देने की कोशिश की गयी थी। 1968 में अनाज के परिवहन के लिए जितने माल डिब्बे इस्तेमाल किये गये उनमें बड़ी लाइन के खुले माल डिब्बों का प्रतिशत 15.0 और मीटर लाइन के खुले माल डिब्बों का प्रतिशत 4.3 था। 1969 की पहली छमाही में बड़ी लाइन पर इसका प्रतिशत 7.8 और मीटर लाइन पर 1.1 रहा। अनाज से लदे खुले डिब्बे ब्लाक गाड़ियों से भेजे गये थे वे तिरपाल से ढके थे और उनके साथ रेलवे सुरक्षा दल के मार्ग रक्षी तैनात थे। अनाज से लदे खुले माल डिब्बों पर तिरपालों और उनकी रस्सियों की हालत की जांच करने और यदि आवश्यक हुआ तो उन्हें ठीक कर देने का भी प्रबन्ध रास्ते के स्टेशनों पर किया गया था। अनाज की लदाई और उतराई यथासम्भव छतदार जगह में करने के लिए भी कदम उठाये गये थे। सामान्य अनुमान के अनुसार इन उपायों से रेल परिवहन में अनाज को होने वाली क्षति कम करने में काफी अधिक सफलता मिली है।

Quality of Cars

4941. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:
SHRI S. B. PATIL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) wether it is a fact that in spite of a sheltered market, an unconsciously high price and other advantages, the private car manufacturers in India have succeeded neither in developing their industry nor to satisfy the consumers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that despite repeated warnings, they continue to produce low quality cars and demand higher prices for their cars; and

(c) if so, whether Government intend to introduce greater control over the car manufacturing industry to see that he quality of the cars is improved and their prices are brought down to a reasonable level?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) At present, there are three manufacturers of passenger cars in the country. Their total installed capacity and production during the past few years is as under:

Name of the manufaturers	Make of Car.	Installed capacity.	Production 1967	1968	1969 Jan to July
M/s. Hindustan Motors. Ltd, Culcutta.	Ambassador	20,000	20515	22687	12016
M/s. Premier Automobiles Ltd., Bombay.	Fiat car	12,000	10055	12276	7052
M/s. Standard Motors Products India Ltd., Madras.	Standard Herald	3,500	2769	2345	1069
	Total:	35,500	33,339	37308	20137

It will be seen that the production compares with the installed capacity. However, the present production of cars is not adequate to meet the demand.

(b) Complaints about the deterioration in the quality of cars still continue to be received. It is also a fact that the manufacturers have asked for increase in the prices of their cars.

(c) Following complaints about deterioration in the quality of cars manufactured in the country, Government had appointed a committee—the Motor Car Quality Enquiry Committee—to investigate the causes of deterioration in the quality of cars and suggest remedial measures. The committee made a number of recommendations for improving the quality of cars and other automobile products. These have been communicated to the car manufacturers for compliance. In order to ensure compliance, statutory directions have also been issued to the car manufacturers in respect of the more important of these recommendations. The matter has also been discussed individually with the representatives of the three car manufacturers and they have assured Government that they would implement the various recommendations of the committee. In the meantime, in pursuance of one of the recommendations of the committee, a team of experts had been deputed to visit the plants of the three car manufacturers, with a view to assisting and advising the latter in strengthening their internal inspection organisation. The Team was also to suggest to Government the kind of external inspection organisation that should be set up to supplement the internal arrangements and how it can be made to function effectively. The Report of the team has been received and follow-up action on the various recommendations of the Team is being taken.

It is hoped that with all these measures, there will be improvement over a period of time, in the quality of cars manufactured in the country.

The selling prices of cars are determined with reference to a variety of factors including the cost of production of each unit. As such, any reduction in prices pending improvement in the quality of the cars does not appear feasible. Requests from the car manufacturers for upward revision of car prices are also under Government's consideration. In reaching their decision, Government will take into account the present quality of the cars and the need for affective improvement in their quality.

Setting up of a New Plant Seamless Steel Tubes

4942. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a plant in India with Hungarian assistance to manufacture Seamless Steel Tubes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the estimated expenditure thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) During his visit to India in January 1969, the Hungarian Minister for Industry and Metallurgy had expressed the interest of the Hungarian Government in setting up a plant for manufacturing seamless steel tubes and high pressure gas cylinders in India. No specific proposals were, however, offered.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Production in Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

4943. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will

the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly production of H.M.B.B., H.M.T. and F.F.P. of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd., Ranchi for the years 1967-68 and 1968-69 under the headings (i) Shops (ii) Contractors (iii) Ancillaries; and

(b) how much of this production has been achieved separately by (i) Structures (ii) Indigenous machines (iii) Imported machines (iv) Off-loading to other outside agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Three statements showing the monthly production figures for 1967-68 and 1968-69 for the three plants of Heavy Engineering Corporation is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in the Library*. See No. LT-1839/69]. Certain items are off-loaded in the Heavy Machine Building Plant. There is, however, no such off-loading in the Foundry Forge and the Heavy Machine Tool Plants.

Figures are not readily available separately in regard to items off-loaded to contractors as distinct from ancillaries.

(b) No separate figures are maintained in regard to production from indigenous equipment and from imported equipment. In fact, since the finished product in most cases has to be processed through a set of equipment, some of which may have been indigenously procured and others imported, no such formal distinction can be drawn.

As regards production and structurals and off-loading to outside agencies, relevant figures have been included in the statements referred to.

Employment Potentialities in Small and Medium Scale Industries

4944. SHRI S. S. KOTHARI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that small and medium scale industries, run with power, have great potentiality for providing employment in the country;

(b) if so, whether Government would constitute a Commission to study such Japanese models of small and medium scale industries; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to encourage such industries and to provide the requisite technical know-how to a large number of small entrepreneurs in respect of such industries?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Many officials and non-officials working in the Small Industries Assistance Programme have already visited Japan and studied the Japanese Programme of small industries. Some salient features of the Japanese Programme have already been adopted in India.

(c) A scheme to provide the technical know-how to small entrepreneurs is already being implemented through the Small Scale Industries Development Organisation through the network of Small Industries Service Institutes and Extension Centres.

Withholding of Amount of Special Contribution to Provident Fund of a Retired Railway Chief Engineer

4945. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to withhold the entire amount of Special Contribution to Provident Fund of a retired Chief Engineer of Railways; and

(b) if so, the reasons for withholding it?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes. The Member is presumably referring to the case of Shri B. B. Dutta, retired Chief Engineer, North-east Frontier Railway.

(b) The President, on review of the record of Shri Dutta's service as a whole, held that his services could not be certified as good, efficient and faithful, a condition pre-requisite for crediting Special Contribution to Provident Fund of a Subscriber's account and accordingly decided, on the advice of the Union Public Service Commission, that the entire amount of Special Contribution to Provident Fund, ordinarily payable to him, should be withheld.

कन्डक्टर गार्डों के वेतन तथा भत्तों का बढ़ाना

4946. श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे गाड़ियों की लम्बाई अथवा रेलवे गाड़ियों में डिब्बों की संख्या दुगुनी हो गई है और अब कंडक्टर गार्डों को दुगना परिश्रम करना पड़ता है;

(ख) क्या इस अतिरिक्त कार्य को देखते हुए सरकार का विचार कंडक्टर गार्डों का वेतन बढ़ाने का है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

New Companies in Mysore and U.P.

4947. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the new companies along with the names of the Industrial Houses to which they belong, which have been registered in the States of Mysore and Uttar Pradesh during the year 1968-69 and from 1st April, 1969 to 30th June, 1969; and

(b) the total paid-up capital of those companies and the commodities they would be producing separately?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). Eighty-one companies were registered in Mysore State and 67 in Uttar Pradesh during the year 1968-69 and during April 1, 1969 to June 30, 1969. The names of the companies, their authorised capital, principal objects and their dates of registration are indicated for the two States separately in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1840/69].

Information regarding their paid-up capital and group affiliations will be available only after their Statutory Returns are filed with the Registrars of Companies. These are not yet due.

हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन द्वारा निर्मित मशीनरी के मूल्य निर्धारित करना

4948. श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : क्या **इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपो-

रेशन द्वारा निर्मित मशीनरी के मूल्य निर्धारित किये गये हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मूल्यों की तुलना में वे कैसे हैं ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) और (ख) हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन के निर्माण-कार्यक्रम में कई प्रकार के उपकरण शामिल हैं, जिनमें अधिकांश का निर्माण प्रत्येक मामले की विशिष्ट आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार करना पड़ता है। उपकरणों की प्रत्येक वस्तु का मूल्य पहले से निश्चित करना सम्भव नहीं है यह कम्पनी का काम है कि वह वाणिज्यिक सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार माल का मूल्य निश्चित करे। ऐसे माल का जो देश के दूसरे निर्माता भी तैयार करते हैं, मूल्य निश्चित करने में मांग और पूर्ति का नियम काम करता है और उत्पादों का मूल्य अधिकतर बाजार का प्रतियोगी मूल्य होगा। ऐसे माल का जिसका निर्माण केवल यही करते हैं, मूल्य वैसे ही आयातित माल के उतरने के मूल्य तक होना चाहिये। इस सीमा के भीतर कम्पनी मूल्यों के बारे में बातचीत कर सकती है और अपने उत्पादों का मूल्य उचित स्तर पर निश्चित कर सकती है जिससे विनियोजित पूंजी पर उचित लाभ हो सके। यदि क्रेता और विक्रेता में मतभेद हो तो मामला भारत सरकार को निर्णय के लिये भेज दिया जाता है।

Export of Steel

4949. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA:
SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of steel, quality-wise, exported during the years from 1966-67 to 1968-69 and to which countries;

(b) whether the international price of steel is comparable to the cost of production in India and whether the quality of our steel is upto the international standard; and

(c) whether Government have taken any measures to see that exportable items of steel are produced indigenously on a large scale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Two statements (statements I & II) are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1841/69].

(b) The Indian ex-works base prices of steel, excluding excise duty and other levies, compare favourably with international prices. The quality of our steel is upto the international standards.

(c) The Government have programmed for a gradual increase in exports of steel annually during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. Necessary steps are being taken to fulfil this programme.

Working Results of National Instruments Ltd.

4950. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working results of the National Instruments Ltd. for the year ending 31st March, 1969 have been seen by him and whether any progress or deterioration has been reported;

(b) whether the working of the Company is comparatively better than past years, what are the comparative figures regarding profit and loss, production, sale, export and stock inventories;

(c) whether during the last three years the Company was being run

by the same set of Officers, what are the names of Chairman, Managing Director and Secretary; for how long they have been in that position and details of their pay and allowances etc. and from which Organisation or Department they have come there: and

(d) the special steps taken during the last year to eradicate short-comings of the past and whether anything is done in order to build up the reputation and image of the Company among the public?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The working results of the National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta for the year ending 31st March 1969 are yet to be submitted to Government.

(b) Figures regarding production, sales, export, profit and Loss, and stock inventories for the last five years in respect of Jadavpur unit of National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta are given below:

(Rs. Lakhs)

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	
Production	103.44	100.96	93·23	64.63	39.73	Provisional
Sales	101.26	94.38	70.98	52.70	50.42	,,
Profit(+) & Loss(—)	6.03	1.00	(—)2.10	(—)26.76	(—)55.98	,,
Exports	Nil	0.10	0.57	1.32	1·64	,,
Inventory	52.05	55.46	80.68	91·36	78.27	,,

This Company is also entrusted with the implementation of Opthalmic Glass Project, Durgapur for manufacture of Opthalmic Glass Blanks. This unit has also gone into Commercial Production during 1968-69.

(c) The names of the Chairman, Managing Director and Secretary, their pay and allowances etc. are given in statement attached.

(d) A technical study team was set up in 1968 to go into the question of diversification of production of the Jadavpur unit and the Committee had made various recommendations including the following:—

(i) Streamining, Production, planning, progressing and co-ordination and control procedures;

(ii) Building up a dynamic sales organisation;

On the basis of the report of the study team, the National Instruments Limited has launched a programme of diversification of production of lines where there is demand in the country, particularly for Defence requirement. The managemnt has formulated a five year production Plan and has further taken steps to build up an All India marketing organisation, improve the inspection and quality control system and establish a proper management and cost control system and these steps are likely to improve sales and exports.

STATEMENT

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	Details of pay and allowances
Chairman .	—	*Shri Pran Parshad	Shri Pran Parshad	—
Managing Director .	** Shri N. Majumdar (w.e.f. 31-5-1960)	Shri N. Majumdar		Rs. 2000-2500
			** Shri V. Subramaniam (w.e.f. 1-8-1968)	Rs. 2300/- in the scale of Rs. 2000-2500 plus Rs. 195/- as allowance.
Secretary .	***Shri T.K. Ghosh	Shri T.K. Ghosh	Shri T.K. Ghosh	Rs. 510/- in the scale of Rs. 400-950 plus Rs. 298/- as allowances.

Working Results of Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation

4951. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working results of the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation for the year ending 31st March, 1969 have been seen by him and whether any progress or deterioration has been reported;

(b) whether the working of the Company is comparatively better than past years; what are the comparative figures regarding profit and loss, production, sale, export and stock inventories;

(c) whether during the last three years the Company was being run by the same set of Officers; what are the names of Chairman, Managing Director and Secretary; for how long they have been in that position; what are their pay and allowances and from which organisation or Department they have come there; and

(d) what special steps were taken during the last year to eradicate shortcomings of the past and whether anything is done in order to build up the reputation and image of the Company among the public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). The accounts for 1968-69 are yet to be finalised. The provisional figures are, however, available and are indicated below:

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69 (provisional)
(i) Production (Saleable) .	Rs. 109 lakhs	Rs. 148 lakhs	Rs. 164 lakhs
(ii) Sales . . .	Rs. 34·55 lakhs	Rs. 87·07 lakhs	Rs. 114·92 lakhs
(iii) Exports . . .	Nil	Nil	Nil.
(iv) Inventories . .	Rs. 531 lakhs	Rs. 643 lakhs	Rs. 661 lakhs
(v) Loss	Rs. 472·91 lakhs	Rs. 685·50 lakhs	Rs. 635 lakhs

*Appointed in an honorary capacity from 21-10-67

**I.M.P. Officers

***By direct appointment from 1-8-1966

(c) The Chairman and the Managing Director of the Company are appointed by the President and the Secretary is appointed by the Company. The Chairman is part-time and does not draw any salary and allowances besides travelling allowances for attending to the Company's duties and sitting fees for attending Board meetings.

The first Chairman of the Company was Shri T. Swaminathan, who held the post in addition to his duties as Secretary to the Government of India. He held charge of the post of Chairman from the 1st April, 1965 to the 30th November, 1966. He was succeeded by Shri S. N. Bilgrami, retired I.A.S. Officer and former Chairman of National Mineral Development Corporation who was appointed as Chairman on the 1st December, 1966. He has been continuing since.

The details of the Officers who have held the post of Managing Director are as under:

Name of the Officer	Period of appointment	Organisation/Deptt. from which they came
Shri A. N. Lahiri . .	. 1-4-1965 to 28-1-1967	formerly employed in the Demodar Valley Corporation.
Shri N. K. Sengupta .	. 29-1-1967 to 31-7-1968	On deputation from the Posts and Telegraphs Department.
Shri V. B. K. Murthy . .	. 1-8-1968 to date	Nil.

The post of Managing Director in the Company carries a scale of pay of Rs. 2500—100—3000.

Shri S. C. Banerjee, an Officer of the Industrial Management Pool, has been holding the post of Secretary to the Company from the 2nd July, 1965. His present pay is Rs. 2100/- per month.

(d) A series of measures have been taken to increase production and productivity. These include:

(i) Diversification of product range to cope with the falling demand for standard mining machinery and equipment.

(ii) Outright purchase of design and technological documentation from U.S.S.R. to cut down preparation work at the plant on design and technology.

(iii) Conclusion of foreign collaboration agreements for supply of designs and technical know-how for Hydraulic Props, Coal Washery and Ore Benification Plants, Bulk Handling Equipments like Stackers, Reclaimers, Ship-Loaders etc.

(iv) Introduction of work study in the production shops with a view to introduce incentive scheme.

(v) Providing better Industrial relations through conclusion of tripartite agreement with the Registered Trade Unions.

(vi) Improving systems of production organisation and its pattern.

Working Results of Machine Tool Corporation of India (Private) Ltd.

4952. SHRI PREM CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the working results of the Machine Tool Corporation of India (Private) Ltd. for the year ending 31st March, 1969 have been seen by him and whether any progress or deterioration has been reported;

(b) whether the working of the Company is comparatively better than past years; what are the comparative figures regarding profit and loss, production, sale, export, and stock inventories;

(c) whether during the last three years the Company was being run by the same set of Officers; what are the names of Chairman, Managing Director and Secretary; for how long they have been in that position and details of their pay and allowances, etc. and from which Organisation or Department they have come there; and

(d) the steps taken during the last year to eradicate shortcomings of the past and whether anything is done in order to build up the reputation and image of the Company among the public?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The Annual Accounts of Machine Tool Corporation of India Limited for the year ending 31st March 1969 are being finalised.

(b) The Project is still in the construction stage and as such the question of working of the Company and comparative figures regarding profit and loss, production, sale, export and stock inventories does not arise at present.

(c) The Company was incorporated on the 11th January, 1967. The top management of the Company was continued to be the same after incorporation of the Company. No Managing Director has been appointed and the General Manager is the full-time Chief Executive of the Company. Particulars of Chairman, General Manager and Secretary of the Company are given below:

Designation	Incumbent	Length of Service in Present post.
Chairman .	. Dr. S.M. Patil	Part-time Chairman from March 1967.
General Manager .	. Shri R.N. Malhan	From 5th June, 1967 onwards.
Secretary .	. Shri G.J. Misra	From 1-4-1967 to 21-6-1969.
	Shri U.P. Mathur	From 25-6-1969. onwards.

Pay Scales, Pay and Allowances

Designation	Pay Scale	Present Pay	Allowances
Chairman .	Part-time	—	Sitting fee and incidenal allowances as permissible under the ruels of the Company.
General Manager .	Rs. 2000-100-2500.	Rs. 2500/-	House Rent Allowance of Rs. 200/- per mensem.
Secretary .	Rs. 700-1250	Rs. 510/- plus Rs. 153/ as deputation allowance	Dearness Allowance Rs. 120/- per mensem. House Rent Allowance Rs. 54/- per mensem.

Dr S. M. Patil is the Chairman and Managing Director of Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore. Before joining Machine Tool Corporation of India, the General Manager was working at Heavy Electricals India Limited, Bhopal. The present Secretary, Shri U. P. Mathur before joining the Machine Tool Corporation of India, was working in the Department of Company Affairs, Government of India.

(d) The Project is in the construction stage. Effors are being made by the Company to effect economies in construction and staffing and also keep the public informed of the progress of the Project.

Kalka Railway Station

4953. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in improving the Kalka Railway Station which is of importance for all traffic to Simla and other places in Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) when the work on the Kalka Railway Station is likely to be taken in hand?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) There is no proposal at present to improve Kalka Railway Station. The facilities available at this station at present are quite adequate to deal with the traffic handled there.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to (a) above.

State Social Welfare Board, Delhi

4954. SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a State Social Welfare Board in the Union Territory of Delhi;

(b) if so, the names of its members and when and by whom they were nominated; and

(c) what have been the activities of this Board in respect of the physically handicapped people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Board was last constituted by the Delhi Administration on 22nd December, 1967. A list of its members with their designation and the authority who nominated them is

given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-1842/69.]

(c) The Board promotes the development of welfare services for the handicapped through its grants-in-aid programme. It conveys sanctions for 'one-year' grants to approved institutions.

Lal Bhai Group of Industries

4955. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:
SHRI A. SREEDHARAN:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Lal Bhai Group of Industries|Firms in the country at present;

(b) the capital investment of these firms;

(c) the number of employees working therein;

(d) the amount of money advanced by Government to this group of companies during the last three years; and

(e) the names of agencies which advanced the amount and at what rate of interest?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and(b). The names of companies included in the Kasturbhai Lalbhai Group' by Monopolies Inquiry Commission and the paid-up capital of each of these companies as on 31-12-1969 is give in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-1843|69.]

(c) Information is not available as companies are not required to furnish this under provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

(d) and (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Taking over of Nangal Bhakra Railway Line

4956. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7965 on the 29th April, 1969 regarding acquisition of Bhakra Railway line and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the question of taking over of the Bhakra Railway line from Nangal to Bhakra from the Bhakra Control Board: and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) The matter is still under examination.

(b) Does not arise.

Abuses in Manufacture and Distribution of Tennis Balls

4957. SHRI LOBO PRABHU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9509 on the 13th May, 1969 and state:

(a) the reasons why his Ministry justifies its lack of information about the balls supplied at fixed prices through the scheme of the Lawn Tennis Association, when complaints about sale in the black-market were frequently made;

(b) whether it is not his responsibility to see that foreign exchange is not given to those who indulge in black-marketing;

(c) whether his Ministry proposed to obtain the figures of the balls supplied through the agencies of the

L.T.A. against the total number produced;

(d) the objection to his Ministry specifying the foreign exchange allotted specifically for Melton cloth in view of the admitted shortage of tennis balls; and

(e) whether his Ministry propose to obtain from the licences information about how they propose to utilise the foreign exchange of Rs. 4,38,000 and how many dozen balls they intend to produce out of it and when?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPNAY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A AHMED): (a) to (c). The complaints about shortage and high prices of tennis balls are known to the Government. The indigenous manufacturer has also been impressed with a view to ensuring satisfactory performance in this regard. In the absence of price and distribution control, information about prices and supplies has not been maintained. In order, however, to remove the felt shortage, one of the steps taken has been to grant a letter of intent to another party for the manufacture of 50,000 dozens of tennis balls per annum.

(d) Prior to 1967 consolidated import licences were issued for the import of various raw materials including melton cloth. During 1967-68 and onwards separate import licences are being issued for the import of melton cloth required for the manufacture of tennis balls. The value of import licences issued for melton cloth during 1967-68 and 1968-69 is as follows:—

1967-68	Rs. 4,38,000.
1968-69	Rs. 1,13,750.

(e) According to the information furnished by M|s. Indian Rubber Manufacturers Ltd., Calcutta, to whom a total c.i.f. value of Rs. 4.38 lakhs of import licences for melton cloth have been issued, only 1980 years of melton cloth have actually been imported till August 1969 and 151971 Nos. of tennis balls have been manufactured. A quantity of about 1350 yards is awaiting clearance from Custom|Banks. The total quantity of melton cloth that could be imported against these licences would be about 6,200 yards, which can produce 4,96,000 balls. Their programme of production is being ascertained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Prohibition in Delhi

4958. DR. SUSHILA NAYAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chief Executive Councillor, Delhi had stated some time during the month of April, 1969 that the Delhi Administration was prepared to enforce prohibition in the capital; and

(b) if so, whether Government will help the Delhi Administration in case of loss of revenue and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (DR. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA): (a) The Chief Executive Councillor informed a delegation of the All India Prohibition Council in May, 1969 that the Delhi Administration would not be averse to enforcing prohibition provided the neighbouring States *viz.* Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh also implemented the prohibition policy.

(b) Delhi being a Union Territory, the policy adopted by the Central Government in matter of Prohibition will be applied to it.

भारतीय बाल कल्याण परिषद् द्वारा बाल मेले का आयोजन

4959. श्री क० मि० मधुकर : क्या

विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करें कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय बाल कल्याण परिषद् बच्चों के कल्याण के लिये दिल्ली में एक बाल मेले का आयोजन करने जा रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस मेले में भाग लेने के लिये आने वाले विभिन्न राज्यों के बच्चों को कोई सुविधाएं देने का विचार है ताकि वे यथासंभव बड़ी संख्या में आ सकें; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग म राज्य मंत्री (डा० (श्रीमती) फूलरेणु गुहा) : (क) तथा (ख). हां, श्रीमान ।

(ग) भारतीय बाल कल्याण परिषद् मेले में भाग लेने वाले विभिन्न राज्यों के बच्चों को निम्नलिखित सुविधाएं देगी :—

(1) मुफ्त निवास;

(2) निवास के स्थान से मेले तक मुफ्त परिवहन । भारतीय बाल कल्याण परिषद् बच्चों को उनके अपने खर्च पर दिल्ली में दर्शनीय स्थानों में घुमाने का प्रबंध करेगी;

(3) न लाभ न हानि के आधार पर बच्चों के लिये भोजन का प्रबंध;

(4) भारतीय बाल कल्याण परिषद् की असम राज्य शाखा ने मेले में जाने के लिये 550 बच्चों के वास्त एक बाल रेल गाड़ी का प्रबंध किया है । अन्य राज्यों द्वारा भी ऐसी रेल गाड़ियों का प्रबंध किया जा सकता है ।

(5) भारतीय बाल कल्याण परिषद् ने राज्यों के सार्वजनिक प्रशिक्षण/शिक्षा निदेशकों से दिल्ली में भला देखने के लिये बच्चों के दलों का गठन किये जाने के बारे में बातचीत की है ।

(6) बच्चों को सामान्य रेलवे रियायत उपलब्ध होगी ।

Extension of Broad Gauge in Assam upto Gauhati

4960. SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to extend the Broad Gauge line in Assam upto Gauhati;

(b) if so, whether the work has already been started in this regard; and

(c) when the work is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) to (c). Preliminary Engineering and Traffic Surveys for the conversion of the Bongaigaon-Gauhati Section and an economic survey by the Gauhati University of the transport needs of the lower Brahamaputra valley have been undertaken recently with a view to find out the need for and the economic viability of the proposal for extension of the B. G. line to Gauhati. A final decision in the matter can be taken only after the results of these investigations are known.

बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के लिये हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन से उपकरणों की खरीद

4961. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या **इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरी** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उन्होंने रांची (हतिया) का दौरा करने के बाद निर्णय किया

है कि बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के लिये सभी उपकरण हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन, रांची से खरीदे जायेंगे;

(ख) क्या हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन शीघ्रता से बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने को सभी उपकरण सप्लाई करने के लिये सहमत हो गई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या वे इस प्रबन्ध से सन्तुष्ट हैं ?

इस्पात तथा भारी इंजीनियरिंग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त): (क) से (ग). सरकार की सदा से यह नीति रही है कि जो उपकरण देश में निर्धारित समय में बनाये जा सकते हैं उनका आयात करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जानी चाहिये । बोकारो इस्पात कारखाने के लिये उपस्करों के क्रय में इसी नीति का अनुसरण किया गया है । हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन ही बोकारो के लिये सारे उपकरण सप्लाई नहीं कर रहा है और न ही कोई ऐसा निर्णय लिया गया है । आयात किये जाने वाले उपस्करों अथवा संघटकों के अलावा भी ऐसा साज-सामान है जो हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन के अतिरिक्त दूसरी देशीय फर्मों से लिया जा रहा है ।

Precision Instruments Factory at Kota

4962. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Precision Instruments Factory at Kota has started production and assembly of instruments;

(b) if so, what type of instruments have so far been manufactured in the factory;

(c) whether the instruments produced in the factory have been put in the market on commercial scale; and

(d) if not, when they are likely to be put on commercial scale?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The instruments manufactured are Thermocouples, Thermometres, magneto-electric instruments, electronic instruments, panels and desks.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

उद्योगों में अप्रयुक्त क्षमता

4963. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :** क्या **औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 1967 में उद्योगों में अप्रयुक्त क्षमता, जो 1963 में 17.7 प्रतिशत थी बढ़कर 21.4 प्रतिशत हो गई थी;

(ख) इस बारे में वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है;

(ग) किन-किन उद्योगों में स्थिति अब भी गंभीर है; और

(घ) स्थिति सुधारने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग). तकनीकी विकास महानिदेशालय के अन्तर्गत आने वाले चुने हुए उद्योगों में प्रयुक्त क्षमता की प्रतिशतता को दिखाने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है । **(पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये** संख्या एल टी— 1844/69)

(घ) (1) कुछ उद्योगों को लाइसेंस देने की व्यवस्था से मुक्त करना ;

(2) जहां कहीं संभव हो निर्यात संभावनाओं का पता लगाना ;

(3) निर्माण तथा उत्पादन के विविधीकरण को प्रोत्साहित करना ;

(4) निर्यात संवर्धन योजनाओं को पुनरुज्जीवित करना ;

(5) आयात प्रतिस्थापना नीति का जोरों से पालन करना, तथा

(6) परियोजनाओं प्राधिकारियों द्वारा इच्छित वस्तुओं की विशिष्टिताओं आदि के बारे में विचार विनिमय करने की दृष्टि से एक ओर परियोजना प्राधिकारियों तथा दूसरी ओर सम्भावित निर्माताओं के मध्य वार्तालाप कराने का प्रबन्ध करना। इस प्रकार स्ट्रक्चुरल्स तथा अन्य सामान के बनाने वाले भारतीय निर्माताओं को हाल ही में काफी मात्रा में क्रयादेश मिले हैं।

आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के विकास तथा अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के कल्याण कार्यों के लिये केन्द्रीय सलाहकार बोर्ड

4964. श्री मोलहू प्रसाद : क्या **विधि तथा समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के विकास तथा अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित आदिम जाति कल्याण कार्यों के साथ संसद् सदस्यों और समाज सेवी व्यक्तियों को सम्बन्धित करने के लिये दो केन्द्रीय सलाहकार बोर्ड गठित किये हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त बोर्ड के निदेश-पद क्या हैं, उनके सदस्यों के नाम, पदनाम तथा पते क्या हैं और उन्हें कौन कौनसी सुविधाएं दी जायेंगी; और

(ग) उनके द्वारा आरम्भ से लेकर वर्ष 1969-70 में अब तक अनुसूचित जातियों के तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कल्याण के लिये बनाई गई योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

विधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मुत्याल राव) : (क) तथा (ख). हरिजन तथा आदिम जाति कल्याण सम्बन्धी केन्द्रीय सलाहकार बोर्डों को समाज कल्याण विभाग द्वारा नवम्बर, 1967 में एक साल की अवधि के लिये गठित किया गया था। अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के कल्याण से सम्बद्ध संसदीय समिति के स्थापित किये जाने पर इन बोर्डों का पुनर्गठन नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) ये बोर्ड सलाहकार निकाय थे और उनके द्वारा योजनाएं बनाया जाना अपेक्षित नहीं था।

Foreign Cigarettes Companies

4965. SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHURI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names and number of the existing foreign shareholders who dominated Cigarettes manufacturing Companies in India together with (i) their total investments separately; (ii) the percentage of foreign share-holders as compared to Indian shore-holders in each; (iii) their total annual production in terms of value separately for 1965 to 1968 as compared to consumption; (iv) the latest position as regards the percentage of Indian nationals holding superior posts in each; (v) the total amount of emoluments paid annually to Indians and foreigners in superior positions in each; (vi) the total annual profits of each from 1965 to 1968; (vii)

the total amount of dividend declared annually to be paid to share-holders by each during the period 1965 to 1968 and its percentage to the total profit; and (viii) the total amount of Bonus paid by each to their labour and other staff annually during 1965 to 1968?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (i) and (ii). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1845/69].

(iii) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.. See* No. LT-1845/69.]

(iv) Taking the three companies together, Indians held 83.5 per cent of the total number of superior posts carrying total monthly emoluments of Rs. 2001 and more per mensem as on 1st January, 1969.

(v) The total amount of emoluments paid during the year 1968 to Indian and Non-Indian employees of these companies drawing Rs. 2001 and more per month was about Rs. 96 lakhs and Rs. 44 lakhs, respectively.

(vi) to (viii) Such information is not normally disclosed.

National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta

4966. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a shortage of work in the National Instruments Ltd., Calcutta;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some new Officers are being recruited in this particular unit even when there is no work;

(c) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(d) the steps being taken to provide adequate work in this unit?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (d). Consequent on the general recession in the Engineering and Instruments industry, there has been a shrinkage of demand for the traditional items of production of Nattional Instruments Ltd. The production of certain traditional items was therefore curtailed/ suspended. With a view to improving the working results of the National Instruments Ltd. a technical team appointed by the Government made various recommendations which included diversification of production into new lines of manufacture, building up of the organisation structure and building up of the marketing and sales organisation, capable of selling products in competitive market. The Company has therefore submitted a five year production plan and have taken action to recruit certain personnel in the management, technical and marketing sides. It is expected that successful implementation of the program of diversification will improve the working results of this company.

जी० एम० सी० यार्ड, कानपुर में सहायक स्टेशन मास्टरों की वरिष्ठता

4967. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जी०एम०सी० यार्ड कानपुर में 205—280 रुपये के वेतन क्रम में सहायक स्टेशन मास्टरों की वरिष्ठता, 18 मई, 1964 को वरिष्ठता सूची में दिखाई गई वरिष्ठता की अपेक्षा जुलाई, 1967 की वरिष्ठता सूची में नीचे दिखाई गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं, उनके क्या कारण हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस सम्बन्ध में वास्तविक तथ्य क्या हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

जी० एम० सी० यार्ड, कानपुर में सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर

4968. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि इलाहाबाद डिवीजन के जी०एम०सी० यार्ड, कानपुर में बहुत से सहायक स्टेशन मास्टरों को गत दो वर्षों या अधिक समय से समयोपरि भत्ता तथा ट्यशन फीस की प्रतिपूर्ति का भुगतान नहीं किया गया है; और यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या उनमें से कुछ को वर्ष 1962-63 का भी समयोपरि भत्ता नहीं दिया गया है और यदि हां, तो ऐसे व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) ये सभी भुगतान कब तक कर दिये जायें ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (ग). 1962-63 के समयोपरि बिलों का भुगतान कर दिया गया है । शिक्षण शुल्क की प्रतिपूर्ति से सम्बन्धित काम हो रहा है और आशा है कि भुगतान शीघ्र ही कर दिया जायेगा । जिन कर्मचारियों के शिक्षण शुल्क की प्रतिपूर्ति के बिल बकाया हैं उनके नाम स प्रकार हैं :—

1. श्री ए० सी० दास, सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर ।
2. श्री के० सी० कपूर, सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर ।
3. श्री एम० एल० चौधरी, सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर ।
4. श्री आर० एन० प्रसाद, सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर ।
5. श्री ए० गिरि, सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर ।
6. श्री एस० जेड० हसन, सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर ।

Retired Chief Justice of Supreme Court Joining Private Sector Concerns

4969. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court who have joined private sector concerns as (i) Directors and (ii) Chairman of the Board of Directors after retirement; and

(b) the salary, emoluments and other benefits enjoyed by each former Chief Justice of Supreme Court in his capacity as the Director or Chairman of the Board of Directors of the private sector concerns?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). The information as asked for is not available with the Registrars of Companies as they are not required to maintain person-wise records indicating directorships held by various individuals. It is very difficult to find out the directorships held by a person without knowing the name of any particular company in which the person concerned is a director. However, on the basis of the information, which some of the Registrars of Companies have been able to

call out from their records, a statement showing the names of the retired Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who are holding directorships in certain companies is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library*. See No. LT-1846/69.]

Manufacture of Stainless Steel

4970. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a process has been developed and patented by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for indigenously manufacturing stainless steel;

(b) whether the same steel has been named "Thackerson" to perpetuate the name of Prof. M. S. Thacker;

(c) if so, the details of this invention; and

(d) the reasons for not exploiting the C.S.I.R. patent by the Hindustan Steel Ltd.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The nickel free stainless steel patented by C.S.I.R. was given the name 'Thackerson' to honour Prof. M. S. Thacker.

(c) Nickel free stainless steel produced by the patented process can be used as a substitute for standard chromium-nickel austenitic stainless steel for such uses as domestic appliances, railway and auto fittings, sanitary ware, dairy equipment etc.

(d) The Alloy Steel Plant of Hindustan Steel Ltd. undertook trial production and produced about 4 tonnes of this steel in their induction furnace. Further trial will be necessary and the economics of the process will have to be studied before commercial exploitation of the process is decided upon.

मध्य प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के मैट्रिकोत्तर विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियों का दिया जाना

4971. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित :** क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1967–68 में और 1 फरवरी, 1969 को मध्य प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जातियों/अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों तथा आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़ी जातियों से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले मैट्रिकोत्तर विद्यार्थियों की संख्या कितनी थी;

(ख) उसी अवधि में कितने विद्यार्थियों ने छात्रवृत्तियों के लिये प्रार्थनापत्र दिये थे और उनमें से कितने विद्यार्थियों को छात्रवृत्तियां दी गईं; और

(ग) उक्त प्रयोजन के लिये 1967–68 और 1968–69 में मध्य प्रदेश को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा कितनी धनराशि आवंटित की गई ?

विधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मुत्याल राव) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है । [**पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या** L.T. 1847/69]

चौथी योजना के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी परियोजनाएं

4972. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित :** क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सरकारी क्षेत्र में स्थापित की जाने वाली उन परियोजन का ब्यौरा क्या है जिनके बारे में मध्याभ्रों प्रदेश सरकार ने प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत कियेहैं

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इन परियोजनाओं के बारे में निर्णय कर लिया है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो अस्वीकृत परियोजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ग). चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में स्थापित होने वाली केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक परियोजनाएं योजना आयोग द्वारा तैयार किये गये चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना प्रतिवेदन प्रारूप के पृष्ठ 253 से 260 तक उल्लिखित हैं। भारतीय सीमेंट निगम द्वारा स्थापित किये जाने वाला एक सीमेंट संयंत्र मंढर में निर्माणाधीन है। चतुर्थ योजना में राज्य क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत इन परियोजनाओं पर होने वाला समग्र निवेश बड़े तथा मध्यम उद्योगों पर 7.50 करोड़ रुपये तथा ग्रामोद्योग एवं लघु उद्योगों पर 6 करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय का प्रस्ताव है।

राज्य क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत चतुर्थ योजना के कार्यक्रम में निम्नलिखित योजनाओं पर ध्यान रखा गया है :—

1. मध्य प्रदेश राजकीय औद्योगिक निगम की शेयर पूंजी में विनियोजन।

2. भिलाई औद्योगिक बस्ती।

3. अन्य औद्योगिक बस्तियों का निर्माण कार्य पूरा करना।

4. औद्योगिक परियोजना की रिपोर्ट तथा सर्वेक्षण।

5. मध्य प्रदेश औद्योगिक विकास निगम के माध्यम में उद्योगों में वित्तीय साझेदारी।

मध्य प्रदेश में रेलवे लाइनों पर बिजली लगाना

4973. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या निकट भविष्य में मध्य प्रदेश में कुछ रेलवे लाइनों पर बिजली लगायी जायेगी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनके नाम क्या हैं और यदि नहीं, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं; और

(ग) यदि बिजली लगाने का कार्य आरम्भ किया जाना है, तो इसे कब तक आरम्भ किया जायेगा ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जामगा-दुर्ग जो रूरकेला-दुर्ग खण्ड के बिजलीकरण का एक भाग है।

(ग) रूरकेला-दुर्ग खण्ड पर बिजली लगाने का काम पहले से हो रहा है और आशा है यह काम 1970 तक पूरा हो जायेगा और इस खण्ड पर बिजली आ जायेगी।

मध्य प्रदेश में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए लाइसेंस

4974. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1968 में नये उद्योगों की स्थापना करने के लिये लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने हेतु मध्य प्रदेश से कितने आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे;

(ख) कितने आवेदकों को लाइसेंस

दिये गये थे और उद्योग कौन-कौन से हैं; और

(ग) उनमें से कितने आवेदन पत्र क्रमश: मध्य भारत और महाकोशल से प्राप्त हुए थे ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) वर्ष 1968 की अवधि में मध्य प्रदेश में औद्योगिक प्रायोजनाओं की स्थापना के लिये लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने के लिये 11 आवेदन प्राप्त हुए थे । इनमें से एक आवेदन में मध्य प्रदेश के अतिरिक्त एक अन्य राज्य का भी वैकल्पिक स्थापना स्थल के रूप में प्रस्ताव था ।

(ख) 11 में से दो आवेदन कर्ताओं को अब तक एक को एल्यूमिनियम के ढले हुए इन्गाट तथा दूसरे को एल्यूमिनियम के वेल्लित तथा अतिरिक्त उत्पादों के उत्पादन के लिये लाइसेंस दिये गये हैं ।

(ग) मध्य प्रदेश तथा महाकोशल के लिये प्राप्त किये गये आवेदनों का अलग से ब्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

मध्य प्रदेश में मध्यम दर्जे के उद्योगों का विकास

4975. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने वर्ष 1968-69 में मध्यम दर्जे के उद्योगों का विकास करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई योजना भेजी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका स्वरूप और ब्यौरा क्या है और इस योजना को क्रियान्वित किये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप प्रत्येक उद्योग की उत्पादन क्षमता में कितनी वृद्धि होने की संभावना है;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस योजना को स्वीकार कर लिया है और यदि हां, तो किन संशोधनों के साथ; और

(घ) इसके परिणामस्वरूप रोजगार के अवसरों में कितनी वृद्धि होने की संभावना है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) से (घ). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Durgapur Steel Plant

4916. SHRI BAL RAJ MADHOK: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the attitude of the management of the Durgapur Steel Plant has helped continued labour trouble and is the main cause of huge losses that it has incurred in 1968-69; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to ease the labour situation and to create conditions for improved production in that major plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) No, Sir. On the contrary, the management of Durgapur Steel Plant have taken all possible measures to improve industrial relations.

(b) There is a machinery for constant dialogue and discussions between representatives of the Management and of the workers at various levels to sort out collective and individual grievances. Settlements have

in fact, been reached on a number of issues. It is hoped that with better understanding and co-operation, production at the Plant will improve.

अशोक पेपर मिल्स, दरभंगा

4977. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दरभंगा में अशोक पेपर मिल्ज फ्रांसिसी सहयोग से चल रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि फ्रांसिसी सहयोग कर्त्ता उस पेपर मिल्ज के दरभंगा में ही चलाये जाने के पक्ष में हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या कारण हैं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार इसे आसाम में ले जाने के पक्ष में है ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) अशोक पेपर मिल्ज लिमिटेड को सन् 1957 में एक फ्रांसिसी कम्पनी के सहयोग से नियमित किया गया था किन्तु कुछ आर्थिक कठिनाइयों के कारण प्रायोजना पूर्ण न हो सकी ।

(ख) फ्रांसिसी सहयोग कर्ताओं के किसी ऐसे प्रस्ताव से सरकार अवगत नहीं ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

Raising of Freight and Passenger

4978. SHRI HIMATSINGKA:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to raise the freight and passenger rates during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the likely extent of increase therein?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) and (b). There are at present no proposals under consideration for any general increase in freight rates and passenger fares but the review of freight rates and passenger fares is a continuing process and specific changes to remove anomalies or in consideration of representations from trade and industry or called for otherwise on commercial considerations, continue to be made from time to time.

Shortage of Pig Iron

4979. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the grave scarcity of pig iron in the country, Government have had under consideration the question of reserving a furnace at the Durgapur Steel Plant for the pig iron;

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter; and

(c) how far the country would be self-sufficient in regard to pig iron demands as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. One Blast Furnace, out of four, at the Durgapur Steel Plant, has been earmarked for the production of foundry grade pig iron.

(c) It is expected that production of pig iron for sale will be more or less adequate to meet the estimated demand.

इन्दौर और उज्जैन में सामाजिक संस्थाओं को केन्द्रीयसहायता

4980. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1968-69 में सरकार द्वारा इन्दौर तथा उज्जैन में कितनी संस्थाओं को अनुदान दिया गया था और इस प्रकार दिये गये अनुदान की राशि कितनी थी; और

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1969-70 में उपर्युक्त जिलों में कितनी संस्थाओं को अनुदान देने का विचार है और प्रस्तावित अनुदानों की राशि कितनी होगी ?

विधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा० (श्रीमती) फूलरेणु गुह) : (क) केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड समेत सरकार द्वारा निम्नलिखित राशियां दी गई हैं :—

संस्थाओं की संख्या	1968-69 में दी गई अनुदानों की राशियां
	रुपए
इन्दौर : 48	1,58,432
उ जैन :11	26,723
(ख) संस्थाओं की संख्या	1969-70 में दी जाने वाली राशि
इन्दौर : 35	1,19,376
उज्जैन : 9	21,904

इन्दौर स्टेशन पर महिला प्रतीक्षा कक्ष का निर्माण

4961. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में इन्दौर रेलवे स्टेशन पर इलाहाबाद की तरह का, तीसरे दर्जे के प्रतीक्षालय में महिलाएं प्रतिक्षा-कक्ष बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है जिससे महिलाएं अलग बैठ सकें ;]

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका निर्माण कार्य कब आरम्भ किया जायेगा ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। इन्दौर स्टेशन पर महिलाओं के लिए दो प्रतीक्षालय पहले से ही मौजूद हैं—एक वातानुकूल और पहले दर्जे में यात्रा करने वाली महिलाओं के लिए और दूसरा, दूसरे दर्जे और तीसरे दर्जे में यात्रा करने वाली महिलाओं के लिए ।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

सूरतगढ़ स्टेशन (उत्तर रेलवे) पर पीने के ठंडे पानी की व्यवस्था

4982. **श्री प० ला० बारूपाल :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर डिवीजन में सूरतगढ़ रेलवे स्टेशन पर यात्रियों के लिए पीने के ठंडे पानी की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था नहीं है; और वहां पर घड़ों की व्यवस्था अपर्याप्त है ;

(ख) क्या यात्रियों के लाभ के लिए वहां पर पानी ठंडा करने की एक मशीन लगाई जायेगी , और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह व्यवस्था कब तक कर दी जायेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) सूरतगढ़ रेलवे स्टेशन पर पीने के पानी की सप्लाई के लिए पर्याप्त व्यवस्था की गयी है । इस स्टेशन पर पानी रखने के लिए 50 घड़ों की व्यवस्था है जो पर्याप्त समझी गई है ।

(ख) जी नहीं, क्योंकि वहां की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए मौजूदा व्यवस्था पर्याप्त है ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

Small Industries Service Institute, Calcutta

4983. SHRI BHAGABAN DAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the office of the Small Industries Service Institute is located in Calcutta;

(b) the address and the name of the owner of the house in which the office is located; and

(c) the monthly rent paid therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The address is 111-112 Barrackpore Trunk Road, Calcutta-35. The Government of India owns the building where the office is located.

(c) No rent is payable.

रेलवे स्टेशनों पर पीने के पानी, प्रतीक्षालयों तथा शौचालयों की व्यवस्था

4984. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय रेलवे के ऐसे वर्तमान रेलवे स्टेशनों की कुल संख्या कितनी है जहां पीने के पानी, प्रतीक्षालयों तथा शौचालयों की व्यवस्था नहीं है ; और

(ख) यात्रियों को ये सुविधाएं कब तक उपलब्ध की जायेंगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). सभी स्टेशनों पर पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था की गई है । 294 स्टेशनों पर शौचालयों की व्यवस्था नहीं है; 1971 तक इनकी व्यवस्था हो जाने की सम्भावना है । 3081 स्टेशनों पर प्रतीक्षालय नहीं हैं । जहां यातायात का औचित्य होता है उन स्टेशनों पर एक कार्यक्रम के आधार पर केवल ऊंचे दर्जे के यात्रियों के लिए प्रतीक्षालयों की व्यवस्था की जाती है बशर्ते रेल उपयोगकर्ता सुविधा समिति का अनुमोदन प्राप्त हो तथा इसके लिए धन उपलब्ध हो ।

Industrial unrest in West Bengal

4985. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been seized by continued disturbed industrial peace in West Bengal which has resulted in an unfavourable investment climate and has shocked the foreign participants in industry in that area; and

(b) if so, the latest position with regard to industrial peace in the State and what specific directions or instructions have since been issued by the Central Government to the State Government of West Bengal to revive peaceful working conditions in the industry in that region?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE

AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). The statistical data available with the D.G.T.D. show that there appears to be no significant fall in production in any of the industries during the first quarter of 1969 as compared to 1968. We are not aware that the investment climate has shocked foreign participants in the industry in that area. The question of issuing any specific directions to West Bengal Government therefore does not arise.

Foreign Collaboration

4986. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of foreign collaboration approved by Government during the first 2 quarters of the clurrent year;

(b) whether the policy of allowing foreign collaborations has undergone any change as compared to that followed during the last three non-Plan years;

(c) if so, the details of the modifications introduced in the policy and whether any further modifications are proposed to be introduced in the policy and also during the Fourth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details of such proposals?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The names etc. of 82 firms which have been allowed collaboration during the first two quarters of the current year are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1848/69].

(b) to (d). The policy of Government in respect of foreign private investment and collaboration remains the same as hitherto. However, within the framework of this basic policy, certain re-orientation has brought about keeping in view the strong industrial base that has been set up in the country and the need for boosting the export of our manufactured products. As a result, greater selectivity is now being exercised in the matter of approval of foreign collaboration applications. With a view to avoiding repetitive import of technology for the manufacture of same or similar products, efforts are made to conduct co-ordinated negotiations when a number of units are proposed to be set up for the manufacture of the same item at about the same time. Technical collaboration agreements are now usually approved for a 5 year duration only. Care is also taken to ensure that, as far as possible, collaboration agreements do not impose restrictions on the export of manufactured products, and also that a provision is made in the agreements which allows the know-how to be passed on to another Indian Company, should it become necessary, on terms to be mutually agreed to by all concerned including the foreign collaborator and subject to the approval of the Government.

No major policy modifications are immediately contemplated.

Placing of Order for Digestion and Desilication Plant for Korba Alumina Plant with Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd.

4987. SHRI HIMATSINGKA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry and the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals have of late been holding diametrically opposing views on the desirability of placing an order for digestion and desilication plant for the Korba Alumina Plant with the Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd. Visakhapatnam;

(b) if so, the precise nature of the views held by the two Ministries; and

(c) the decision since taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) to (c). There were discussions among the concerned Ministries including the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Mines and Metals and other agencies, in the course of which issues like the capability of Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Limited to manufacture the equipment required by Bharat Aluminium Company Limited and delivery schedule, etc., were raised and gone into. After considering all aspects, it was decided that the order from Bharat Aluminium Company Limited should be placed on Bharat Heavy Plates and Vessels Limited. As this is a decision of Government as a whole, taken after due consultation with all concerned, the views of individual agencies/Ministries of Government are not relevant to the main issue.

Increase in Railway Fare|Freight

4988. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway fare for ACC, First class, Second class and Third class has been increased from year to year;

(b) if so, in which years it has been increased since 1948 and by what amount, each-time;

(c) whether goods train freight has also been increased since 1948; and

(d) if so, in which years and the percentage of increase each time since 1948 in respect of petroleum and food-products?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) No. However, it is a fact that fares for ACC, First class, Second class and Third class have undergone revision a number of times in the past. While in most of the cases fares were revised upwards, in some cases there were reductions also.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library*. See No. LT-1849/69].

(c) As in the case of passenger fares, freight rates were also revised a number of times since 1948 but the revision was not always upward; in some cases rates were reduced.

(d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library*. See No. LT-1849/69].

Travelling in A.C.C. by Ministers and Railway Officers

4989. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on A.C.C. travels by Ministers and Railway Officers of the rank of Under Secretary and above during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) how many Railway Officers were entitled to travel in A.C.C. during the above-mentioned years, year-wise; and

(c) how many persons other than the Railway Officers were entitled to travel in A.C.C. during the above-mentioned years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) It is presumed that the Hon'ble Member requires information in respect of Ministers and officers of the rank of Under Secretary and above, in the Ministry of Railways. The reply has been framed accordingly.

The Ministers are entitled to travel in reserved railway accommodation on tour in the discharge of their official duties on requisition for such accommodation (Cabinet Minister—one saloon, Minister of State and Deputy Minister—one Air-conditioned coupe).

Officers of the rank of Joint Director and above are entitled to travel *on duty* in A.C.C. on the authority of duty card/metal passes. No money as such is "spent" on this concession. Statistics showing the money value of concession availed of are not maintained.

(b) 1966—82
1967—83
1968—78.

(c) The reference presumably is to the non-railway persons/organisations to whom the complimentary passes are issued. Their number is as under:—

1966—5
1967—5
1968—5

This facility has since been withdrawn.

Production of Agricultural Implements

4990. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total production of agricultural tools, machinery, tractors in 1951, 1958, 1961, 1966, 1967, 1968 and 1969?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): Most of the production of agricultural tools (implements) is in the Small Scale Sector, for which full statistics are not available. In so far as the production of agricultural tractors and power tillers is concerned, the information is as under:—

(in Nos.)

Item	1951	1958	1961	1966	1967	1968	1969 (upto June)
1. Tractors	Nil.	Nil.	395	7613	10,526	13,799	8,325
2. Power Tillers		,,	Nil.	561	264	228	120

Use of A.C. and 1st Class Bogies by Ministers and Railway Officials on Government Expenses

4991. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state how many Air Conditioner or 1st Class bogies were used by Ministers and Railway Officers at Government expenses during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): No Air-conditioned or 1st Class coach was exclusively used by Ministers and Railway officers at Government expense during the last three years.

Ticketless Travel in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore State

4992. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special drive was launched by his Ministry to check ticketless passengers in the Andhra Pradesh and Mysore State in 1968-69; and

(b) if so, the total amount realised and the number of persons held during the period?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1850/69.]

Engineering and Traffic Surveys for Sukma-Varaha|Polavaram and Broad Gauge Line from Guntakal to Dharmavaram

4993. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4251 on the 25th March, 1969 and state:

(a) whether the preliminary engineering and traffic surveys have been started in respect of Sukma-Varaha| Polavaram and separate B.G. line from Guntakal to Dharmavaram already sanctioned;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and when it is likely to be commenced;

(c) whether the decision for actual construction of Dantewara-Bhadrachalam Road has been taken; and

(d) if so, when the actual construction would be commenced?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) and (b). Surveys for the Sukma-Varaha|Polavaram line have already been completed, whereas surveys for a separate B.G. line from Guntakal to Dharmavaram (and conversion of Dharmavaram-Bangalore M.G. section into B.G.) are in progress.

(c) and (d). The Dantewara-Bhadrachalam rail link will merit consideration only when schemes are taken in hand for the integrated industrial development of the Dandakaranya region. There are no indications at present of such definite schemes.

Life Insurance Pay-roll Scheme

4994. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Life Insurance Pay-roll Scheme is not prevalent on the Indian Railways for the employees;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce this scheme for the Railway employees; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) to (d). The question of introducing the Salary Savings Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India on the Railways has been considered by Government and it is proposed to introduce the scheme on an experimental basis so far as non-gazetted railway employees in offices located at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and New Delhi, are concerned, as soon as the pay roll work is put on the computer in these units. This is expected to be done shortly.

Residential accommodation to Stenographers of Indian Railways

4995. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Stenographers on the Indian Railways are required to accompany Officers on tour and they are generally also subjected to remain in office at the convenience of the officers;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Stenographer category has not been treated as 'Essential' for the purpose of allotment of Government accommodation and they are experiencing numerous difficulties to perform the above two duties and officers are also feeling inconvenience to discharge their duties to the fullest in the absence of stenographic assistance during odd hours;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the acute shortage of private accommodation|Government accommodation in big towns, particularly Delhi, Madras, Calcutta and Bombay, has

created a backlog in smooth performance of their duties and a lot of frustration is prevailing on this account; and

(d) if so, how Government propose to provide accommodation to this category of employees?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) No, except where considered absolutely necessary.

(b) No. Stenographers are classified as essential on certain Railways while on others only those attached to certain important posts are classified as such. Stenographers share the difficulties of accommodation equally with other categories of staff since housing for all staff could not be provided by the Government. No difficulty is being experienced by any officer due to his stenographer not being provided with Railway accommodation.

(c) No.

(d) Quarters are being built on programmed basis subject to availability of funds, for all categories of staff including stenographers.

Ticketless Travel on South-Central and Southern Railways

4996. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether special drive for checking Ticketless Travellers on the South-Central and Southern Railways was launched;

(b) if so, the number of people held and the amount realised by those checks during the year 1968-69;

(c) whether it is a fact that unauthorised hawkers and beggars form a large part of Ticketless Travellers held: and

(d) if so, whether special attention is being paid to check entry of such men into the Railway premises?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes, special checks against ticketless travel on the South-Central and Southern Railways have been held.

(b) 11,957 persons were detected travelling without ticket or with improper ticket on Southern and South-Central Railways and a sum of Rs. 49,337 was recovered as railway dues during the special checks arranged.

(c) and (d). No. However, arrangements exist to check entry of unauthorised persons including hawkers and beggars in trains and station premises.

Technical Assistance for Rourkela Steel Plant

4997. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state the amount and the nature of technical assistance offered and received by India so far from the Federal Republic of Germany for the Rourkela Steel Plant of Hindustan Steel Ltd.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): The Rourkela Steel Plant of Hindustan Steel Ltd. has received technical assistance from the Federal Republic of Germany by way of plant and equipment and spares, services of experts, designs and consultancy services, know-how etc. For this purpose, the Federal Republic of Germany has offered loans/credits from time to time. Five credits totalling DM-890 million were given for the One-Million tonne stage of the Plant. For the expansion of the Plant from 1.0 to 1.8 million ingot tonnes capacity and some other units, another seven credits totalling DM-532.16 million have been given.

Incentive to set up Industries in States

4998. SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several States have recently offered packages of incentives for setting up new industries by way of rebates on power

consumption, interest free loan for land purchase etc., and

(b) if so, the names of States and the details of the package schemes?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

State Road Transport Undertakings

4999. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways have taken a decision to contribute 1|3rd of the capital of the State Road Transport Undertakings;

(b) if so, whether they have decided on a uniform rate of contribution to all States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) and (b). It has been decided to increase the rate of contribution to the capital of State Road Transport Corporations in which Railways participate financially, uniformly to 33 1/3 per cent of the total, in respect of future contributions, commencing from 1969-70.

(c) Railways are participating in the share capital of the following State Road Transport Corporations:—

Andhra Pradesh
Bihar
Gujarat
Kerala
Maharashtra
Madhya Pradesh
Mysore
Mandi Kulu
North Bengal
PEPSU
Rajasthan.

दानापुर मुख्यालय से डेहरी-आन-सोन तक नहर के किनारे के साथ रेलवे लाइन

5001. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पूर्वी रेलवे में दानापुर मुख्यालय से शाहाबाद जिले में डेहरी-आन-सोन तक नहर के रास्ते 78 मील की दूरी है;

(ख) क्या रेलवे प्रशासन ने नहर के साथ-साथ रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण करने की योजना बनाई है;

(ग) क्या यहां मापन कार्य भी पूरा हो चुका है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस योजना पर आगे क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस समय पटना अथवा दानापुर से गया होते हुए डेहरी जाने में काफी लम्बा रास्ता तय करना पड़ता है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त योजना को क्रियान्वित करने का है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). जी नहीं।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(ङ) जी हां, यदि यात्री रेलगाड़ी से बड़ी लाइन के मार्ग से यात्रा करे।

(च) धन की कमी के कारण और यातायात की दृष्टि से पर्याप्त औचित्य के अभाव में फिलहाल पटना/दानापुर से डेहरी आन-सोन तक नहर के साथ-साथ एक सीधी बड़ी लाइन बनाने पर विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है।

Introduction of New Train on Sahibganj Loop Line (Eastern Railway)

5002. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he remembers that Government had promised a few years ago to introduce a new train on the Sahibganj loop line on the Eastern Railway; and

(b) when the above promise to the public is proposed to be fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) and (b). There is no record to show that an assurance was given for the introduction of an additional through train on the Sahibganj loop. However, to cater to the sectional traffic on the Sahibganj loop section, a pair of additional trains was introduced between Rampurhat and Sahibganj from 1-10-68. These trains (i.e. 325 Up|326 Dn. Passengers), which have been extended to run to and from Sainthia with effect from 1-6-1969, are proposed to be further extended to and from Burdwan with effect from 1-10-1969.

Halt of Howrah-Delhi A. C. Express at Kiul and Sahibganj (Eastern Railway)

5003. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation and a rejoinder in regard to the demand that Kiul, a junction on the Main Line and Sahibganj loop section of the Eastern Railway, be made a halt for the Howrah-Delhi A. C. Express (Weekly);

(b) whether Government have reexamined the matter in the light of the arguments in favour of Kiul as against Arrah and Bakhtiyarpur in the rejoinder; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to the letter dated the 25th June, 1969 from Shri Premniti Prasad Singh?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The matter has been re-examined, but the stoppage of 103 Up|104 Dn. Howrah-New Delhi (via Patna) weekly A. C. Expresses at Kiul, has not been found operationally feasible nor justified on considerations of traffic.

Use of Railway Buildings at Sonpur (N. E. Railway)

5004. SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) to what use the Railway buildings, both office and residential, at Sonpur North Eastern Railway, are being put to after the shifting of offices and employees from there;

(b) wether it a fact that they are to be demolished and as a first step doors and windows are being taken out from these buildings; and

(c) wether after demolition of buildings, lands are to be released for resettlement of the people?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) The question of effective utilization of existing office and residential buildings at Sonepore which have become vacant due to formation of Divisional office at Samastipur is under consideration.

(b) There is no proposal to demolish the vacant buildings at Sonepore.

(c) Does not arise.

Booking at Pahleza Ghat

5005. SHRI D. N. Tiwary: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether after the promulgation of the Ordinance enhancing the non-booking charges from 50 paise (fifty paise) to 5 rupees and penalty to Rs. 10, the volume of booking by T.T.Es, has been considerably reduced and booking at Pahleza Ghat has fallen sharply, thus puttinfi Railways to loss and unscrupulous staff to gain; and

(b) the necessity of issuing this Ordinance and the benefit accruing thereafter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS ('DR.. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) After the promulgation of the Ordinance enhancing the penalties for ticketless travelling, the number of passengers detected travelling without tickets has come down appreciably all over and the sale of tickets at the booking windows has simultaneously recorded an increase.

The number of tickets sold from the booking windows at Pahleza Ghat during the period 11-6-1969 to 10.7.1969 was 39,406 as compared to 6,303 during the corresponding period of last year. There is no evidence of loss to the railway or unscrupulous staff making undue gain as a result of the promulgation of the Ordinance.

(b) The loss on account of ticketless travel was estimated between Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 crores per annum and to plug this source of loss the Indian Railways (Second Amendment) Bill, 1968 for amending Sections 112 and 113 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 was introduced on 2-12-69 during the Winter Session of Parliament. The Bill did not come up for discussion either in that Session or in the last Budget Session. Meanwhile massive checks were conducted against ticketless travel at a number of important stations and these revealed that the estimate of loss made earlier was on the low side and the loss was really of the order of Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 25 crores per annum. Immediate measures to control the situation were considered necessary and accordingly an Ordinance on the lines of the pending Bill was promulgated on 4-6-1969.

As a result of the promulgation of the Ordinance the number of persons detected travelling without tickets on Indian Railways has come down considerably. The sale of tickets at the booking windows has simultaneously recorded an appreciable increase.

Profitability in Rourkela Steel Plant

5006. SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the Rourkela Steel Plant is likely to make a profit during 1969-70;

(b) the loss in the year 1968-69 and how is the performance going to be improved towards profitability; and

(c) the average rated production of the plant and the achieved capacity for the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The annual accounts of Hindustan Steel Ltd. for the year 1968-69 have been audited recently, but have yet to be approved by the Board of Directors of the Company. Accordingly, authoritative information about the loss sustained by the Plant during 1968-69 is not available.

The important Rolling Mills forming part of the expansion of the Plant were commissioned during 1968-69. Concerted efforts are now being made to operate them at the optimum level so as to secure larger production, and better utilisation of capacity. In addition, other measures aimed at maximising production, control on cost of production, improved maintenance etc. have been taken to run the Plant at a profit.

(c) It is expected that the Plant would achieve during the current year, production at an average rate of 1.3 to 1.4 million ingot tonnes

Supply to Defence by Delhi Small Scale Industries

5007. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received some reports against the Delhi Small Scale Industries for the supply of certain articles to the Defence Department;

(b) whether Government have made inquiries into the allegations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As a result of enquiries, it has been revealed that the stores supplied by M|s. Delhi Small Scale Industries, Okhla were significantly sub-standard and were not worth even 50 per cent of the value paid against the relative contracts. The D.G.S.&D. had asked the firm to explain the defects and to replace the stocks. All payments due to the firm were also suspended.

As the firm repudiated their responsibility, demand notices were issued by D.G.S.&D. on 7.12.1968 claiming 50 per cent of the price paid to them as damages for breach of warrantee. On the firm's refusal to pay the claim, it was decided to deduct Rs. 4,4,000 and Rs. 1,75.000 from the firm's pending and other bills as and when received. Dealings with the firm have also been suspended with effect from 28-7-69.

खादी ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड का पुनर्गठन

5008. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खादी ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड का पुनर्गठन किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त बोर्ड के सदस्यों का चुनाव किस आधार पर हुआ था ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि पुनर्गठित बोर्ड में कुछ ऐसे सदस्य भी शामिल किये गये हैं जिनके विरुद्ध पहले सरकार को कोई गम्भीर शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थी ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग अधिनियम, 1956 के अन्तर्गत निर्मित खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग नियम, 1957 के नियम 13(1) के अनुसार खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड के सदस्यों की नियुक्ति की जाती है।

(ग) सरकार को ऐसी कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई थी ।

रेलवे में संगणक लगाना

5009. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री :**
श्री क० प्र० सिंह देव :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने रेलवे में संगणक लगाने का कार्यक्रम तेज कर दिया है ;

(ख) प्रत्येक अंचल में कितने संगणक लगाये गये हैं और उनके द्वारा क्या-क्या कार्य किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) रेलव कर्मचारियों की इस सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) एक विवरण, जिसमें इस बात का ब्यौरा दिया गया है कि भारतीय रेलों पर कहां-कहां संगणक लगाये गये हैं और उन में से कुछ से या उन सबों से किस प्रकार का काम किया जा रहा है, सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है । [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया । देखिये संख्या L.T.—1851/69]

(ग) शुरू-शुरू में कर्मचारियों के मन में संगणकों के प्रभावों के विषय में कुछ आशंकायें थीं । लेकिन उन्हें यह आश्वासन दिया गया है कि कोई छंटनी नहीं होगी "परिलब्धियों या पदोन्नति की" संभावनाओं पर कोई विपरीत प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा और जिन कर्मचारियों को दूसरे कामों पर लगाया गया है उन्हें उनकी सहमति के बिना वर्तमान स्थान से स्थानान्तरित नहीं किया जाएगा ।

Consortium for Public Sector Undertakings

5010. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN:
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up a consortium of five public sector undertakings to handle all business connected with electric power projects and ancillary services both within India and abroad;

(b) if so, the names of the undertakings included in the consortium: and

(c) what is the organisational set up of the Consortium?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir. A company under the name and style of Indian Consortium for Power Projects Ltd. was incorporated in New Delhi on the 26th June, 1969.

(b) The following public sector Projects are the shareholders of this Company;

1. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.
2. Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd.
3. Instrumentation Ltd.
4. Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd.
5. Triveni Structurals Ltd.

(c) The following are Directors of the Company:

1. Shri S. Swayambu, Chairman &Managing Director Heavy Electricals (I) Ltd., Bhopal—Chairman.
2. Shri O. S. Murthy, Chairman, Bharat Heavy Electricals, Ltd., New Delhi.
3. Shri V. B. K. Murthy, Managing Director, Mining & Allied

Machinery Corporation, Durgapur (West Bengal).

4. Shri P. P. Dani, Managing Director, Triveni Structurals, Allahabad.

5. Brig. B. J. Shahaney, Managing Director, Instrumentation Ltd. Kota.

6. Shri Y. Krishan, Joint Secretary, Deptt. of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, New Delhi.

7. Shri N. Venkatesan, General Manager, Indian Consortium for Power Projects Ltd., New Delhi.

8. Shri K. Venkataraman, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs, Department of Industrial Development, New Delhi.

9. Shri A. K. Ghose, Vice-Chairman, Central Water & Power Commission, New Delhi.

The details regarding staff etc. are being worked out.

बिहार में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के मंडलीय कार्यालय का स्थान

5011. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :**
श्री द्वा० ना० तिवारी :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार विधान सभा ने सर्वसम्मति से यह प्रस्ताव स्वीकार किया था कि बिहार में उनके क्षत्रों के लिये पूर्वोत्तर रेलव के दो मंडलीय कार्यालय खोले जायें ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) बिहार विधान सभा द्वारा इस तरह का कोई प्रस्ताव पास किया गया है इस बारे में रेल मंत्रालय को कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

तेलंगाना आन्दोलनकारियों द्वारा हसनपारती और काजीपेट (दक्षिण रेलवे) रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच रेल कीपटरियां उखाड़ी जाना

5012. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :
श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जुलाई, 1969 के प्रथम सप्ताह में तेलंगाना आन्दोलनकारियों ने दक्षिण-मध्य रेलव में हसनपारती रोड और काजीपेट रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच लगभग 100 फीट लम्बी पटरियों को हटा दिया था और वे पटरियों को अपने साथ ले गये थे; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी हां । यह सच है कि तेलंगाना आन्दोलनकारियों ने दक्षिण मध्य रेलवे के काजीपेट-वल्हारशाह खण्ड पर हसनपर्टी रोड और काजीपेट रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच किलोमीटर 357/12–13 पर 3–7–69 को डाउन लाइन से रेल पटरी का एक पेनल (126 फुट) तथा 4–7–69 को डाउन लाइन से रेल पटरी के दो पेनल (252 फुट) हटा दिये थे । आन्दोलनकारी पटरिय नहीं ले गये थे ।

(ख) काजीपेट की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने भारतीय रेल अधिनियम की धारा 126 के अन्तर्गत दो मामले दर्ज किये हैं तथा दस व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं। पुलिस द्वारा अभी जांच जारी है ।

Import of Reconditioned defective machinery by Hindustan Steel Ltd.

5013. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR:
SHRI RAM CHARAN:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the authorities of the Hindustan Steel Ltd. imported reconditioned defective machinery for its plants worth crores of rupees through over-invoicing, under-invoicing, and deposited handsome amounts in foreign countries in some other names in the last fifteen years;

(b) if so, whether an inquiry, has been made in this regard?

(c) if so, the findings thereof;

(d) the value of the machinery which has become absolutely unfit for use as on the 30th June, 1969; and

(e) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Licences for Import of Machinery for Joint Venture

5014. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a press report appearing in the *Financial Express* of the 2nd July, 1969 under the caption "Joint Venture Languishing for want of Machinery Import Licences";

(b) whether it is a fact that the export potential of Indo-Italian Shoe Manufacturing Plant, Madras is as such as $1,000 per day;

(c) whether there has been an inordinate delay in the issue of necessary import licence to this concern leading in turn to a delay in commencement of production and loss of foreign exchange earnings; and

(d) if so, whether Government have since looked into the matter and taken necessary steps in this regard?

THE MIISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The export potential has been indicated as follows:

	Value of Expots (Rs.)
During the first year of production .	Rs. 7 lakhs
During the second year .	Rs. 18 lakhs
From the third year onwards	Rs. 38 lakhs

(c) The proposal of the Indian Company for foreign collaboration has been approved on 16th August, 1969. No import application relating to this scheme is pending with Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Development of Bihar Adivasis

5015. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the former Chief Minister of Bihar, Shri Bhola Paswan Shastri, made an announcement in the Bihar Legislature on the 26th June, 1969 that a statutory Regional Development Board comprising the areas of Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Parganas would be constituted along with the Boards for the educational, agrarian, and irrigational development of the Adivasis;

(b) whether statutory form has been or is being given as per above announcement; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MUTHYAL RAO): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Transfer of Parcel Clerks from New Delhi Station

5016. SHRI T. P. SHAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Parcel Clerks grade Rs. 150—240 (A.S.) and Rs. 250—380 (A.S.) were transferred from New Delhi Station to Ambala Cantt, Saharanpur and Delhi Junction in the month of June, 1969 in public interest under orders from the Railway Board;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that these persons are malingering to evade their transfers in collusion with some Divisional Officers of the Delhi Division who are obviously manipulating to retain them at New Delhi station or to post them to stations of their choice;

(c) whether there is any manoeuvring in not relieving the staff who have been posted vice them at New Delhi station; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Agreement between Employees and Management of Hindustan Steel Ltd.

5017. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Steel Ltd. Employees' Union signed an agreement with the management to maintain discipline and orderliness in all the Departments of the Plant; and

(b) whether Government will consider to have such agreements signed in all the public undertakings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) A Memorandum of settlement was signed between the Durgapur Steel Plant Management and the Hindustan Steel Employees' Union on 21st June, 1969, and one of the clauses thereof relates to maintenance of discipline and orderliness in all the Departments of the Plant.

(b) In view of the "Code of Discipline in Industry" which deals with the maintenance of discipline in Industry at length, a separate clause about this should normally not be necessary in such agreements, but where in the special circumstances of a particular case, it is felt necessary, the management of the concerned undertaking will no doubt consider inclusion of such a clause.

Attachment of Bogies to a wrong train at Kumedpur station (Northeast Frontier Railway)

5018. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:
SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some bogies were attached to a wrong train at Kumedpur Station on the Northeast Frontier Railway on 18th June, 1969 and passengers travelling by the Up Darjeeling Mail were put to great difficulty;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been made into the matter; and

(c) the action taken against the person responsible for attaching the bogies to a wrong train?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) One third class coach scheduled to run between Khejuriaghat and New Bongaigaon by 5 Up Express was wrongly detached at Kumedpur and despatched to Katihar alongwith 4 sectional coaches (which were correctly detached at Kumadpur) by 61 Up passenger on 15-6-69. There was no such case on 18-6-69.

(b) Yes.

(c) Disciplinary action has been taken against the staff responsible.

Plant for High Pressure Pumps and Compressors for Oil Refining Units

5019. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to erect a plant for the assembly and testing of high pressure pumps and compressors required for chemical and oil refining units;

(b) the location of the plant with the approximate cost involved; and

(c) the other developmental aspects in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). A proposal to set up a plant, at Naini near Allahabad, for the manufacture of special types of Pumps & Compressors required, among others, by the chemical and oil refining industry is under consideration of the Government. The estimated cost of the Project is about Rs. 10.68 crores. In addition a sum of about Rs. 1 crore will be required for the township. The plant is expected to manufacture 6,000 tonnes per annum of five types of compressors and four types of pumps.

20 H. P. Tractor Manufactured by Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd., Durgapur

5020. SHRI K. G. DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an indigenously designed 20 H.P. tractor was manufactured

at the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd., Durgapur.

(b) whether this tractor is the first of its kind in India;

(c) whether it has stood all the necessary tests; and

(d) when its regular production is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes.

(b) This tractor is reported to be the first completely designed and developed tractor in India in the 20 H.P. range.

(c) A prototype of this tractor has been sent to the Tractor Training and Testing Station, Budni for tests. Trial and testing of the tractor is reported to be in progress and the test results are awaited.

(d) This question can be considered after the receipt of the report of the Tractor Training and Testing Station, Budni on the performance of this tractor.

Late Running of G. T. Express between New Delhi and Madras

5021. SHRI K. G. DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Grand Trunk Express running between New Delhi and Madras is usually late by many hours;

(b) if so, the reasons for this usual feature;

(c) how many times the G. T. Express reached New Delhi or Madras in time during a quarter year from 1st April to 30th June, 1969; and

(d) the steps being taken to run this train in time at least after its dieselization?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) and (b). The running of 15 Dn./16 UP Madras-New Delhi GT/AC Expresses has not been satisfactory due to a variety of factors including the congested state of the section through which these trains are running, unauthorised alarm chain pulling, displaced crossings, etc. During the period April to June, 1969, the position was further aggravated due to disturbances connected with Telangana agitation leading to interference with the track and equipment and also the extensive breaches on the Kazipet-Vijayawada-Gudur section which necessitated diversion of these trains by a circuitous route from 19th May, 1969 to end of June, 1969.

(c) 15 Dn GT AC Express arrived New Delhi right time on 23 occasions and 16 Up GT AC Express arrived Madras Central right time on 4 occasions during the period April to June, 1969. As already indicated the unsatisfactory performance during this period was mainly due to the extensive breaches on the South Central Railway and the consequent diversion of these trains by a circuitous route during the period May-June, 1969.

(d) A close watch is being maintained on a day-to-day basis on the running of these and other services and measures as feasible are being taken to improve their punctuality.

Central Grants to Kerala Schools

5022. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Shri R. Achutan, ex-Member of the Committee on Untouchability, had been given a promise by the Department of Social Welfare for considering his request for grant for some school in Kerala during the month of January or Februay, 1969;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in view of the scathing criticism over this issue in the House by several Members of Parliament in the last Budget session no amount was paid to him and instead he was given an assurance that his request would be considered during the next financial year; and

(c) if so, whether any such request (old or fresh) of Shri R. Achutan will be considered during the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MUTHYAL RAO): (a) No, Sir. The allegation has no basis in fact.

(b) No, Sir. No such assurance was given.

(c) Does not arise.

रेलवे कर्मचारियों द्वारा बिना टिकट यात्रा

5023. श्री राम चरण : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कानपुर केन्द्रीय स्टेशन (उत्तर रेलवे) के यात्रा-पत्र परीक्षक, जिसकी सेवा का पिछला रिकार्ड विवादास्पद है, द्वारा जनवरी, फरवरी, मार्च तथा अप्रैल, 1969 के दौरान बिना टिकट तथा बिना अधिकृत यात्रा-पास के यात्रा करने वालों से किराये की राशि वसूल न करने के बारे में जांच न कराने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) उपरोक्त (क) भाग में वर्णित कर्मचारियों की क्या संख्या है जिन्होंने उपरोक्त अवधि में श्रेणी I, II, तथा III में यात्रा की तथा इस सम्बन्ध में किराये के रूप में कितनी धनराशि की हानि हुई ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि अधिकृत यात्रा-पास के बिना यात्रा करना सरकारी काम समझा जाता है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त (ख) भाग में वर्णित कर्मचारियों को इस अवधि का वेतन देने के लिये उत्तरदायी अधिकारी का क्या नाम है ; और

(ङ) उक्त कर्मचारियों से उपरोक्त (क) भाग में वर्णित अवधि का यात्रा किराया उनके वेतन से न वसूल करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वालों का ऐसा कोई मामला नहीं हुआ जहां बिना टिकट यात्रा करने वालों से किराये की रकम वसूल न की गई हो। किन्तु ऐसे रेल कर्मचारियों के कुछ मामले हुए हैं जिन्होंने बीती हुई तारीख़ वाले ड्यूटी पासों पर यात्रा की थी। इसका कारण उन पासों के समय पर नवीकरण में होने वाला प्रशासन सम्बन्धी विलम्ब था। इस बात को देखते हुए चल टिकट-परीक्षक के विरुद्ध जांच करने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

(ख) जिन रेल कर्मचारियों ने बीती हुई तारीख़ वाले ड्यूटी पासों पर यात्रा की थी उनकी संख्या के बारे में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

(ग) जिन रेल कर्मचारियों ने बीती हुई तारीख वाले ड्यूटी पासों पर यात्रा की थी वे वास्तव में ड्यूटी पर थे ।

(घ) और (ङ). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

रेलवे दुर्घटनायें

5024. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :**
श्री वंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 मई, 1969 से अब तक भारतीय रेलवे में कितनी दुर्घटनायें हुई;

(ख) इन दुर्घटनाओं के परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यक्ति मरे तथा कितने व्यक्ति घायल हुये ; और

(ग) इन दुर्घटनाओं के परिणामस्वरूप रेलवे सम्पत्ति की कुल कितनी क्षति हुई ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) 1-5-1969 से 31-7-1969 तक की अवधि में भारत की सरकारी रेलों पर टक्कर लगों, गाड़ियों के पटरी से उतरने, समतारी पर गाड़ियों के सड़क यातायात से टकरा जाने और गाड़ियों में आग लगने की कोटियों में 259 दुर्घटनाएं हुई ।

(ख) इन दुर्घटनाओं के फलस्वरूप 203 व्यक्ति मारे गये और 390 घायल हुए ।

(ग) रेल सम्पत्ति को अनुमानतः 3,,,8,893 रूपये की हानि हुई ।

Promotion and posting of A. S. Ms. of Delhi Division

5025. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Order No. 914E/29 XXXVIII for promotion and posting of five Assistant Station Masters of Delhi Division was issued by the Divisional Superintendent, Delhi in July, 1962 with the remarks against item 2 stating 'Order will follow' and if so, the reasons for such remarks;

(b) the circumstances under which the said remarks were passed against item 2 instead of item 5 in the above circular;

(c) whether the Assistant station Master referred to in item 2 of the Order is working in Delhi Area for the last 15 years against clear instructions of the Railway Board which states that the staff having public dealings should not stay for more than 3 to 5 years and if so the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether the same Assistant Station Master has again been posted in Delhi Area at Okhla as Rest Giver Station Master by D.P.O. Delhi in March, 1969, although he has already 15 years stay in Delhi Area, and, if so the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SNGH) (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Probe into Political Affiliations of Industrial Houses

5026. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he has instructed the National Industrial Development Corporation to probe into the political affiliation of Industrial Houses and individual industrialists and, if so, the need for conducting such a probe;

(b) whether it is also a fact that one of the question asked is whether the person concerned belongs to the Congress or to the Opposition party; and

(c) whether a copy of the questionaire issued for the purpose would be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). Information as to the number of Directors/ Chairman of National Industrial Development Corporation who were Government Officials and members of Congress and opposition parties, was called for from that Corporation in order to fulfil an assurance given by the Prime Minister on 19-12-68 in reply to Rajya Sabha Starred Question No. 678. There is no question of a probe being ordered into the political affiliations of the members of industrial houses and individual industrialists.

मुद्रक और प्रकाशक के नाम के बिना चुनाव पोस्टरों का मुद्रण

5027. **श्री क० मि० मधुकर :**
श्री चन्द्र शेखर सिंह :
श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा :
श्री भोगेन्द्र झा :
श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या **विधि तथा समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 के अन्तर्गत प्रैस के मुद्रक और प्रकाशक के नाम के बिना मुद्रित चुनाव पोस्टरों के लिये छः महीने का कारावास और 2000 रुपये जुर्माने की व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि गत मध्यावधि चुनाव की पूर्व संध्या को पटना जिले (बिहार) में दानापुर निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में एक ऐसा पोस्टर छापा गया था जिस पर मुद्रक और प्रकाशक के नाम नहीं थे ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि भारतीय क्रान्तिदल के उम्मीदवार श्री मोहन अंसारी ने इसके विरुद्ध दानापुर के सब-डिवीजनल आफिसर से इस बारे में शिकायत की थी ;

(घ) क्या सब-डिवीजनल आफिसर ने इस बारे में 4 अप्रैल, 1969 को जांच की थी और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो जांच का ब्यौरा क्या है और इस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है या करने का विचार है ?

विधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री मु० यूनुस सलीम) : (क) ऐसी निर्वाचन पुस्तिका या पोस्टर जिस पर उसके मुद्रक और प्रकाशक के नाम और पते न हों मुद्रित या प्रकाशित करने वाला कोई व्यक्ति, लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 127क के अधीन कारावास से जिसकी अवधि छह मास तक की हो सकेगी या जुर्माने से, जो दो हजार रूपए तक का हो सकेगा, या दोनों से दण्डनीय होगा ।

(ख) से (ङ). जानकारी संगृहीत की जा रही है ।

S. S. Light Railway Co. Ltd. Saharanpur

5028. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the S. S. Light Railway Co. Ltd., Saharanpur is violating several provisions of the Indian Railways Act;

(b) if so, whether any prosecutions have been launched against the said Railway Company as required under the Act, if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government would consider taking over this Railway immediately and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) No. This Railway was still recently exempt from the operation of the Hours of Employment Regulations of the Indian Railways' Act. A notice withdrawing this exemption from 1-1-1968 was served on the Company, but the Company filed a writ petition in the Calcutta High Court and the matter is *subjudice* before the Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) The question of purchase of this Railway was considered by the Government recently in connection with the latest option of purchase under the agreement which fell due in April, 1969. After taking into account all the relevant factors, it was decided not to purchase this Railway.

C.B.I. Inquiry against Former Managing Director of Nepa Mills, Nepanagar

5029. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has been making any investigations into the conduct and activities of a former Managing Director of the Nepa Mills, Nepanagar;

(b) if so, the nature of the complaints and the progress made in the inquiry; and

(c) when are the inquiries expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It was alleged that the officer had abused his official position and obtained pecuniary advantage. The final investigation report has been received. The report is under examination.

New Railway Lines in Mysore State

5030. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of representations sent by Members of Parliament for new Railway lines in Mysore State are pending in the Ministry of Railways and if so, since how long: and

(b) what steps have been taken by his Ministry to implement the proposals for new Railway lines in Mysore State?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Representations for new lines in Mysore State have been received, considered and replied to.

(b) Railway development is not envisaged on any state-wise or region-wise concepts, but on overall considerations in the national interest. However, it may be mentioned that surveys for a parallel new B.G. line between Guntakal and Dharmavaram (and for the conversion of the Dharmavaram-Bangalore Section from M.G. to B.G.) and for the Kottur-Harihar rail link (with an alternative for a rail link between Yeshwantnagar and Chitradurga), are in progress. Updating of the earlier survey reports for the Chamarajanagar-Satyamangalam rail link has also been ordered.

Conversion of Metre Gauge Lines into B.G. Lines in Mysore State

5031. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert Metre Gauge lines into Broad Gauge in Mysore State;

(b) if so, what are the programmes; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) to (c). Railway development is not envisaged on any state-wise or region-wise concepts, but on overall development considerations in the national interest. However, the Miraj-Londa-Hospet-Murmugao and the Dharmavaram-Bangalore Metre Gauge Sections have been tentavely included in the Railways' perspective plan of gauge conversion to be implemented in the next ten years or so.

Shifting of Daru Bhatti outside Jamshedpur

5032. SHRI SHIVA CHANDIKA PRASAD: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the employees and the citizens of Jamshedpur are making repeated requests to Government for removing the Daru Bhatti and Haria Bhatti from the city area to outside jurisdiction of Jamshedpur Notified Area Committee and Jugsolai Notified Area Committee in the interest of the working class and to control crimes in the steel city which are increasing daily;

(b) if so, Government's difficulties in carrying out the wishes of the citizens; and

(c) whether Government would ensure that these Bhattis are shifted during this Gandhi Centenary Year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA]: (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Begar Problem in Metropolitan Cities

5033. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of beggars in the four Metropolitan cities of Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi with State-wise break-up of their population:

(b) whether any steps are being taken to solve the beggar problem in these cities; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA]: (a) No information is available.

(b) and (c). The following Acts are in force to deal with the problem:

(i) *Madras*—The Madras City Police Act, 1968 and Prevention of Begging Act, 1945.

(ii) *Bombay*—The Prevention of Begging Act, 1959.

(iii) *Calcutta*—The Bengal Vagrancy Act, 1943.

(iv) *Delhi*—The Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959 extended to Delhi.

Irregular Termination of Services of Railway Staff in Khurda Road Division (South Eastern Rly.)

5034. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-

GRAHI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many court cases have been made by the staff on the Railway Administration against their irregular termination of services in Khurda Road Division of the South-Eastern Railway during the last three years;

(b) who is responsible for this wrongful termination of services of Class IV employees there; and

(c) what amount of money the Railway authorities have spent as Court Advocates fees, T.A. for attending such cases and incidental expenses, if any, during the last three years in Khurda Division in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

झुनझुनवाला फर्म समूह

5035. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में झुनझुनवाला फर्म-समूह, बम्बई, की कितनी फर्म हैं ;

(ख) इस समह की फर्मों में मार्च, 1965 को कितनी पूंजी विनियोजित थी और इस समय उनमें कितनी पूंजी लगी हुई है ?

(ग) इस समूह की फर्मों को सरकार ने गत वर्षों में कितनी राशि के ऋण स्वीकृत किये ; और

(घ) उन्हें ऋण देने वाले अभिकरणों के नाम क्या हैं और ऋण की ब्याज-दर कितनी थी ?

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औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) :

(क) से (घ). एकाधिकार जांच आयोग की रिपोर्ट में, झुनझुनवाला, बम्बई समह का कोई निर्देश नहीं है । अतः अपेक्षित सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है । पुनः जांच पड़ताल की जा रही है यदि कोई सूचना प्राप्त हुई तो वह सदन के पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जायेगी ।

Manufacture of Indigenous Substitutes of imported Goods

5036. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under consideration of Government for giving incentives to the industries engaged in manufacturing indigenous substitutes of imported goods;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) to what extent the indigenous substitutes have reduced the import of foreign goods since the devaluation in June, 1966?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A scheme for giving encouragement to the work in the field of import substitution is under operation under which awards are given to the individuals and institutions that bring practical ideas for developmental work in fields which would help reduce imports. For implementing this work a Board on Awards was established in 1967 which invites applications for awards for outstanding work in the substitution of imported capital goods, raw materials, components or parts of imported

machinery and technical know-how etc. The Board on Awards for Import Substitution is being given a grant-in-aid by the Ministry of Industrial Development, Internal Trade and Company Affairs every year for this purpose.

(c) Import substitution is a continuous effort, as a result of which a progressive reduction in the import of capital goods, components and raw materials in a number of industries is being achieved. As this programme covers the entire gamut of industry, it would be difficult to precisely indicate the extent to which indigenous substitution has resulted in the reduction of imports.

Allotment of Railways Quarters on Out-of-Turn basis in Delhi|New Delhi

5037. SHRI A. S. SAIGAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware that the Director of Estates allots Government quarters to the Government employees on out-of-turn basis on medical grounds;

(b) if so, whether the Railway Administration in Delhi|New Delhi are also allotting Railway quarters on out-of-turn basis; and

(c) if not, whether, in view of hard cases among Railway Employees, it is proposed to review the policy and accommodate the deserving employees?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

रेल की पटरियों की सुरक्षा के लिये रेलवे सुरक्षा बल की निरीक्षण चौकियां

5038. **श्री निहाल सिंह :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार इस योजना पर विचार कर रही है कि रेलवे सुरक्षा बल की निरीक्षण चौकियां स्थापित की जायं ताकि दो चौकियों के बीच में रेलवे लाइन की देख-भाल की जा सके ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना के कब तक क्रियान्वित किये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) ऐसी कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

(ख) ऊपर भाग (क) के उत्तर को देखते हुए सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(ग) तोड़ फोड़ और अन्य आपराधिक हस्तक्षेप से रेल-पथ का बचाव करना राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी है ।

भाटपार रानी स्टेशन पर डिब्बों से खाद्यान्नों की चोरी

5039. **श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भाटपार रानी (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) के रेल स्टेशन पर माल-गोदाम के सामने रुके हुए रेल डिब्बों से खाद्यान्न चुराते हुए कुछ व्यक्तियों को लगभग 13 जुलाई, 1969 को पकड़ लिया गया

था, और कि इस स्टेशन पर इस प्रकार की चोरियां काफी दिनों से हो रही हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने व्यक्ति पकड़े गये थे ; और

(ग) इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) :

(क) जी हां । लेकिन यह सही नहीं है कि भाटपार रानी स्टेशन पर इस तरह की चोरियां काफी दिनों से हो रही हैं ।

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में 4 व्यक्ति गिरफ्तार किये गये हैं ।

(ग) भाटपार रानी स्टेशन की सरकारी रेलवे पुलिस ने भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 380/411 के अधीन अपराधियों के विरुद्ध आरोप-पत्र स्तुत कर दिया है और इस मामले में मुकदमा चल रहा है ।

Delicensing of Industries

5040. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of industries which have been exempted from the Licensing Provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 and the number of industries to be delicensed;

(b) what is the present policy and thinking of Government with regard to the delicensing of certain industries; and

(c) whether the delicensing of industries will not lead to monopolistic tendencies?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). A list of the industries which have been delicensed is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1852/69]. The entire question as to changes necessary in the industrial licensing policy and procedures, including the question as to whether there should be any further exemptions from licensing is at present under consideration in the light of the observations of the Planning Commission in the Fourth Plan Document and the recommendations made in the Report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee.

Setting up of Industries by Birlas in Mysore

5041. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some industries have been shifted from other States to Mysore State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that licences have been issued by the Government of India to the Birlas to start industries in the State of Mysore; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : (a) and (b). No licence or permission for shifting of existing industries from other States to Mysore has been given during the year 1967 to 1969 (upto 31st July, 1969). However, in one case, M/s. Bengal Electric Lamp Works, Calcutta who were originally granted a licence for substantial expansion of their existing undertaking in West Bengal, were given permission to implement the expansion licence in

Mysore. In another case, M|s. P. D. Agarwal, who were granted a letter of intent for establishment of a new undertaking for the manufacture of box strappings and strips in Orissa, permission was given to establish the undertaking in Mysore instead of in Orissa. In both these cases no shifting of any existing industries was involved.

(c) and (d). No industrial licence appears to have been issued during 1967—69 (upto 31st July, 1969) to firms belonging to Birla Group to start industries in the State of Mysore.

भारी इंजीनियरिंग सामान का आयात

5042. **श्री क० मि० मधुकर :** क्या औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश के भारी इंजीनियरिंग कारखानों द्वारा निर्मित भारी इन्जीनियरिंग सामान इस सम्बन्ध में आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए काफी नहीं है और इसीलिए भारी मात्रा में इन्जीनियरिंग सामान का आयात करना पड़ता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भारत में कितनी मात्रा में भारी इन्जीनियरिंग का सामान तैयार होता है तथा देश की मांग कुल कितनी है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार का विचार भारी इन्जीनियरिंग निगम के समान देश में एक और कारखाना स्थापित करने का है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब और कहां ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास, आन्तरिक व्यापार तथा समवाय-कार्य मंत्री (श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद) : (क) से (ङ). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

कांति तथा मोतीपुर स्टेशनों के मध्य हाल्ट स्टेशन (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे)

5043. **श्री क० मि० मधुकर :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर पूर्व रेलवे के मुजफ्फरपुर नरकटियागंज खण्ड कान्ति तथा मोतीपुर रेलवे स्टेशनों के मध्य एक हाल्ट स्टेशन खोलने जिसके लिये वहां की जनता लगातार मांग करती आ रही है—के बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है।

(ख) क्या कान्ति और मोतीपुर के मध्य नरियार गांव के समीप एक हाल्ट स्टेशन खोलने का कार्य निकट भविष्य में पूरा होने जा रहा है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कितने समय तक पूरा हो जायेगा ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख). कांटी और मोतीपुर स्टेशनों के बीच नरियार गांव के पास एक ट्रेन हाल्ट खोलने का विनिश्चय किया गया है जिसके लिए स्थानीय जनता ने श्रमदान द्वारा मिट्टी का काम करने का प्रस्ताव किया है। इस काम के लिए योजना और अनुमानों को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है तथा शीघ्र ही पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे द्वारा निर्माण का काम प्रारम्भ कर दिया जायेगा।

(ग) यदि श्रमदान का काम समय पर कर दिया गया तो आशा है मार्च, 1970 तक

काम पूरा हो जायेगा और हाल्ट स्टेशन खोल दिया जायेगा।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

गोरखपुर और मुजफ्फरपुर में रेलवे कर्मचारी प्रशिक्षण स्कूल

5044. **श्री क० मि० मधकर :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गोरखपुर तथा मुज्जफरपुर में रेलवे कर्मचारी प्रशिक्षण स्कूलों में सारे स्थान का उचित रूप से प्रयोग किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस स्कूल की दो स्थानों पर इमारत बनाने तथा उस पर व्यय करने में क्या औचित्य है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार एक ही स्थान पर या तो गोरखपुर में अथवा मुजफ्फरपुर में उपर्युक्त स्कूल तथा दूसरी इमारत को अन्य कार्यों में प्रयोग में लायेगी ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह)। (क) जी हां।

(ख) मुजफ्फरपुर के क्षेत्रीय प्रशिक्षण स्कूल में परिवहन और वाणिज्यिक कर्मचारियों को प्रारम्भिक पदोन्नति, पुनश्चर्या और तदर्थ पाठ्यक्रमों में प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। गोरखपुर के सिस्टम टैकनिकल स्कूल में यांत्रिक, सिविल इंजीनियरिंग और बिजली विभागों के कर्मचारियों की प्रारम्भिक, पदोन्नति और पुनश्चर्या पाठ्यक्रमों में प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। दोनों स्कूलों को मिलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है, क्योंकि उनके काम भिन्न-भिन्न हैं, जिनके लिए प्रशिक्षकों का अलग-अलग सेट रखना जरूरी है।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(घ) जी नहीं।

शिक्षित बहरे और अंधे व्यक्तियों को रोजगार

5045. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह :** क्या विधि तथा समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार ने देश के शिक्षित बहरों तथा अन्धों को निर्वाह के साधन-प्रदान करने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

विधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री [डा० (श्रीमती) फूलरेणु गुहा] : देश के विभिन्न भागों में स्थापित किए विकलांग व्यक्तियों के लिए नौ विशेष रोजगार कार्यालय नेत्रहीन तथा बहरे व्यक्तियों को पारिश्रमिकात्मक कार्य खोजने में सहायता देते हैं। नेत्रहीनों तथा बहरों के राष्ट्रीय केन्द्रों में, जो क्रमशः देहरादून और हैदराबाद में स्थित हैं, प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है ?

Slashing Down of Lower Income Group Scholarships for Manipur

5046. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have slashed down the allotment for Lower Income Group Scholarships for Manipur during 1969-70 by the introduction of the element of merit in the payment of the said Scholarship;

(b) if so, the amount allotted and earmarked for the above purpose in the year 1969-70 as against 1968-69;

(c) whether there was agitation and students' upheaval on this issue in Manipur during the last part of July, 1969 and whether the Manipur Government have requested the Central Government for relaxation of

the terms of payment of this Scholarship or for taking out the merit element altogether; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MUTHYAL RAO): (a) and (b). The correct position is that the expenditure on these scholarships at the 1968-69 level has been 'committed' to the non--Plan budget of the Manipur Administration. That being so, the scholarships to Lower Income Group students will now be awarded by the Manipur Admn. from their no-Plan funds on the basis of any criteria they choose to adopt.

(c) Some reports to this effect were received from the Manipur Administration.

(d) As the Manipur Administration is itself competent to dispose of the matter, this question does not arise.

Divisional Superintendent's Office at Samastipur

5047. SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that after the establishment of Dvisional Superintendent's Office at Samastipur, nearly all the trains on the North Eastern Railway between Gorakhpur and Katihar were running late by two to three hours and sometimes even by five to eight hours:

(b) whether any estimate has been made about the loss of fare to Railways or loss to passengers due to misconnection on the same or other Zonal Railways; and

(c) the reasons for late running of trains?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) and (c). Although there have been a few cases of passenger carrying trains running late by two to five hours on Gorakhpur-Katihar Section during May & June 1969, these were not due to divisionalisation scheme, which came into force from May, 1969, but were caused mainly on account of increased incidence of alarm chain pulling and frequent control failures, breaches etc. In fact, an analysis of the punctuality performance of passenger carrying trains on Gorakhpur-Katihar section during March to July 1969 (upto 29-7-1969) has shown that the overall position registered an improvement as compared to the corresponding period of 1968.

(b) No.

Training at Railway Training Schools

5048. SHRI MAHANT DIGVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the persons, who complete their training period at the Railway Training Schools, are posted as Assistant Station Masters just after the completion of the training;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the handling of running Railways by these inexperienced persons results in the increase of Railway accidents;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government for posting these Assistant Station Masters as traffic signallers for at least a period of 10 years before they are posted as Assistant Station Masters; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) On a few Railways, candidates who

are recruited for the posts of Assistant Station Masters are posted as Assistant Station Masters on completion of training while on others they are posted as Traffic Signallers for a certain period and then sent as Assistant Station Masters;

(b) No.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Advertisement of Posts of Railway Security Officers and Vigilance Inspectors

5049. SHRI MAHANT DIVIJAI NATH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the posts of the Railway Security Officers and Vigilance Inspectors, whenever they fall vacant, are not advertised;

(b) whether it is also a fact that whenever there is any such vacancy the favourites of the high officials of the Railway Board are appointed on these posts;

(c) if so, the total number of persons selected and appointed to the above posts on the Western Railway during the past two years;

(d) whether the persons so appointed fulfilled the qualifications required for the post of the Rialway Security Officers and Vigilance Inspectors;

(e) if not, the reasons for this redtapism; and

(f) the steps being taken to set matters right?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Four posts of Assistant Security Officers were fillled by obtaining Police Officers on deputation from States and two by departmental promotion. As regards Vigilance Inspectors, 11 persons were selected for appointment as such. Of these, 10 were taken from amongst suitable railway employees and the remaining one was taken on deputation from the State-Police.

(d) Yes.

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

Foreign Collaboration Agreements

5050. SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the new policy for the renewal of existing technical collaborations with foreign firms;

(b) which are the collaboration agreements which were due for extension and were rejected by the Government of India during the last six months; and

(c) the likely results of the new policy?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The policy of Government is generally not to extend the period of technical collaboration unless such extension is essential in the interests of the national economy or there are other very compelling reasons. In respect of very sophisticated know-how, it is sometimes not possible to fully absorb such know-how within the initial period of the agreement. In other cases, extension is considered where this does not involve further payments of royalty. Similarly, in respect of export-oriented undertakings, extension is sometimes considered in order to develop exports.

(b) Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) It is expected that, as a result of this policy, Indian entrepreneurs will ensure that know-how obtained from abroad is absorbed by their undertakings within the period of collaboration and that greater emphasis would be placed on indigenous research and technological development.

Westinghouse Saxby Farmer (P) Ltd. Calcutta

5051. SHRI N. K. SOMANI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Minister of State for Railways, promised a share participation of the Central Government in Westinghouse Saxby Farmer (P) Ltd., Calcutta,

(b) whether large orders for signalling and air-brake equipment have been placed on this company by the Railways;

(c) in the event of closure of this company, whether most of this equipment will have to be imported; and

(d) the final decision of the Government of India for capital participation in the firm?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) (b) and (d). The question of participation in the share capital of the firm was under consideration of the Central Government. Ministry of Railways decided not to participate in the share capital of firm, as it would not have been in the interest of the Railways to do so. The Railways have large orders for signalling and air brake equipment already placed on the firm and will continue to place orders for such equipment on the firm, provided the prices are competitive and quality satisfactory.

(c) The West Bengal Government has advised that it has acquired fifty-one per cent shares of the company. The company is continuing in business.

Rupsa—Bangriposi N. G. Line

5052. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee, formed under the Chairmanship of Deputy Minister of Railways to suggest ways and means to make the narrow gauge lines remunerative, has visited the Rupsa-Bangriposi narrow gauge line in the South Eastern Railway;

(b) if not, whether the Committee proposes to visit it in near future;

(c) whether any study has been made by the officials and recommendations have been forwarded to make this line remunerative; and

(d) if so, what are those recommendations and when they are going to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Yes, in due course.

(c) and (d). A statement is attached.

Statement

In 1961, a Committee of officials went into the working of the Rupsa-Bangriposi-Talbandh section. The Committee while feeling that the line could not be made remunerative suggested the following measures of economy.

(i) Reduction in the strength of staff.

(ii) Conversion of certain flag stations into passenger halts and Block stations into Flag stations.

(iii) Introduction of an additional goods train between Baripada and Rupsa.

(iv) Closure of the Bangriposi-Talbandh portion of the section.

2. All the above suggestions have been implemented.

Indo-British venture

5053. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL, DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he suggested in London in the month of June, 1969 for setting up Joint Indo-British ventures in both countries;

(b) the reasons for the proposal of making joint ventures in the third countries; and

(c) the main aspects discussed by him in foreign countries and the decisions arrived at?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) and (b). During my visit to U. K.. one of the points which came up in the course of discussions with representatives of Government and industry in the U. K. was the possibility of joint manufacturing programmes under which part of the manufacturing activities could be located in India, particularly for manufacture of labour-intensive items with the supply of finally-assembled products being made either in the U.K. or in India for export to other countries. The discussions also covered the possibility of collaboration between industrial undertakings in both countries for setting up joint venture in other developing countries to the mutual advantage of all concerned.

(c) The discussion with the representatives of Government and industry in the countries which I visited, covered a wide range of economic matters and particularly related to the scope and possibilities of extending the area of industrial collaboration between these countries and India. The scope of collaboration in developing exports jointly and undertaking joint ventures and production programme was also discussed. The visit not only brought about greater understanding of our policies in the field of foreign investment and collaboration but also pinpointed the directions in which such collaboration could be extended with undertakings and organisations in these countries and the manner in which closer economic relations could be developed to the mutual advantage of these countries and ours.

Reduction in Travelling Allowances of Railway Officers

5054. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some reduction is made under the present rules in the quantum of Travelling Allowances of the officers of the Railways when they are provided with saloons for journeys; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to consider the desirability of making such reduction as all facilities of cooking, boarding and lodging are provided entailing reduction in the expenses incurred at an out-station?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) TA.|D.A. of Railway Officers travelling on duty in Inspection Carriages has been fixed taking into consideration the existing facilities provided.

(b) Does not arise.

Upgradation of Class III Railway Staff

5055. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) when the assurance given by Government regarding stagnation and upgradation of Class III staff is likely to be implemented; and

(b) in case some delay is anticipated, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) and (b). The question of providing relief to Class III staff who have been at the maximum of their pay scales for sometime is still under examination and it will take some more time for the matter to be finalise as a large number of categories are involved and investigations naturally take take time.

First Class Passes to Railway Employees

5056. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that prior to introduction of authorised scales of pay, First Class passes were allowed on privilege account to the Railway employees on the pay of Rs. 250:

(b) if so, the reasons for not allowing First Class passes to staff drawing Rs. 300 in authorised scales wherein a sum of Rs. 50 has been merged in the pay; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider removal of this anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The pay of an employee drawing Rs. 250 per month in the prescribed scales of pay was equated to Rs. 305 or more in the authorised scales of pay depending on the category, there being no stage in any scale between Rs. 300 and Rs. 305.

(c) Does not arise.

Purchase of shares by Railways in Haryana State Transport

5057. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI BADRUDDUJA:
SHRI BHAGABAN DAS:
SHRI GANESH GHOSH:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Railways have bought shares in the Haryana State Transport; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Collaboration Agreements

5058. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU:
SHRI BADRUDDUJA:
SHRI DEVAN SEN:
SHRI K. M. ABRAHAM:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the names and other details of firms which have been allowed collaboration during the period from 1st January, 1969 to 30th June, 1969?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): The names and particulars of firms which have been allowed collaboration during the period from 1st January, 1969 to 30th June, 1969, are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1853/69.]

Increase in Detention Charge for Special Coaches

5059. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have increased the detention charge for special coaches from one rupee to five rupees per hour;

(b) if so, the reasons for this abnormal increase from one rupee to five rupees; and

(c) whether Government are reconsidering the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes, this increased rate of Rs. 5 applies to all non-air conditioned coaches.

(b) The detention charges as in force up to 31st December, 1968 were fixed decades ago and while the passenger fares were revised periodically, the detention charges failed to get revised simultaneously.

Since the revision of detention charges, based on present day costs has been done after such a long lapse of time, the increase naturally looks abnormal.

(c) No.

Laying of B. G. Railway Line upto Gandhinagar (Western Railway)

5060. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Government of Gujarat to lay and extend a broad gauge Railway line upto Gandhinagar, Western Railway;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) if there is no such proposal, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration.

Eradication of Untouchability and Allotment of Waste Land to SC|ST People

5061. SHRI S. M. SOLANKI: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the programme of the Government of India in the matter of eradication of untouchability granting of Government waste land to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other matters through which the Scheduled Castees people have to suffer in rural as well as urban areas for one or the other reason;

(b) whether in this year of the Gandhi Centenary celebrations, Government propose to take concrete steps by announcing allotment of Government waste land to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MUTHYAL RAO): (a) to (c). The Central and State Governments financially assist the voluntary organisation in thier anti-untouchability propaganda. Besides, the State Governments and the voluntary organizations employ pracharaks, Bhajan and Kirtan Mandalies, mobile cinema vans, print posters, pamphlets; hold conferences and melas, publish magazines, encourage inter-caste marriages, etc., for propaganda and publicity against untouchability. The State Governments also enforce the provisions of the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955. The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, itself is proposed to be amended to make it more effective.

The Government of India operated in the Third Five Year Plan and in the subsequent periods upto 1968-69 in the Centrally sponsored Sector a Scheme to reclaim waste lands and resettle landless agricultural labourers. This scheme has been transferred to the State Sector from 1969-70. The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes have been benefitting from this scheme like other landless agriculturists. In addition almost all the States have introduced a measure

or general priority for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to be allotted lands.

Other measures of educational and economic development taken both in the General and the Backward Classes Welfare Sectors would go to promote the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. These measures are being continued in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Accomodation for Railway Employees in Delhi and New Delhi Areas

5062. SHRI GADILINGANA GOWD: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of Railway Government acommodation for the Northern Railway serving employees in Delhi New Delhi area and they have to come from far off places to attend their offices;

(b) whether there are about 15,000 serving Railway employees in Delhi/ New Delhi who are on the waiting list for allotment of Raliway accommodation;

(c) whether the Railway administration has not embarked upon any phased scheme for the construction of houses to house the 15,000 serving Railway employees;

(d) whether there is one Cooperative Housing Society located in the Railway Board office for providing plots for the construction of their own houses and the Society has failed to provide large number of employees with plots and it is refunding the share-money to those registered after January, 1968; and

(e) if the replies to parts (a) to (d) be in the affirmative, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to remove this hardship?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) and (b). Out of a total strength of about 26,000 Railway employees in Delhi area about 8,000 Nos. i.e., 31 per cent have been provided with staff quarters. This is not very inadequate when compared with the overall percentage of staff housed on Indian Railways which is 38 per cent.

(c) Additional quarters are being constructed on a programmed basis according to availability of funds.

(d) A Cooperative Housing Society called "The Railway Board Employees Cooperative Housing Society Ltd." which was registered in the year 1961 is functioning. This Society is an autonomous body, registered under the Cooperative Societies Act. Due to non-availability of additional land by the Delhi Administration to meet the demand of the Society, the Managing Committee of the Society decided to refund the advance to the persons on the waiting list.

(e) As stated in reply to part (c) construction of additional quarters is undertaken on programmed basis, subject to availability of funds.

बांदा जंकशन में गाड़ियों के साथ सीधे डिब्बे लगाना

5063. श्री जगेश्वर यादव : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बांदा जंक्शन से दिल्ली तथा हावड़ा की ओर जाने वाले यात्रियों को कानपुर तथा मानकपुर स्टेशनों में गाड़ियां बदलने में बहुत कठिनाई उठानी पड़ती है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार बांदा जंकशन से चलने वाली कुछ गाड़ियों के साथ दिल्ली तथा हावड़ा के लिये सीधे डिब्बे लगवायेगी ; और

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपर्युक्त मांग पूरी करने पर बहुत धन व्यय नहीं होता ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) और (ख) : बांदा से दिल्ली तथा हावड़ा जाने वाले और वापस आने वाले यात्रियों के लिए कानपुर और मानिकपुर स्टेशनों पर मुख्य लाइन की गाड़ियों के साथ उपयुक्त मेल की व्यवस्था की गयी है। लेकिन इस समय एक ओर बांदा और दूसरी ओर हावड़ा तथा दिल्ली के बीच सीधा जाने वाला जितना यातायात होता है उसकी दैनिक औसत इतनी कम है कि इन स्टेशनों के बीच सीधे सवारी डिब्बे चलाने का कोई औचित्य नहीं बनता।

(ग) जी नहीं। खण्डीय सवारी डिब्बे चलाने पर अतिरिक्त खर्च होता है।

मध्य रेलवे पर एक्सप्रेस/सवारी गाड़ीयों का देरी से चलना

5064. **श्री जगेश्वर यादव** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मध्य रेलवे झांसी-मानिकपुर सैक्शन पर सवारी गाड़ियां, लखनऊ बांदा एक्सप्रैस गाड़ियां तथा कानपुर बांदा सवारी गाड़ियां लगभग गत आठ महीनों से प्रतिदिन 8 घण्टे, 6 घण्टे तथा 4 घण्टे देरी से चलती रही हैं ;

(ख) मध्य रेलवे के बांदा जंक्शन पर ये गाड़ियां 10 से 25 जुलाई 1969 तक कितने बजे पहुंची तथा कितने बजे रवाना हुई ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपर्युक्त गाड़ियां देरी से चलने से यात्रियों को अगली गाड़ियां नहीं मिलती तथा उनका बहुत सा समय नष्ट हो जाता है ; और

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस बारे में की गई अनेक शिकायतों के बावजूद स्थिति में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ है ;

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। [पुस्तकालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या *LT* 1854/69]

(ग) और (घ). झांसी-बांदा-मानिकपुर और बांदा-कानपुर लखनऊ खंडों पर सवारी गाड़ियों का समय पर चलना, विभिन्न कारणों से सन्तोषजनक नहीं रहा है, जैसे समाज विरोधी तत्वों द्वारा खतरे की जंजीर खींचे जाने की अत्याधिक घटनाएं और तांबे के तारों की भारी मात्रा में चोरी और उसके कारण कंट्रोल का फेल हो जाना। इन गाड़ियों के लेट चलने के फलस्वरूप कुछेक बार ऐसा हुआ है कि गाड़ी बांदा में मेल नहीं ले सकी। उदाहरणतः 10-7-1969 से 25-7-1969 के बीच गाड़िया तीन बार मेल नहीं ले सकी इन खण्डों पर गाड़ियों के संचालन को सुधारने के लिये सभी सम्भव कदम उठाये जा रहे है और यह मामला राज्य सरकार के प्राधिकारियों के ध्यान में भी लाया गया है और बांदा-कानपुर-मानिकपुर क्षेत्र में कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिये उनकी मदद मांगी गयी है, ताकि समाज विरोधी तत्वों द्वारा खतरे की जंजीर खींचने की घटनाओं को यथासम्भव कम किया जा सके।

Cess on Salt

5065. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Gov-

ernment propose to consider cess on salt as a source of revenue;

(b) whether it is proposed to pay the cess, so collected, to the salt workers during the off-season days; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Cess on Salt is not intended to be a source of revenue. The purposes for which cess is levied are defined in section 4 of the Salt Cess Act, 1953.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Military Stores Stolen from a Goods Train on Kurla-Wadala Stations (Harbour Branch of Central Railway)

5066. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA: SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a goods train with several wagons carrying military stores was attacked by a gang of persons on the Kurla and Wadala Stations on the suburban Harbour Branch of the Central Railway;

(b) if so, the total value of the stores stolen;

(c) whether any action has been taken against the escorts accompanying the train for their negligence; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) No, but a wagon attached to a goods train carrying copper ingots (and not military stores) was attacked by a gang of persons between Koliwada and Chunnabhatti stations on the Central Railway on 29th July, 1969. Their attempt in removing copper ingots was, however, foiled due to firing by the military escort which was travelling by this train or escorting wagons containing military stores.

(b) The total value of all the 19 copper ingots which had been recovered is approximately Rs. 19,000.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Inter-State Exchange of Beggars

5067. SHRI TULSIDAS DASAPPA: SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have proposed to the State Government for the Inter-State exchange of beggars, destitutes and juvenile delinquents;

(b) if so, the reaction of the State Government in this regard; and

(c) the approximate number of beggars, destitutes and juvenile delinquents in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE [DR. (SHRIMATI) PHULRENU GUHA]: (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No national survey has been done so far.

Issue of Bharat Darshan Ticket

5068. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether Government propose to consider the desirability of issuing a Bharat Darshan Ticket, whereby its holder can travel a certain distance in a certain period at some concessional charges?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): Provision already exists subject to certain stipulated conditions for issue of circular tour tickets at concessional rates if the distance to be travelled is 2,400 Kilometres or more.

Talcher-Bimalgarh Rail Link (South Eastern Railway)

5069. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister has received a memorandum sent by the Chairman, Students Action Committee, Rourkela, Orissa demanding construction of Talcher-Bimalgarh Rail link in the South Eastern Railway;

(b) whether it is urged in the memorandum that the engineering survey of the Talcher-Bimalgarh Rail link should be taken up as a part of the construction programme of the said Rail Link;

(c) whether any ultimatum has been given by them: and

(d) if so, what concrete steps are being taken to redress their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) (a) to (c). Yes.

(d) Surveys for the Talcher Bimlagarh rail link (including extension to Koira Valley) have been sanctioned. The Fourth Plan proposals for new lines have not yet been finalised. A decision regarding its construction can be taken only after the surveys are completed and the results thereof are known.

गोरखपुर में रेलवे अधिकारियों द्वारा बंगलों पर अनधिकृत कब्जा

5070. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के उन अधिकारियों के नाम तथा पद क्या है जिन्होंने पूर्व रेलवे कलकत्ता में स्थानांतरित होने के बाद भी पिछले कुछ वर्षों से गोरखपुर स्थित अपने बंगलों को खाली नहीं किया है और उन बंगलों पर अनधिकृत कब्जा किया हुआ है ;

(ख) वे उक्त बंगलों पर कब से अनधिकृत कब्जा किये हुए है और उनके विरुद्ध विभाग ने क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ग) अनधिकृत कब्जे की अवधि में उक्त बंगलों का बाजार दर से कुल कितना किराया होता है और अनधिकृत कब्जा करने वाले अधिकारियों से उक्त किराये के वसूल न किये जाने के क्या कारण है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (डा० राम सुभग सिंह) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Foreign Capital Investment in India

5071. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.K., West Germany, Italy, Austria, Yugoslavia and the United Arab Republic have expressed desire to invest capital in India;

(b) if so, what are the specific projects sponsored by these countries; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House in due course.

Ticketless Travel on Rupsa-Bangriposi Narrow Gauge Line (South Eastern Railway)

5072. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any intensive campaign launched to check ticketless travel on the Rupsa-Bangriposi Narrow Gauge section of the South Eastern Railway during 1968 and upto June, 1969;

(b) if so, on what dates and the result of such campaign; and

(c) whether the Railways propose to launch such campaigns in future?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) No intensive campaign was launched on this section against ticket-less travel as none was called for taking into account the level of ticket-less travel detected on this section during 18 surprise checks that were carried out in 1968 and first six months of 1969.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Such a campaign will be arranged if the need arises.

Conversion of Narrow Gauge Railway Line from Rupsa to Bangriposi into Broad Gauge

5073. SHRI S. KUNDU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey was undertaken in the near past to explore the possibility of making the present Narrow Gauge Railway line from Rupsa to Bangriposi (South Eastern Railway) into Broad Gauge one and to link it up with Chakulia or Rairangpur Railway Station;

(b) if so, the details thereof: and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to do so?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) to (c). Investigation carried out in 1965 revealed that the conversion of the Rupsa-Bangriposi Narrow Gauge section into Broad Gauge and its further extension upto Rairangpur would not be financially justified. Hence this proposal is not being considered at present.

Railway Engineering Gazetted Staff

5074. SHRI SURAJ BHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the strength of the Railway Engineering Gazetted staff in the year 1952 and now;

(b) the strength of non-Gazetted Railway Drawing staff in that year and now; and

(c) what is the yard stick for the creation of Class I and II Gazetted posts in the Engineering Cadre and whether it has any relation to the number of Class III staff an officer has to supervise?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Gazetted posts in Class I and II are sanctioned after taking into account the work-load and responsibilities involved. It has no direct relation to the number of Class III staff.

Opening of Halts at Muraitha and Korahia on North Eastern Railway

5075. SHRI BOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that representations have repeatedly been made for opening halts at Muraitha between Kamtaual and Jagiara stations on Darbhanga-Narkatiaganj section and at Korahia between Khajauli and Jaynagar stations on Darbhanga-Jaynagar section of the North Eastern Railway;

(b) whether those representations have not been accepted due to the expnses to be incurred in constructing the halts; and

(c) whether Government have examined the proposal to open the halts if the local people undertake to do earthwork for the halts through shramdan?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) The proposals could not be accepted due to heavy financial loss involved.

(c) On receipt of an offer that the villagers will be persuaded to do earth work through Shramdan, the proposal is being re-examined.

Railway Halt at Dhana between Manheru and Bhiwani Station (Northern Railway)

5076. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to provide Railway halt at Dhana between Manheru and Bhiwani stations on the Rewari-Bhatinda section of the Northern Railway, has been considered; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes.

(b) It has been decided to open a contractor-operated train halt at Dhana Ladanpur between Bhiwani and Manheru stations. Necessary action is being taken by the Northern Railway Administration to open this halt as early as possible.

Electrification at Railway Stations in Gujarat

5077. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Railway stations in Gujarat where facilities for electric lighting have not been provided; and

(b) the time to be taken by Government to complete this work and the expenditure incurred by Govt. in this regard during the year 1968-69?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) 483 stations.

(b) It is not possible to give the definite time at this stage to complete the work of electrification of these stations, as this is dependent on a number of factors like availability of electric supply nearby, availability of funds etc.

An amount of Rs. 1,03,532 has been incurred on such works in Gujarat State during the year 1968-69.

Cement Factories in Gujarat

5078. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH MAHIDA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and location of the Cement factories in Gujarat;

(b) whether Government proposes to start any new factory there;

(c) if so, the time by which it is likely to be started: and

(d) the reasons for the delay in its setting up there?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) There are six cement factories in Gujarat as follows:

	Name of the firm	Location	Annual capacity (tonnes)
1	Shree Digvijay Cement Co. Ltd.,	Sikka	840,010
2	Associated Cement Cos. Ltd.	Dwarka	340,320
3	Do.	Parbandar	20,000 (white cement
4	Do.	Porbandar (New)	200,000
5	Do.	Sevalia	203,180
6	Saurashtra Cement & Chemical Industries Limited	Ranavav	533,180
		Total	2,136,690

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Development of Tribal Region of Bastar in Madhya Pradesh

5079. SHRI D. V. SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal had been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh asking for allocation of funds for financing a special long term programme for the development of the tribal region in Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal;

(c) whether the proposal has been sanctioned and, if so, the Central assistance granted therefor and the progress made in implementing the scheme: and

(d) if not, the special difficulties in the way of sanctioning the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MUTHYAL RAO): (a) to (d). The State Government proposed a massive and special investment of over Rs. 20 crores for the accelerated development of Bastar district. The main scheme proposed were:

(i) construction of 3700 buildings for schools, hostels and staff.

(ii) processing industries.

(iii) construction of 500 wells.

(iv) establishment of 600 Co-operative Societies.

It was also indicated that central funds for these schemes should be made available without reference to the financial ceilings that may be fixed for the Fourth and Fifth Plans.

The proposals could not be accepted because:

(i) No resources outside the

Fourth Five Year Plan are available.

(ii) Meagre national resources can not properly be allowed to be utilised on a massive building programme.

(iii) No attempt appeared to have been made to work out a realistic programme based on the likely availability of internal resources, and the needs of other tribal areas in the State.

(iv) The State Government had yet to implement the recommendation of the Pande Commission for the appointment of a high-level body to study the developmental problems of Bastar district.

Assistance to Stranded Passengers who suffered in Cyclone-Affected Areas in Andhra Pradesh

5080. SHRI MANGALTHUMADAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were some complaints from genuine passengers, who suffered in the cyclone-affected areas in Andhra Pradesh recently, that the Railway authorities did not render adequate assistance to the stranded passengers, resulting in further hardships; and

(b) if so, the details of the assistance given to such passengers?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) No.

(b) Due to the extensive breaches on the South Central Railway in May, 1969 the following trains were held up at various points as per details indicated below:—

(i) No. 43 Dn. Madras Kakinada Circars Express at Uppugunduru from 16th May, 1969 to 20th May, 1969.

(ii) No. 71 Madras-Vijayawada Passenger at Ammanabrolu from 17th May, 1969 to 20th May, 1969.

(iii) Combined trains Nos. 52 Kazipet-Madras Express and 54 Hyderabad-Madras Express at Tondalagopavaram from 19th May, 1969 to 22nd May, 1969.

(iv) Combined trains Nos. 46 Hyderabad-Puri Express and 90 Madras-Howrah Express at Rayanapad from 19th May, 1969 to 20th May, 1969.

The following arrangements were made for the marooned passengers of the above mentioned trains:

(i) The marooned passengers of 43 Madras-Kakinada Circars Express were shifted to the nearby Dharamshala and fed by the local people. Air-dropping of cooked food, biscuits, milk powder and water in suitable containers was arranged on the evening of 19th May, 1969 and morning of 20th May, 1969. On the evening of 20th May, 1969, when the position permitted, passengers of 43 Express were taken to Ammanabrolu and accommodated in the rake of No. 71 Passenger. The marooned passengers of No. 71 Madras-Vijayawada passenger were fed by the local public during the period 17th May, 1969 to 20th May, 1969. On the evening of 20th May, 1969, when the position permitted and after accommodating the passengers of 43 Circars Express the train was worked to Ongole where arrangements were made for supply of free food to the passengers. The same train left on 20th May, 1969 as a special train to Madras.

(ii) As there was absolutely no possibility of reaching the Marooned passengers at Tondalagopavaram, the air-dropping of food in suitable containers was arranged on the evening of 20th May, 1969 and on the morning of 21st May, 1969. On the evening of 21st May, 1969, 500 out of 1,000 marooned passengers at Tondalagopavaram were taken to Madira by road and by trolley, where adequate arrangements for accommodation and food were made with the assistance of local Government authorities. On 22nd May, 1969 evening a temporary restoration of the track was effected and passengers from Madira and Tondalagopavaram were taken by two relief trains to Vijayawada on 22nd May, 1969 and 23rd May, 1969, thus completing the clearance of all marooned passengers from Tondalagopavaram. About 762 of the marooned passengers were taken from Vijayawada to Secunderabad on 23rd May, 1969 and 24th May, 1969 by utilising buses. After arranging for the distribution of free food and medical aid at Secunderabad, these passengers were sent to their destinations by attaching additional bogies on 23rd May, 1969 and 24th May, 1969 to No. 54 Hyderabad-Madras Express and on 24th May, 1969 to No. 3 Up Howrah-Madras Mail. Arrangements were also made for running a special train from Vijayawada to Madras *via* Vizianagaram-Raipur-Nagpur-Secunderabad for the clearance of the rest of the marooned passengers at Vijayawada. Necessary arrangements were also made at Vijayawada for the supply of free food and medical aid etc. to these passengers.

(iii) When the water receded on 20th May, 1969, the marooned passengers of No. 46 Hyderabad-Puri Express and 90 Madras-Howrah Express at Rayanapad were taken by buses to Vijayawada after providing them with free food, medical aid etc. These passengers were subsequently taken from Vijayawada to their destinations by arranging a duplicate No. 90 Dn. Madras-Howrah Express which was run from Vijayawada on the same day.

Shortage of Railway Wagons

5081. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to an advertisement by Messrs. Jaipur Udyog Limited in the *Economic Times* of 28th June, 1969, where it has been mentioned that shortage of wagons may even force the Company to close down its factory;

(b) whether it is a fact that many industrial concerns are experiencing similar shortages of Railway wagons for some months now; and

(c) the steps being taken to increase the capacity of the Indian Railways to meet the growing goods traffic and alleviate the hardships suffered by the Industry?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) There was an advertisement in the *Economic Times* of 28th June, 1969 stating that shortage of wagons might force the Jaipur Udyog Limited, Sawai-Madhopur to close down. Shortage of wagons does not appear to be such as to warrant closure of the factory. During the period January to May 1969, 98 per cent of the demand for wagons on the Broad Gauge and 87 per cent of th demand on Metre Gauge was met. As a matter of fact,

the factory did not indent to the extent of its quota during these months. During first 20 days of June, the supply dropped to some extent, being 61 per cent of demand on Broad Gauge and 54 per cent on Metre Gauge, due to large number of Broad Gauge wagons held up in the South on account of breaches on South Central Railway and due to a large number of covered wagons used for heavy movement of foodgrains from Punjab and Haryana—while on the Metre Gause, movement became difficult due to heavy movement of foodgrains and fodder to drought affected areas in Rajasthan. While the other cement works loaded open wagons covered with Tarpaulins to supplement the availability of covered wagons, the factory declined to do so. Supply was, however, stepped up from 21st June, 1969 as soon as heavy pressure of foodgrains movement was slightly eased.

(b) No. Outstanding registrations for wagons are extremely low now, being 12,000 wagons on Broad Gauge and 5,700 wagons on Metre Gauge, representing half days' loading.

(c) Rail capacity is being augmented from year to year as required on the basis of additional traffic anticipated to materialise.

High Price of Napthalene

5082. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Hindustan Steel Limited has recently raised the price of Naphthalene, the basic raw material for the production of beta Napthol, from Rs. 600 a tonne to Rs. 1,200 a tonne and that with this increase, the ex-factory price of Naphthalene in Maharashtra works out to Rs. 1,350 per tonne.

(b) whether it is also a fact that the price at which Naphthalene is available in the world market for domestic use is around Rs. 600 per tonne;

(c) whether it is further a fact that an indigenous manufacturer, who has erected plant and machinery for the production of beta Naphthol, does not find it economical to produce it due to the high cost of Naphthalene; and

(d) if so, the steps to be taken to reduce the price of Napthalene to encourage the production of beta Naphthol which is an important raw material for many chemicals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) the f.o.r. works price of hot pressed naphthalene produced at the By-product Plants attached to Steel Plants under Hindustan Steel Ltd. was raised by the Company from Rs. 600 per tonne to Rs. 1,200 per tonne from 15th January, 1969 and to Rs. 1,800 per tonne from 14th July, 1969.

(b) Precise information about the price of naphthalene available in the world market for domestic use is not available.

(c) According to information available with Government, production of beta naphthol has not yet commenced in the country. Government are not aware that it is uneconomical to produce beta naphthol on account of the high domestic cost of naphthalene. In any case, import of naphthalene is at present allowed freely.

(d) No such steps are under Government's consideration at present.

Reservation of Seats in first and second Class for Service Personnel

5083. SHRI GANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that there is no quota of reservation of

seats in the 1st and 2nd Class for Service Personnel in many Mail and Express trains, i.e., Varanasi-Bombay Mail, which is resulting in great inconvenience to them; and

(b) whether Government propose to provide some quota for them?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) and (b). Presumably, the reference to Service personnel is to the Military personnel. If so, quotas have been earmarked in different classes including 1st and IInd classes on a number of Mail and Express trains for use of such personnel. No Mail train is running between Varanasi and Bombay. An Express train, however, runs between Varanasi and Bombay. No quota in 1st and IInd Classes is allotted to Military personnel in this train, at present. The question of allotting suitable quotas for Military personnel in all classes on this train is under consideration.

Improvement of Basar Railway Station (South Central Railway)

5084. SHRI GANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to improve Basar Railway station on the Secunderabad-Manmad line of the South Central Railway and to construct a few Retiring Rooms keeping in view the heavy traffic which is due to Goddess Saraswati temple at Basar to see which hundreds of devotees come there every day; and

(b) if so, when Government propose to take up the construction work?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) No. Passenger amenities which are now available at this station are considered adequate for the present level of traffic handled at this station. Provision of retiring rooms at this station is not considered necessary as passengers visiting the temple of Goddess Saraswati prefer to go there and avail of the boarding and lodging faciliities provided at that place.

(b) Does not arise.

Atta Chakkis in Bihar and U.P.

5085. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that following the green revolution, a number of power driven Atta Chakkis and Howlers were installed in the country especially in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh:

(b) the number of such units in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh together with the Units that are not working;

(c) the reasons for the closure of those Units: and

(d) the steps Government propose to take in order to see them working again and to save the hard earned capital of the farmers from being lost?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Demonstration for converting D.T.S. Office, Sonpur into D.S. Office

5086. SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had visited Sonpur in January, 1969 in connection with the inauguration of micro wave link between Gorakhpur—Katihar Section;

(b) whether there was mild demonstration for converting Divisional Traffic Superintendt's Office, Sonpur into Divisional Superintendent's Office:

(c) whether some persons are being prosecuted for the said offence;

(d) whether the employees, whose relations were allowed to have taken part in that demonstration, are being victimised:

(e) whether he is aware that victimisation for old grudge is being resorted to on the plea that this is the Minister's order; and

(f) the number of persons transferred in that connection and number of those being prosecuted?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) The visit was in February, 69 in connection with opening of Micro wave link between Sonpur-Samastipur-Garhara.

(b) There was a demonstration for locating a Divisional Superintendent's Office at Sonpur.

(c) The local Police have registered a case against some persons.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Nine persons have been transferred and three persons including a railway employee have been prosecuted by the Police.

Running Allowance Rules for Goods Train Guards

5087. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that due to the implementation of new Running Allowance Rules, most of the Goods Train Guards are drawing lesser emoluments due to certain allowances having been eliminated:

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Ashruff Committee has recommended several incentive schemes for the Running Staff and under their Recommendation No. 5.18 they have recommended trip kilometreage for short trip Goods trains based on the normal time taken to complete the trip at the rate of 15 K.Ms per hour for the entire time from Sign 'ON' to Sign 'OFF';

(c) whether it is further a fact that the Running Staff of Idgah (Western Rly.) have represented *vide* their appeal dated the 12th June, 1969 to all concerned for proper implementation and protection of their Running Allowances which have fallen down by 50 per cent further and they have also stopped submitting their Mileage Bills:

(d) whether the Guards in other Railways have also been badly affected due to the new Running Allowance Rules and whether his Ministry has sought recommendations from the Zonal Railways in cases of hardships prevailing in several corners; and

(e) if so, what steps have been taken to solve such problems and, if no action has been taken in the matter, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) No. The cases of Goods Train Guards on certain sections of the Central and the Northern Railways only have come to notice.

(b) Yes.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) and (e). The Central and the Northern Railways where the revi-

sion of the rates and rules of Running Allowance with effect from 1-12-68 has had an adverse effect on certain sections have been advised to continue to pay Running Allowance to the Guards affected at the pre-revision rates inflated by 20 per cent from 1-12-68 onwards until further orders. Other Railways have also been advised to refer such cases, if any, to Government to enable them to consider further action.

Railway Guards Headquarters at Bandikui (Western Railway)

5088. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Guards headquartered at Bandikui, Western Railway, have to leave and/or pick up their Goods trains at Agra East Bank and have to waste 2-3 hours every time for reaching Idgah Running Room for proper rest on Light Engines:

(b) whether it is a fact that these Guards have been representing to authorities since long to implement the Railway Board's orders No. E(S)|158|Adj|25 dated the 4th January, 1962 in its true sense; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not implementing the above orders?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) to (c). The Guards have to leave and/or pick up their duty at Agra East Bank but the time taken in reaching the running room at Idgah on light engine is not 2-3 hours. The orders referred to are also not applicable to these employees. However, representation made by the Guards for removing this difficulty is under further examination.

Accident to T.T.E. while Chasing a Ticket-less Traveller

5089. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Railway T.T.E. lost his legs under wheels while chasing a ticketless traveller near Hyderabad;

(b) if so, under what circumstances; and

(c) what reward and alternative employment has been provided for him so far?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) to (c). Shri Mohinder Singh, T.T.E. while chasing a ticketless passenger slipped down from moving train No 327 at Shankarpalli Station on 24-2-1969 and sustained grievious injuries. Rs. 200|- was paid to him as an *ex-gratia* payment immediately after the accident. He is receiving medical treatment in railway hospital and has been granted hospital leave on average pay. After his wounds have healed, he will be paid the compensation due under the Workmen's Compensation Act and provided necesseary artificial limbs at the cost of the Railway who will also consider the possibility of absorbing him in a suitable job when he is declared medically fit.

Manufacture of paper insulated Lead Cover

5090. SHRI R. K. BIRLA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently issued a directive under which the manu-

facture of Paper Insulated Lead Cover (PILC), Power Cables has been stopped which is to be replaced by the Thermo Plastic Power Cables;

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that as a consequence of this directive, equipment worth crores of rupees is lying idle in the power cable manufacturing industry;

(c) whether Government are contemplating to permit PILC Power Cable Manufacturers to undertake the manufacture of PILC Telephone Cables; and

(d) the time by which a decision would be taken and if no decision is contemplated in the matter, in what way the equipment worth crores of rupees will be put to use?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) As a measure of import substitution the Government has decided to eliminate lead from the manufacture of power cables upto 11 KV rating. When the substitution is completed there will be a saving of 3.5 tonnes of lead per Km. of 11 KV power cables and in value the total savings in foreign exchange would be Rs. 2.4 crores per year. This change-over from PILC power cables to Pvc power cables has been completed upto 1.1 KV rating. Changes in higher ratings will be effected only when samples of such cables have been tested and found acceptable.

(b) Some equipment specially designed for manufacture of PILC Cables will remain idle. But the value of such idle equipment will not be in crores as the total investment by all the 7 units who are manufacturing PILC Cables is only about Rs. 7 crores, and the value has also depreciated by 40 per cent to 50 per cent already.

(c) and (d). The proposal is under consideration and a decision will be taken shortly.

Reorganisation of Madras Divisional Personnel Branch (Southern Railway)

5091. SHRI C. CHITTYBABU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madras Divisional Personnel Branch on the Southern Railway was reorganised on the pattern adopted by the Asansol Divisional Personnel Branch on the Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, what is the work-load of the Staff Clerks on the Madras Divisional Personnel Branch on the Southern Railway and the Staff Clerks on the Asansol Divisional Personel Branch on the Eastern Railway;

(c) the reasons for the disparity;

(d) whether other divisions on the Southern Railway adopted similar re-organisation of Personnel Branch;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) whether the posting of Assistants to ease work-load of the staff clerks on the Madras Divisional Personnel Branch would be considered?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) A study of the Asansol Divisional Personnel Branch of the Eastern Railway was made by some staff and based on the study, some change was made in the Madras Divisional Office of the Southern Railway. There was no reorganisation as such.

(b) Madras: One clerk for 210 employees in respect of Works Branch and one clerk for 105 employees for other than Works Branch.

Asansol: One clerk for 200 Class III staff and one clerk for 250 class IV staff.

(c) The practice followed on the respective Railways since a long time is the main reason.

(d) There is no such proposal at present.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) No.

Upward Revision of Pay Scales of Railway Pharmacists

5092. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of the facts that several State Governments *e.g.* Punjab, Haryana and West Bengal have recently revised the pay scales of pharmacists as a result of which the pay scales of the said State Governments' pharmacists are now higher than those of the Railway pharmacists;

(b) if so, whether his Ministry has also been thinking to revise the pay scales of Railway pharmacists correspondingly;

(c) whether he is also aware of any assurance given to some Members of Parliament that investigations were being made regarding upward revision of pay scales; and

(d) whether these investigations have since been completed and, if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) No information is available with this Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal to revise pay scales upwards. There is, however, a proposal to afford some relief to employees who have been stagnating at the maximum of their scales of pay. This matter is still under examination.

Mechanical Instruments plant at Palghat

5039. SHRI R. BARUA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision not to go ahead with the Mechanical Instruments Plant at Palghat; and

(b) what amount has been expanded for this project so far and whether it was with any foreign collaboration?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) The Mechanical Instruments Plant at Palghat is a unit of Instrumentation Limited, Kota, a public sector project established with the technical and financial assistance of the U.S.S.R.

It has been decided to postpone the implementation of the Palghat unit of Instrumentation Limited and include the Palghat range of instruments for manufacture at the Kota unit with marginal additional investment, during the Fourth Plan period. This would enable the Company to meet the immediate requirements of Bokaro Steel and Thermal Power Plants.

The position with regard to the setting up of the Mechanical Instruments Plant at Palghat would be reviewed further towards the end of the Fourth Plan period after watching the trend of demand and the growth of the user industries, etc.

(b) It has been reported that up to the 30th June 1969, an amount of Rs. 36.33 lakhs has been expended on

the Mechanical Instruments Plant at Palghat. This figure includes an amount of Rs. 8.09 lakhs paid to the Soviet collaborators as cost of the Project Report and initial expenses on collection of data.

Periodical Transfer of Railway Employees

5094. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the policy of Railways to transfer its employees after five years as a periodical transfer;

(b) whether it is also a fact that on transfer, a Railway employee is entitled for (i) Free Pass for family (ii) one goods wagon for kit and (iii) six days joining time;

(c) the total number of Railway employees transferred during the years 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1968;

(d) the total number of goods wagons used as kit wagons and number of mandays lost as joining time during the above period;

(e) the Railway freight of the goods wagons used as kit wagons and the cost of mandays lost; and

(f) how this reacts on the economy of the Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH) (a) In regard to certain specified categories of staff who have public dealings, orders exist that they should not be allowed to remain at a station for more than 5 years and are not reposted at the same station within a period of 5 years. These orders have been held in abeyance since 1968.

(b) (i) Yes.

(ii) Yes: in so far as Class III staff are concerned. Class IV staff are, however, allowed to carry 10 quintals of luggage for transporting their household effects.

(iii) Not more than one day (including a holiday) is allowed as joining time where transfer does not necessarily involve a change of residence from one station to another. In respect of other transfers ordinarily six days are allowed for preparation. A period to cover the actual journey at a prescribed scale is also allowed in addition.

(c) to (f). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Undercharge outstanding against Idgah Station (W. Rly.)

5095. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI:
SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA:
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an undercharge amounting to approximately Thirty thousand rupees has been discovered by the Accounts Office, Ajmer, in the freight of iron scrap wagons delivered at Idgah station of the Western Railway;

(b) if so, the complete details of undercharge outstanding against Idgah station;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this was a cheating case where the wagons containing 'Iron Rails' were got booked as 'Iron Scrap' at cheaper rate;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Railways have done nothing till now to recover the undercharges from the traders due to some influence

and debited all amount against one Goods Clerks of Idgah Station; and

(e) the details of the case and the steps taken to recover the undercharges?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): (a) Yes; but the amount was more than Rupees Thirty thousand.

(b) A sum of Rs. 27,210|- is still outstanding against Idgah station on this account.

(c) It is correct that these undercharges pertain to consignments of 'Iron Rails' booked as 'Iron Scrap' or 'Rail Scrap' but a definite case of cheating cannot be established.

(d) It is not correct that Railways have done nothing to recover the undercharges from the traders as an amount of Rs. 16,575|- has already been recovered from the traders and efforts for further recovery are continuing. Where staff fail to collect undercharges due at the time of delivery, it is the normal and correct practice to debit the undercharges when brought to notice against staff who failed to make recovery as the unrealised undercharges are due to their failure. The Goods Shed Staff, however, induce the traders to pay up such undercharges and in case they fail they have to accept liability.

(e) As explained in answer to part (c) above, the undercharges pertain to consignments of 'Iron Rails' booked as 'Iron Scrap' or 'Rail Scrap'. Although, efforts have been made by Railway, by personal contact and service of notices, for recovery of the undercharges still unrealized, the response from the traders has not been encouraging.

Scholarships to Low-income Group Students in Uttar Pradesh

5096. SHRI VISHWA NATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students in Uttar Pradesh granted Low-Income Group Scholarships by the Central Government during 1967-68;

(b) the total amount thereof;

(c) the income group of guardians of students who were granted such Scholarships; and

(d) the income limit stressed by the Government of Uttar Pradesh in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MUTHYAL RAO): (a) to (d). Attention is invited to the reply given to unstarred question No. 3461 on 18-3-69 and the assurance fulfilled on 3-6-69.

Loan to Madras Rubber Factory Ltd. Madras

5097. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a loan of Rs. 75 lakhs has been given to the Madras Rubber Factory Ltd., Madras, by the United States Government;

(b) if so, the terms and purpose of the loan and whether the U.S. Government has acquired any controlling interest in the factory;

(c) the names of other industries to which the U.S. Government has given loans, with particulars of the amounts given in each case and the terms of the loans and whether any controlling interest has been acquired by the U.S. Government in each case; and

(d) whether such loans by a foreign Government require the prior sanction of the Government of India and, if so, on what basis the sanction is given?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Funds available from the Cooley Loan are intended for meeting rupee expenditure on acquisition of additional land, construction of buildings, payment of duty as also the installation of plant and machinery. The repayment of loan is envisaged in fourteen approximately equal Semi-annual instalments, the first instalment to be due and payable in three years from the date of first disbursement. The loan carries an interest of 8 per cent per annum.

c) and (d). (i) *Cooley Loans*: A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1855/69]. The rate of interest on these loans has varied between 6 and 8 per cent in keeping with the rate of interest on the loans charged by other Financial Institutions in India from time to time. Currently this rate is 8 per cent. The repayment period of loans generally varies between 8 to 12 years depending on purpose/industry for which the loan is granted. The United States Government does not acquire any controlling interest by giving such loans to any company.

The Government of India generally convey their 'no objection' to loans in such cases where the entreprise has obtained the necessary governmental clearances such as an industrial licence, approval to foreign collaboration terms and sanction for issue of capital.

(ii) US EXIM BANK AND AID LOANS: The details are furnished at statement II & III respectively. laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1855/69].

Private Sector borrowers in India will have to obtain the approval of the Government before signing the loan agreement with either EXIM Bank or the AID Authorities. In according the approval, the Government of India takes into account not only the justification for foreign expenditure but also the repayment terms. Neither of these institutions acquire any controllinwg interests in the borrower's industries as it only provides loans.

Violations of the Untouchability Act

5098. SHRI BABURAO PATEL: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases registered in the last three years against those who violated the Untouchability (Offences) Act, State-wise; the number of cases finally decided in courts, and the actual number of persons convicted;

(b) the number of persons sent to jail or fined during this three years' period; the number of persons who have been given maximum imprisonment and maximum fines;

(c) whether it is a fact that in some cases the fine was just a rupee; the reasons why maximum punishment is not given to offenders; and

(d) whether Government propose to amend the Act to provide for a mandatory minimum sentence and, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI MUTHYAL RAO): (a) and (b). The details are being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

(c) Under the present law, courts have the discretion to award sentences depending upon the circumstances of each case.

(d) The question of amending the Untouchability (Offence) Act is under consideration in consultation with the State Governments.

12.12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

BURNING OF AL-AQSA MOSQUE IN JERUSALEM

MR. SPEAKER: We pass on to Calling Attention. There are a number of persons who could not be included in this list. I will allow one or two of them. (*Interruption*)

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): Sir, only names ballotted should be allowed. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Mukerjee.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of External Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

> "The reported burning of Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem and its tremendous repercussions in India."

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI DINESH SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to information received from our Embassy in Amman the famous Al-Aqsa Mosque was set on fire around 7 a.m. on Thursday, 21st August, 1969. The fire lasted about three hours and damaged the south-eastern wing of the mosque. The central portion including the main dome has fortunately remained unharmed.

The Government and the people of India are deeply shocked and pained at this sacrilege of the holy shrine. I am sure the House will join me in expressing our strong condemnation of this act of descration.

The continued occupation of Jerusalem by Israel in defiance of resolutions of the United Nations is a matter of grave concern. The shocking incident makes it imperative that the Security Council's Resolutions on Jerusalem should be implemented without delay. In this context, Israel cannot be absolved of responsibility for this outrage.

Our Missions are already in touch with Governments of some friendly countries to see what further action needs to be taken.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: In this matter India has a special responsibility not only because we have the third largest Muslim population in the world but we have already taken a stand regarding the use of Israel as the tool of western imperialism and as a weapon powerfully poised against Arab freedom. I am glad the Minister, in diplomatic language, appears to agree with the firm Arab conviction that Israel was responsible for the dastardly incendiarism and that the Israeli attempt to foist blame on an Australian has been considered by the Arabs to be a hideous and dishonest way of hiding the guilt of Israel. In view of this I would like to know what initiative Government is going to take in good time, because India is a country of which much is expected in this kind of a problem, and therefore, I want to know the particular type of initiative they are going to take to ensure that the status of Jerusalem and the holy places in that region which were brought blazingly into the agenda of the day, is solved properly? The Minister has said that Israle has defied interna-

tional agreements, Israel has defied Security Council Resolutions and is now guilty of this terrible crime. Therefore, it is necessary for Government to take the initiative to do something through the Security Council for the return of Jerusalem to the Arabs and at least for the immediate internationalisation of the region. The United Nations is going to meet on the 16th of September or thereabouts, and, therefore, it is more than time that India not only consults in a pressing way our friends in the international body but takes some initiative in this regard to punish Israeli intransigence of this dastardly sort. That initiative should be taken by our Government. I would like to know what Government have to say in this regard.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: The hon. Member is aware of the steps that we have taken in the United Nations and how we have been associated with the resolutions that have been passed by the United Nations regarding Jerusalem.

So far as this particular incident is concerned, this becomes all the more relevant in the context of the UN resolutions, because the mosque lies in the area of Jerusalem occupied by Israel, and as the House is aware, we are doing our best to persuade the international opinion which has already been expressed by the resolution of the Security Council to move in the matter and to find some peaceful solution to the problem of West Asia. This is linked very much with it because if we can find a solution then one could think in terms of the return of this territory which is occupied by Israel by force. In this particular regard, Jordan has already moved the UN to call a meeting of the Security Council. The Arab Foreign Ministers are meeting in Cairo, and we are closely in touch with them to see what international action is called for.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली (अमरोहा) : सदर साहब, मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इजराइल की इस ज्यादती और जुल्म के बाद जो पूरे वर्ल्ड के इंसाफ पसन्द लोगों में एक आग लग गयी है और हर तरफ इस पर सख्त तशवीश का इजहार किया जा रहा है, हमारे यहां भी जो जा बजा इस सिलसले में जलूस, डेमान्स्ट्रेशन ये सब कुछ हो रहे है, इजराइल का यह काला कारनामा केवल इन्सानियत पर जुल्म नहीं है ही, इसके अलावा इतना ही नहीं है इजरायल का यह काला कारनामा युनाइटेड नेशन्स के चार्टर के भी खिलाफ है। आप को मालूम है कि युनाइटेड नेशन्स ने अपने चार्टर में यह जिम्मेदारी ली है कि हर मुल्क के अन्दर हिस्टारिकल और रिलिजस मकामात की इज्जत, उस की हिफाजत, उस का आदर करना यह उस मुल्क की जिम्मेदारी होगी। इजराइल ने ऐसी मस्जिद को जिस की बहुत बड़ी तारीखी हैसियत है, जो कि वर्ल्ड भर के मुसलमानों के लिये बहुत ही मुकद्दस जगह है उसकी जो बेहुरमती की है, उस को डिस्ट्रय करने की कोशश की है, जरूरत इस बात की है कि इस सिलसिले में हमारी सरकार उसकी बहुत बड़ी जिम्मेदारी ले। हमारा मुल्क जो युनाइटेड नेशन्स का एक इम्पोर्टेन्ट मेम्बर है, उसके लिये जरूरी है कि वह युनाइटेड नेशन्स के सेक्रेटरी जनरल की तवज्जह दिलाये कि युनाटेड नेशन्स के चार्टर की जो इन्सलट की गई है। इस बारे में न केवल इजराइल का जब भी तलब किया जाये बल्कि उसके खिलाफ जो भी मुनासिब कदम हो इस जुल्म को रुकवाने के लिये और चार्टर की इनसल्ट के बारे में, वह कदम उठाया जाये। इसके लिये सरकार क्या कर रही है?

[شری اسحاق سنبھلی (امروہا)
صدر صاحب ، میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں
کہ عزرائیل کی اس زیادتی اور ظلم
کے بعد جو پورے ورلڈ کے انصاف
پسند لوگوں میں ایک آگ لگ
گئی ہے اور ہر طرف اس پر سخت

[شری اسحاق سمجھای]

تکلیف کا اظہار کیا جا رہا ہے۔ ہمارے یہاں بھی جابجا اس سلسلے میں جلوس و ڈمانسٹریشن ہوئے۔ یہ سب کچھ ہو رہے ہیں۔ عزرائیل کا یہ کالا کارنامہ کھول انسانیت پر ظلم تو ہے ہی، اس کے علاوہ انٹا ہی نہیں ہے۔ عزرائیل کا یہ کالا کارنامہ یونائیٹڈ چارٹر کے بھی خلاف ہے۔ آپ کو معلوم ہے کہ یونائیٹڈ نیشنز نے اپنے چارٹر میں یہ ذمہ داری لی ہے کہ ہر ملک کے اندر ٹیریٹوریل اور ریلیجس مقامات کی عزت، اسکی حفاظت، اس کا آدر کرنا یہ اس ملک کی ذمہ داری ہوگی۔ عزرائیل کے ایسی مسجد کو جسکی بہت بڑی تاریخی حیثیت ہے جو کہ ورلڈ بھر کے مسلمانوں کے لئے بہت ہی مقدس جگہ ہے، اسکی جو بے حرمتی کی ہے اس کو ڈیسٹرائے کرنے کی کوشش کی ہے، ضرورت اس بات کی ہے کہ اس سلسلے میں ہماری سرکار اس کی بہت بڑی ذمہ داری لے۔ ہمارا ملک جو یونائیٹڈ نیشنز کا ایک امپورٹینٹ ممبر ہے، اس کے لئے ضروری ہے کہ یہ یونائیٹڈ نیشنز کے سیکرٹری جنرل کی توجہ دلائے کہ یونائیٹڈ نیشنز کے چارٹر کی جو انسلٹ کی گئی ہے اس کے بارے میں نہ کیول عزرائیل کا جواب طلب کیا جائے بلکہ اس کے خلاف جو بھی مناسب قدم ہو اس ظلم کو ختم کرنے کے لئے اور چارٹر کی انسلٹ کے بارے میں وہ قدم اٹھایا جائے۔ اس کے لئے سرکار کیا کر رہی ہے۔

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जैसा कि मैंने अभी कहा, अध्यक्ष महोदय इस वक्त तो मांग हो रही है कि इस मसले पर सुरक्षा परिषद में बहस हो। बहस के बीच में जिन बातों का माननीय सदस्यों ने जिक्र किया है उन बातों पर जो चर्चा उठेगी जरूर उन पर ध्यान दिया जायेगा, और उन पर भारत क्या करेगा यह तो उसी वक्त, जब मामला आय, तभी हम बता सकते हैं। माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि इस समय हम सुरक्षा परिषद के मेम्बर नहीं हैं। लेकिन जो कुछ भी इसमें एक संयुक्त राष्ट्र के मेम्बर के नाते हम कर सकते है, उस के लिये हम इस वक्त चेष्टाशील हैं कि हम पता लगाय, समझे कि क्या चीज की जा सकती है।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस मसले का एक पहलू यह है जिसके कि जिक्र हुआ है कि यह अल-अक्सा मस्जिद संसार के करीब 50 करोड़ लोगों का पवित्र तीर्थस्थान है और हमारे अपने देश की जनसंख्या का एक अच्छा खासा हिस्सा इसको अपना तीर्थ स्थान मानता है और उन के दिलों में इस के लिए बड़ी इज्जत है। साथ ही इसका एक दूसरा पहलू यह है कि संसार के ऐतिहासिक, सांस्कृतिक और धार्मिक स्थानों में यरूशलम का एक विशेष स्थान है और उसमें अल-अक्सा मस्जिद का एक बहुत ही अहम हैसियत रखती है। यह मस्जिद 1400 वर्ष पुरानी है और जैसे बुद्ध, ईसा, राम, कृष्ण आदि महामानव हुए हैं उन्हीं महामानवों की श्रेणी में यह मुहम्मद साहब भी आते हैं। यह अल अक्सा मस्जिद अपने जमाने की यादगारी और तवारीखी मस्जिद है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में जिस बात की ओर मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा वह यह है कि इजरायल की सरकार ने इस जुर्म को कबूल

करने की हिम्मत तो नहीं की मगर उस ने एक नया संसार व्यापी विवाद खड़ा करने का प्रयास किया है और ईसाई जगत को इस कांड में समेटने का प्रयास किया है कि जैसे इजरायल ने कहा कि एक आस्ट्रेलियाई युवक रोहन से यह आग लगाने का काम किया है । मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या भारत सरकार इस झूठ के खिलाफ कोई क़दम उठा रही है, राष्ट्रसंघ के स्तर पर या सरकारी स्तर पर उठा रही है ?

दूसरे सुरक्षा परिषद् की बैठक बुलाई जाय और यह बैठक इस बात के लिए बुलवाई जाय ताकि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मंच की ओर से इस की जांच हो क्योंकि इजरायल सरकार की जो स्थिति है उस में वह इस की ठीक जांच नहीं कर सकती है और इस के लिए उस पर विश्वास नहीं हो सकता है । ऐसी हालत में यह जरूरी हो जाता है कि उस की जांच अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय संगठन की ओर से हो, संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की ओर से हो, उसकी बैठक तुरन्त बुलाई जाय । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसमें भारत सरकार ने पहल की है कि नहीं और उस ने इस अन्तर्राष्ट्रीयसंगठन की बैठक के लिए और राष्ट्र संघ की ओर से इस की जांच करने की मांग की है या नहीं ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ने अभी काफ़ी विस्तार से बताया कि क्या इस में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर हो रहा है । जोर्डन ने एक बैठक की मांग की है । उस में जिन देशों की जरूरतपड़ेगी सहयोग की उन में से भारत भी एक देश है और वह इस के लिए पूरी तरह से तैयार है ।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : मैं ने पूछा है कि आप ने मांग की है या नहीं की है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जाहिर है कि नहीं की है क्योंकि अगर की होती तो मैं कह देता उस में छिपाने की तो कोई बात है नहीं । सवाल तो यह है कि एक देश ने मांग की है, दस देशों की एक साथ मांग करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । इस वक्त अरब फौरेन मिनिस्ट मिल रहे हैं । आगे क्या क़दम उठाया जायगा सब बातचीत करके तय करेंगे खाली एक ज़ोश में दौड़ जाने से कोई आगे नहीं पहुंचता है । सब को इस मामले में मिल कर काम करना है ।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा : हमारे मांग करने पर इस में क्या कोई रोक है ?

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands): The sacrilege of the Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem was one of the plots of Israel, because this attempt was repeated many a time. May I draw your attention to an article written in Al-Anwar, (Beirut); dated the 23rd August, 1969: which reads thus:

> "In 1929, a Zionist leader claimed that the Al-Aqsa mosque was situated in the place of Solomon Temple. So, the mosque was their property. In the early thirties, the British Zionist Minister, Lord Miliohit announced that the day of reconstruction of Solomon Temple was near and he will pass the rest of his life for the same purpose.'.

This shows the concrete plot made by the imperialists through Israel. This is a very serious question to which India must pay its utmost attention, because India is having the third largest Muslim population. I have got the picture of the *Al-Aqsa* mosque after it has been burnt. I find from the picture some Zionist girls standing in front of the mosque and reciting some verses. A religious leader is telling them that they are before the most sacred place of the Zionists, and in the nearest future this mosque will be vanished to build the Solomon Temple in its place. Even the hon. Minister has admitted in his statement that the fire lasted for three try to see through diplomatic channels that we, the Tamils in India, are

[Shri P. M. Sayeet]

there, the first thing that they did was to demolish some of the compounds of the mosque. That itself shows that they wanted to demolish the entire mosque and build a Solomon temple there.

In this context, I want a categorical answer from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India approached the Secretary-General U Thant in this matter, and if so, what was his reaction? Secondly, would Government approach friendly countries to mobilise opinion against Israel for this naked nefarious act? Thirdly, since this incident involves a well-knit plot, and even if Israel is going to set up any inquiry commission the truth will not come out, what is required is an international commission under UN auspices to find out the actual facts. Would Government take steps towards this end?

SHRI DINESH SINGH: I entirely agree that this act is not only a condemnable act but an act against the whole humanity as such because it affects certain values, the history of the building, its grandeur, the religious feelings it evokes. All these are values we all cherish in different parts of the world. It is not only a question of Muslim sentiment; it is a question of the sentiments of all peoples. That is the point we are trying to emphasise in this matter.

As for reference to the Secretary-General, it is no longer necessary when the Security Council has been moved in the matter. Regarding approaching friendly countries, I have already said in my statement what we are doing. The rest of the points he made is really arguing the case. This will be done when it comes before the Security Council.

श्री स०मो०बनर्जी (कानपुर) : सबसे पहले तो मैं अध्यक्ष महोदय, उस इशरायल सरकार की मज़म्मत करता हूं जिसने कि यह हालत पैदा किये है कि यरुशलम की वह मुकद्दस और तवारीखी मस्जिद जहां पर कि पिछले एक हजार साल से ज्यादा से करोड़ों लोग जा कर सिजदा करते हैं, जहां पर करोड़ोहा करोड़ोंहा लोगों ने सिर झुकाया होगा उस इबादतगाह में आग लग गई, अल अक्सा मस्जिद जल गई और हमें खबर तक न हुई । मैं तो उनको दोषी ठहराता हूं । हमारी नजर में वह जो काम उन्होंने किया है, अल अक्सा मस्जिद को जला कर, वह तमाम अरब वर्ल्ड को अटैक करने का काम उन्होंने किया है ।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने जो अभी कहा कि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया इस कंडैम करती है और उन्होंने भी इसको कंडैम किया और हालत के पेशनजर जो कार्यवाही जरूरी थी वह उन्होंने की है यह भी उन्होंने हमें बतलाया है लेकिन आज हमारे इस देश के करोड़ों मुसलमान भारत सरकार से यह आशा करते हैं कि जब हमारा काफी असर है युनाइटेड नेशन्स में, सिक्योरिटी कौंसिल में हम मेम्बर भले ही न हों लेकिन सिक्योरिटी कौंसिल के अलावा वह जो युनाइटैड नेशन्स का ह्यूमन राइट्स कमिशन है उसमें भी इस मामले को ले जा सकते हैं । यह सवाल केवल मुसलमानों की इबादतगाह के जलाने का हो नहीं समझना चाहिए बल्कि जो सैकुलरिज्म में विश्वास रखते हैं जो विश्वास रखते हैं कि आज इस देश में हिन्दू, मुसलमान सिक्ख और ईसाई भाई भाई हैं, जो विश्वास करते हैं कि धर्म का झगड़ा नहीं है, चोटी और दाढी की लड़ाई नहीं है बल्कि यह रोजी और रोटी की लड़ाई है। वह विश्वास करते हैं कि मंदिर, मस्जिद गिरजा आदि धर्मस्थानों में पूजास्थानों में जाकर हम एक हो सकते हैं । इंसानियत का तकाजा है कि सब एक हों और मैं इसका सहारा लेकर पूछना चाहता हूं कि केवल करोड़ों मुसलमानों की ही नहीं बल्कि और लोग भी जोकि फिरकापरस्त नहीं हैं, जो साम्प्रदायिकता में विश्वास नहीं करते हैं,

सैकुलरिज्म में विश्वास करते हैं, उनकी सही तर्जुमानी करने के लिए क्या आज हमारी सरकार हियुमन राइट्स कमिशन के सामने इस मामले को भेजेगी, नहीं भेज सकती है तो उसके लिए क्या कारण हैं वह कारण हमें मालूम होना चाहिए ताकि हम लोग कह सकें ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मैं मंत्री महोदय की मार्फत प्रधान मंत्री से कहना चाहता हूं कि जब भी यह मसला यूनाइटेड नेशन्स में आये या सिक्योरिटी कौंसिल में आये तो वह वहां पर सब की एक राय करने के लिये कोशिश करें और जो भी देश उनके मेम्बर हैं उनको चिट्ठियां लिखें और कहे कि सख्त तरीके से इस मामले की मज़म्मत की जाय । साथ ही इस जगह इजराइल के हाथों से निकाल कर किसी इंटरनेशनल एजेंसी के पास रखा जाये ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : पहला सवाल जो माननीय सदस्य ने हियूमन राइट्स कमिशन बारे में किया उसको मैं समझा नहीं । क्या वह चाहते हैं कि सिक्योरिटी कौंसिल से उसको हटा कर हियूमन् राइटस् कमिशन को भेज दिया जाये ?

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : दोनों जगह रह सकता है ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : दोनों जगह ही नहीं इस जगहों पर बातें हो सकती हैं । इसकी कमी नहीं है । लेकिन सिक्योरिटी कौंसिल में ज्यादा अहम तरीके से इस मामले को लिया जा सकता है । इस लिये माननीय सदस्य इस मसले को हियूमन राइट्स कमिशन से मिलायें नहीं । इसमें कई मामले आते हैं । जैसा मैंने कहा कि यह आकुपाइड टेरीटरी है और इजराइल वहां था इसलिये उसकी जिम्मेदारी बढ़ जाती है, और उस को उन्होंने पूरे तरीके से नहीं निभाया । यह सब मसले सिक्योरिटी कौंसिल में एक बड़े तरीके से उठेंगे । उस के बाद जहां जहां जरूरत हो इस पर बहस की, वह हो सकती है । लेकिन हम तो इस का हल जल्दी निकालना चाहते हैं, और वह हल सिक्योरिटी कौंसिल में ज्यादा आसानी से निकल सकता है । अगर इस के आगे कहीं यह जाता है या ले जाना पड़ता है, तो आगे जो बातचीत हो रही है उस के हिसाब से जहां मुनासिब होगा उन फोरम्स पर बहस हो सकती है ।

दूसरा सुझाव माननीय सदस्य ने रक्खा था कि इस बारे में प्रधान मंत्री कुछ और देशों को लिखें । जब यह सवाल सुरक्षा परिषद् में आयेगा तब जो भी जरूरत होगी उस में हम मदद करेंगे । आज इस के सिलसिले में जो काम करना है उस के लिये हम खुद ही बात कर रहे हैं अरब देशों से और औरों से कि क्या क्या करना है । अरब देशों क भी मीटिंग हो रही है । मीटिंग का अभी कोई फैसला नहीं निकला है । हम उन से काफी समपर्क में हैं । जिन बातों की जरूरत होगी, जिन को हम कर सकते हैं, उन से हम पीछे नहीं हटेंगे ।

12.33 hrs.

POINT OF ORDER

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त (दिल्ली सदर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की आज्ञा से प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर उठाना चाहता हूं । प्रधान मंत्री श्री जगजीवन राम और फखरुद्दीन साहब ने स्वतन्त्र पार्टी और जनसंघ के ऊपर यह आरोप लगाया था कि इस राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव में उन्होंने कांग्रेस प्रेजिडेंट से मिल कर एक कांस्पिरेंसी की है गवर्नमेंट को टापल करने के लिये । (**व्यवधान**) कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी ने यह फैसला किया है कि यह चार्जेज गलत हैं । (**व्यवधान**) मैं आप के द्वारा मांग करता हूं कि यह सरकार, उस की प्राइम मिनिस्टर माफी मांगे, पब्लिक अपालोजी दें क्योंकि कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी ने यह फैसला किया है कि यह चार्जेज गलत हैं । यह मेरी पार्टी की डिसरिप्यूट के लिये है और उस को बदनाम

[श्रीकंवर लाल गुप्त]

करने की एक साजिश है । अगर उन में थोड़ी सी भी आत्मा है, मारल करेज है तो वह पब्लिक अपालोजी दें । यह मेरी मांग है (व्यवधान) । शोर मचाने से कुछ नहीं होगा (व्यवधान) वर्किंग कमेटी ने इस को मान लिया है, और यह लोग भी उस में शामिल थे, कि यह गलत चार्जेज हैं । (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं हैरान हूं । हम आदी बन गये हैं कि जो चीज चल रही है अमन चैन से उसको खामख्वाह एक चीज ला कर . .

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : क्या मेरी पार्टी के खिलाफ इस तरह से चार्जेज लगाये जा सकते हैं ? कांग्रेस पार्टी ने खुद मान लिया कि यह गलत चार्जेज हैं । इस तरह से कैसे हो सकता है ?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Gupta came to my Chamber. He brought a motion and I disallowed it. Whatever questions arise between one party and another or in the Congress Working Committee or in the Jan Sangh Committee cannot be raised in this House. He said that inspite of my ruling he would raise it... (*Interruptions*) This is an unhealthy practice. He said that it would be better to give him five minutes as he would otherwise waste half an hour. He may waste the whole day; I will not allow him. He has done this despite that. I am very sorry. Why should it be like this?

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE—*Contd.*

BURNING OF AL-AQSA IN JERUSALEM—*contd.*

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बख्शी (श्रीमगर): खड़े हुए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : काल अटेंशन पर पांच मेम्बरों के नाम आ सकते हैं । बख्शी साहब ने बड़ी दरख्वास्त से मुझ को लिखा है कि अल अक्सा मस्जिद का बड़ा जजबाती मसला है । इसलिये मैं रूल्स को थोड़ा सा इग्नोर करता हूं । वह दो एक मिनट में जो चाहे कह सकते हैं ।

श्री गुलाम मुहम्मद बख्शी : अध्यक्ष महोदय मेरे दीगर साथियों ने मस्जिद अक्सा के जलाये जाने के सिलसिले में जो कुछ कहना था वह कहा । यह महज मुसलमानों के आलम का मसला नहीं है बल्कि तमाम इन्सानियत का मसला है । खास तौर पर हिन्दुस्तान के पचास करोड़ इन्सानों का जिन्होंने मजहबी रवादारी को सिर्फ हिन्दुस्तान तक ही महदूद नहीं रखा बल्कि उस से बाहर भी उस को रक्खा जहां जिस मजहब पर वार हुआ वहां हिन्दुस्तान आगे रहा । इस सिलसिले में हकूमत हिन्द की पालिसी इजराइल के हमले से आज तक जो रही है वह यकीनन काबिले मुबारकबाद है । इसी नाते मैं महज मुसलमान की हैसियत से नहीं बल्कि एक हिन्दुस्तानी के नाते मस्जिद अक्सा के जलाये जाने की मजम्मत करता हूं । यह एक ऐसी चीज है जिस को यहूदी अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं कि मुसलमान मक्का और मदीना के बाद मस्जिद अक्सा को मुतबर्रक मानते हैं और करोड़ों इन्सानों का यह पहला किब्ला था । मैं समझता हूं कि जान बूझ कर यह साजिश हुई महज यरूशलम में नहीं बल्कि तमाम दुनिया में आग भड़काने के लिये और वह आग भड़क उठी । उस में इजराइल आज तक कामयाब हुआ । लेकिन मैं यह भी अच्छी तरह से जानता हूं कि आखिर में उन को शरमिन्दा होना पड़ेगा ।

लेकिन दूसरी बात जो इजराइल ने की कि एक गैर-मुल्की बनशिन्दे आस्ट्रेलिया के रहने वाले के ऊपर जो किसी चार्टर आफ वार के साथ ताल्लुक रखता है अपने ऊपर से यह इल्जाम उठा कर डाल दिया और

इस तरह से ईसाइयत की दुनिया पर डाल दिया यह भी उन की एक सयासी चाल है । गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया जो कुछ कर रही है वह कर रही है लेकिन इतना ही काफी नहीं है । मैं जानता हूं कि इस मामले में जो उनका रवैया या पालिसी रही है वह काफी सताई की है लेकिन इस वक्त और ज्यादा करना है क्योंकि आप देख रहे हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान भर और बाकी मुमालिक में इस वक्त जजबात कैसे उभर रहे हैं ।

मैं मामूली सी दो तीन चीजें कहना चाहता हूं । जहां तक यरूशलम का ताल्लुक है गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया कोशिश करे अपने रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव के जरिये या अगर हो सके तो हमारे फारन मिनिस्टर खुद यरूशलम जायें कि उस को वही स्टेट्स मिले जो उन को पहले हासिल था । जहां तक मस्जिद जलाने का ताल्लुक है। आज हालत यह है कि चोर भी वही जलाने वाला भी वही और जज भी वही । मैं जो इन्क्वायरी हो रही है उस से कतअन इत्तफाक नहीं करता हूं । इस लिये कोशिश की जाय कि किसी इंटरनेशनल इदारे के जरिये इस की तहकीकात हो जिस से दुनिया के सामने सही बात आ जाय कि कल्प्रिट कौन है और किस ने यह किया या कि यह लम्बी चौड़ी साजिश है । तीसरी बात मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा कि अगर हो सके तो पार्लियामेंट के चार पांच मेम्बरों को इजाजत दी जाय—मैं सिर्फ मुसलमान ही नहीं कहता—चार पांच पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों को वहां जाने दिया जाय जो कि खुद अपने खर्चे पर जायेंगे— जो कि जा कर देख लें कि हकीकत क्या है और तमाम दुनिया के सामने यह बात आये ।

(شری غلام محمد بخشی :
ادھیکھ مہودے- مجھے دیگر ساتھیوں
نے مسجد الاقصیٰ کے جلائے جانے کے
مسئلہ میں جو کچھ کہا - یہ محض
مسلمانان عالم کا مسئلہ نہیں ہے -

بلکہ تمام انسانیت کا مسئلہ ہے ۔ خاص طور پر ہندوستان کے پچاس روز انسالوں کے جنہوں نے مذہبی رواداری کو صرف ہندوستان تک ہی محدود نہیں رکھا بلکہ اس سے باہر بھی اس کو رکھا - جہاں جس مذہب پر وار ہوا وہاں ہندوستان آگے آگے رہا - اس سلسلہ میں حکومت ہند کی پالیسی عزرائیل کے حملہ سے آج تک جو رہی ہے وہ یقیناً قابل مبارکباد ہے-

اس ناتے میں محض مسلمان کی حیثیت سے نہیں بلکہ ایک ہندوستانی کے ناتے مسجد الاقصیٰ کے جلائے جانے کی مذمت کرتا ہوں - یہ ایک ایسی چیز ہے جس کو یہودی اچھی طرح سے جانتے ہیں کہ مسلمان مکہ اور مدینہ کے بعد مسجد الاقصیٰ کو متبرک مانتے ہیں اور کروڑوں انسانوں کا یہ قبلہ تھا - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ جان بوجھ کر یہ سازش ہوئی محض جروسلم میں نہیں بلکہ تمام دنیا میں بھڑکانے کے لئے - اور وہ بھڑک تھی - اس میں عزرائیل آج تک کامیاب ہوا - لیکن میں یہ بھی اچھی طرح سے جانتا ہوں کہ آخیر میں ان کو شرمندہ ہونا پڑے گا -

لیکن دوسری بات جو عزرائیل نے کی کہ ایک فیر مسلم باشندے - آسٹریلیا کے رہنے والے کے اوپر - جو کسی چارٹر آف وار کے ساتھ تعلق رکھتا ہے - اچھے اوپر سے یہ الزام اٹھا کر ڈال دیا - اور اس طرح سے عیسائیت کی کی دنیا پر ڈال دیا - یہ بھی ان کی ایک سیاسی چال ہے - گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا جو کچھ کر رہی ہے وہ کر رہی ہے - لیکن اتنا ہی نہیں ہے - میں چاہتا ہوں کہ اس مسئلہ میں جو ان

[بخشی غلام محمد]

کا روپیا یا پالیسی رہی ہے وہ کافی سفائش کی ہے - لیکن اس وقت اور زیادہ کرنا ہے - کیونکہ آپ دیکھ رہے ہیں کہ ہندوستان پھر میں اور باقی ممالک میں اس وقت جذبات کیسے اُبھر رہے ہیں -

میں معمولی سی دو تین چیزیں کہنا چاہتا ہوں - جہاں تک جروسلم کا تعلق گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کوشش کرے اپنے ایمبیسیڈر کے ذریعہ یا اگر ہو ہو سکے تو ہمارے فارن منسٹر خود جروسلم جائیں - کہ اس کو وہی سٹیشن ملے جو اس کو پہلے حاصل تھا - جہاں تک مسجد جو جلنے کا تعلق ہے - آج حالت یہ ہے کہ چور بھی وہی - جلانے والا بھی وہی اور تیسری بھی وہی - میں جو ذمہ داری ہو رہی ہے اس سے ذرہ اتفاق نہیں کرتا ہوں - اس لئے کوشش کی جائے کہ کسی انٹرنیشنل ادارے کے ذریعہ اس کی تحقیقات ہو - جس سے دنیا کے سامنے صحیح بات آ جائے کہ کلپرٹ کون ہے اور کس نے یہ کیا یا کہ یہ لمبی چوڑی سازش ہے - تیسری بات میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ اگر ہو سکے تو پارلیمنٹ کے چار پانچ ممبروں کو اجازت دی جائے - میں صرف مسلمان ہی نہیں کہتا- چار پانچ پارلیمنٹ کے ممبروں کو وہاں جانے دیا جائے - جو کہ خود اپنے خرچ پر جائینگے - جو کہ جا کر دیکھ لیں کہ حقیقت کیا ہے اور تمام دنیا کے سامنے یہ بات آئے -]

श्री दिनेश सिंह : दो सवाल माननीय सदस्य ने किये थे । मैं सदन को यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं कि सरकार की तरफ से पूरी कोशिश है कि इस मामले का एक सही हल निकाला जाये यरूशलम के लिये । हम काफी दिनों से इस बात की कोशिश में हैं कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र में जो भी रेजोल्यूशन हुए हैं उन्हें इजराइल को मानना चाहिये और उसी हिसाब से वहां काम होना चाहिये । हमें अफसोस है कि इजराइल ने अभी तक उन को नहीं माना । संयुक्त राष्ट्र में जो कुछ हो सकता है उस से हम पीछे नहीं हटेंगे । जहां तक वहां जाने की बात है माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि वह इजराइल के आक्युपेशन में हैं लेकिन अगर कोई माननीय सदस्य वहां जाना चाहते हैं तो हमारी तरफ से कोई ऐतराज नहीं होगा ।

श्री बलराज मधोक (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : आपने उनकी भावनाओं का आदर करते हुए उनको मौका दिया है । यह आपने एक्सेप्शन किया है । ऐसा पहले कभी नहीं होता था । उनकी भावनाओं का आप आदर कर सकते हैं तो हमारी भावनाओं का भी आपको आदर करना होगा । इन लोगों ने भारतीय जनसंघ पर आरोप लगाया था । भारतीय जनसंघ यहां का एक दल है देश का एक पार्टी है । उस चार्ज को स्वयं कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी ने अपने प्रस्ताव के अन्दर कहा है कि गलत है वह चीज गलत है । इसलिए नैतिकता का यह तकाजा है मारेलेटी का यह तकाजा है कि श्री फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद श्री जगजीवन राम और श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी यहां माफी मांगें, एपोलोजी मांगे । अगर अगर उन में मारेलेटी है अगर उन में दयानतदारी है तो यहां उनको माफी मांगनी चाहिये । वर्ना हम कहेंगे कि आप बेईमान हैं बददयानतदार हैं और आप लोगों ने जानबूझ कर गलत बयानी की है ।

श्री कंवरलाल गुप्त : मिसचीवस चार्ज लगाया गया है, स्लांडरस चार्ज लगाया गया है । उनको आप कहें कि वे माफी मांगें ।

12.42 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

GOVERNMENT REVIEW OF WORKING AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, LTD., NEW DELHI

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHHI F. A. AHMED): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers under sub-section (I) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956.

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the National Industrial Development Corporation, Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1967-68.

(2) Annual Report of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1967-68 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1821|69].

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH (Pali): *rose—*

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Sir, on the report laid by Mr. Ahmed, I want to say something. I have given notice of it.

MR. SPEAKER: I have received it just now.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: I had given it at 11 o'clock.

MR. SPEAKER: That is not the proper time to give it. At 11 o'clock the Speaker is sitting here in the House. I must have time to see it.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: Sir, with your kind permission, I would like to draw attention to the inordinate delay that takes place in placing the accounts and annual reports of various companies before the House. You will notice that even last week certain reports were placed before the House relating to the Heavy Engineering Corporation and other companies. If the accounts closing on 31st March, 1968 are placed after 18 months of closure, they will come up for discussion only in the November session, that is, after 20 months. We can discuss the accounts only during the budget session when the demands of the various ministries are considered. It means that we will be discussing two-year-old accounts. This matter has been raised very often. I do not know what directions you will give and whether the Government is trying to hide their inefficiency. I will draw your attention to the report placed before the House only last week where the auditors have mentioned such irregularities like these:

"The Deeds of Transfer in respect of land for factory .... have still not been executed in favour of the Corporation."

"The balances under 'Current Liabilities and Provisions for materials and works' amounting to Rs. 4 crores and under 'Current Assets—Loans and Advances (unsecured)' amounting to Rs. 3 crores have not been fully confirmed|reconciled."

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the proper time for saying all this. You should give proper notice.

SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH: If accounts are hidden for two years, what is the use of placing the accounts before Parliament? Would you direct the Government to place them according to the rules? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RANGA (Srikakulam): We have raised this complaint very often on the floor of this House and in spite of it, the Government continues to commit this kind of mistakes, not once but repeatedly year after year. It is the special responsibility of the Chair and the Secretariat to draw their attention to this particular matter. On more than one occasion, I have drawn the attention of your Secretariat through the Speaker on the floor of the House, but unfortunately the Chair as well as the Secretariat seem to be completely helpless to help the House. I would like you to take it up with the concerned department.

MR. SPEAKER: I will take it up. Now, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh.

ANNUAL REPORT ETC. OF THE ORISSA ROAD TRANSPORT CO. LTD. GANJAM

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Orissa Road Transport Company Limited, Berhampur (Ganjam), for the year 1966-67.

(ii) Annual Report of the Orissa Road Transport Company Limited, Berhampur (Ganjam), for the year 1966-67.

(iii) Directors' Report and statement of accounts for the year 1966-67 of the Orissa Road Transport Company Limited, Berhampur (Ganjam) and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement showing reasons for delay in laying the above papers.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1822/69].

AUDIT REPORT (COMMERCIAL) 1968 AND FINAL REPORT ETC. OF THE FIFTH FINANCE COMMISSION

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Audit Report (Commercial), 1968 (Hindi version) under article 151 (1) of the Constitution read with sub-section 3(ii) of section 3 of the Official Languages Act, 1963. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1823/69].

(2) A copy of the Final Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Fifth Finance Commission together with an Explanatory Memorandum as to the action taken thereon under article 281 of the Constitution. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1824/69]

NOTIFICATION UNDER THE ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAINTENANCE ACT, 1968

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND CO-OPERATION (SHRI ANNASAHIB SHINDE): I beg to lay on the Table under sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1968, a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 2052 (English version) and G.S.R. 2053 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd August, 1969 declaring the service in the Food Corporation of India to be an essential service for the purposes of the said Act. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1825/69]

BORDER SECURITY FORCE RULES, 1969 ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY): Sir, on behalf of Shri Vidya Charan Shukla, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Border Security Force Rules, 1969, published in Notification No. S.O. 2336 in Gazette of India dated the 13th June, 1969, under sub-section (3) of section (4) of the Border Security Forces Act, 1968. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1826/69]

(2) A copy of Order dated the 22nd July, 1969 published in Notification No. S.O. 3028 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd July, 1969, under sub-section (3) of section 139 of the Border Security Forces Act, 1968. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT-1827/69]

(3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Vigilance Commission for the year 1968-69.

(4) Memorandum explaining the reasons for non-acceptance by Government of the Commission's advice in certain cases mentioned in the above report. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-1828/69]

COTTON TEXTILES (CONTROL) THIRD AMENDMENT ORDER, 1969

वैदेशिक व्यापार तथा पूर्ति मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री चौधरी राम सेवक): मैं आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 की धारा 3 की उपधारा (6) के अधीन सूती वस्त्र (नियंत्रण) तीसरा संशोधन आदेश, 1969 की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखता हूं जो दिनांक 26 जुलाई, 1969 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या जी० एस० आर० 1738 में प्रकाशित हुआ था।

[*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-1829/69]

12.47 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 115 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 22nd August, 1969, agreed to the following amendments made by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th May, 1969, in the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1967:—

Enacting Formula

1. That at page 1, line 1,—

for "Eighteenth" *substitute* "Twentieth"

Clause 1

2. That at page 1, line 4,—

for "1967" *substitute* "1969".

Clause 2

3. That at page 3,—

(i) *after* line 21, *insert*—

'(b) in section 108,—

(1) after the words "who within or without such limits,", the brackets and figure "(i)" shall be inserted;

(2) after clause (c), the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"(ii) makes, produces, publishes or keeps for sale

[Secretary]

imports, exports, conveys, sells, lets to hire, distributes, publicly exhibits or in any other manner puts into circulation any obscene matter such as is referred to in section 292 of the Indian Penal Code.";

(ii) Line 22,—

for "(b)" *substitute* "(c)".

4. That at page 3,—

in the marginal heading to clause 3,—

for "section 99A and Schedule II" *substitute* "sections 99A, 108 and Schedule II of Act 5 of 1898."

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS, BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Fifty-third Report

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Khadilkar; not here. Shri Parmar.

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): This is very bad. He came here yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER: I know he is very touchy on this point.

SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR (Dohad): I beg to present the Fifty-third Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.48 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWERS TO S.Q. NOS. 331, 345 AND 357 *RE.* MANUFACTURE OF TRACTORS

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, INTERNAL TRADE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI F. A. AHMED): Sir, while replying to the Supplementary Questions relating to Starred Questions No. 331, 345 and 357 on the 5th August, 1969, I had stated that efforts were being made to set up a Tractor Factory in the public sector with a capacity of 50,000 tractors per annum. I have since found out that this figure is incorrect. The capacity of the proposed tractor factory in the public sector will be about 12,000 to 15,000 Nos. per annum to start with.

श्री अब्दुल गनीदार : (गुड़गांव) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपकी आई कैच करने की कोशिश करता हूं लेकिन कैच नहीं कर सका ।

[شری عبدالغنی ڈار (گوڑگانوں) - دھیمس جی - میں آپ کی آئی کو کیچ کرنے کی کوشش کرتا رہا ہوں لیکن کیچ نہیں کر سکا -]

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : इनको वह गुर बता दीजिए जिससे आपकी आंई को कैच कर सकें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आपको बता दूंगा, आप इनको समझा देना ।

श्री अब्दुल गनी दार : मैं सिर्फ इतना अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि जब तक यरुशलम बेतुमुकद्दस, मुसलमान को नहीं मिलता है, यू०एन०ओ० का वहां कब्जा रहे । इसकी वजह यह है कि मुसलमान बाकायदा वहां जियारत के लिए जाते हैं । ननकाना साहब पाकिस्तान में है, पंजा साहब पाकिस्तान में है जिस तरह सिख भाई वहां जाकर जियारत करते हैं, उसी तरह वहां मुसलमान भी जियारत कर सकें, उसके लिए सरकार को कोशिश करनी चाहिए । यह बात मैं आपकी मार्फत कहना चाहता था ।

[شری عبدالغنی ڈار - میں صرف اتنا عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب تک یروشلم بیت - المقدس - مسلمانوں کو نہیں ملتا ہے - یو این او کا وہاں

قبضہ رہے - اس کی وجہ یہ ہے کہ مسلمان با قاعدہ وہاں زیارت کے لئے جاتے ہیں - نانکانہ صاحب پاکستان میں ہے - پنجہ صاحب پاکستان میں ہے - جس طرح سکھ بھائی وہاں جا کر زیارت کرتے ہیں اسی طرح وہاں مسلمان بھی زیارت کر سکیں اس کے لئے سرکار کو کوشش کرنی چاہئے - یہ بات میں آپ کی معرفت کہنا چاہتا تھا -]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो पेपर टेबल पर ले जा रहे हैं ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, you can now ask Shri Chavan, the Home Minister, to lay on the Table a copy of yesterday's compromise at the Congress Party meeting for circulation to the Swatantra Party and the Jan Sangh.

12.49½

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO. 4 BILL, 1969

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH): I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1968, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1968, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 1, 2, 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1, 2, 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): Sir, you did not hear me; I did not say "Aye". I wanted to make a submission before it was passed and before we gave this sanction to the Appropriation Bill. Do I have your permission to proceed?

MR. SPEAKER: It is very unfortunate that I could not hear you. But before that I have already declared it as passed.

SHRI NATH PAI: I said, "No", because I wanted to make a submission before it was passed.

MR. SPEAKER: Even if it were there, it was a very weak "No".

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*Moved with the recommendations of the Chief Justice of India discharging the functions of the President

SHRI HEM BARUA (Mangaldai): Shri Nath Pai does not want any special privilege. If you did not hear his "No", is he responsible?

SHRI J. M. BISWAS (Bankura): I would like to convey one word, through you, to the Railway Minister. We have passed the Bill but let him give a proper account of the money spent.

SHRI NATH PAI: That he does.

12.52 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL 1969

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): Sir, I move*:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1969-70, be taken into consideration.'

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, since there was no time to speak on the Demands yesterday, I would request that two or three minutes each may be allowed on this.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1969-70, be taken into consideration."

Shri Ramavtar Shastri.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि बिहार में राष्ट्रपति शासन है और वहां की सारी व्यवस्था केन्द्रीय सरकार के हाथ में है । बिहार के दफ्तरों में 2,26,000 सरकारी कर्मचारी काम करते हैं । पिछले 5 अगस्त से लघु उद्योग में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी भूख हड़ताल कर र ह, क्योंकि उनमें से 500 कर्मचारियों को नौकरी से हटा दिया गया है, जिनमें से 100 से ज्यादा औरतें ह, जो सिलाई कढ़ाई का काम करती थीं । पहले 1300 कर्मचारियों की छंटनी की गई थी, लेकिन बाद में उनमें से 800 को कोई न कोई नौकरी दे दी गई, लेकिन 500 कर्मचारी अभी भी बेकार है । यह सवाल सम्बद्ध अधिकारियों, चीफ सेक्रेटरी और गवर्नर साहब के सामने भी पेश किया गया । उन स ने कहा कि उन लोगों को नौकरी पर रख लिया जाएगा, लेकिन ऐसा नहीं किया गया है ।

मजबूर होकर उन लोगों को बहुत दिनों तक एसेम्बली के सामने धरना देना पड़ा और उसके बाद गवर्नर साहब की कोठी के सामने धरना देना पड़ा । जब इस पर भी उनकी सुनवाई नहीं हुई, तो अब वे लोग भूख हड़ताल कर रहे हैं । उनमें से जो भूख हड़ताल करते है, उनको जेल में डाल दिया जाता है जेल में भी 20 दिन से भूख हड़ताल चालू है । कल रात मुझे टेलीफोन पर बताया गया कि श्री जगदीश सिंह की हालत बहुत गम्भीर है । वहां के प्रशासन की जबाबदेही केन्द्रीय सरकार पर है । इस लिए जिन 500 कर्मचारियों को नौकरी से हटा कर उनकी रोटी छीनी गई है, केन्द्रीय सरकार उन को नौकरी पर बहाल करे । इसके अतिरिक्त वहां के 2,26,000 सरकारी कर्मचारियों की पंद्रह दिन की तनख्वाह पिछले साल हड़ताल करने के कारण काट ली गई थी उन्हें वह तनख्वाह दिलाई जानी चाहिए । वे लोग भी गवर्नर साहब की कोठी के सामने भूख हड़ताल कर रहे हैं ।

यह सरकार समाजवाद और बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात करती है । मुझे विश्वास है कि सरकार के कानों तक

*Moved with the recommendation of the Chief Justice of India discharging the functions of the President.

मेरी यह आवाज पहुंचेगी और वह कम से कम ह्यूमेनिटेरियन ग्राउंड पर, मानवता के आधार पर, पांच सौ परिवारों को भूख से मरने से बचाने के लिए उन लोगों को नौकरी पर बहाल करेगी और हड़ताल के कारण जिन लोगों की तनख्वाह काटी गई है, उनको उनकी तनख्वाह दिलायेगी ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I give my consent to this Appropriation Bill, I would request the hon. Minister of Finance to consider the more vital demand of the Central Government employees regarding increase in dearness allowance. I am told, the cost of living index figure has increased by another 10 points. The official figures are not yet out. If that is true, the dearness allowance will be increased. The hon. Minister may kindly consider that.

My second point is that the merger of dearness allowance with pay has adversely affected many of the employees in respect of house-rent allowance who are living in cities like Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. They have to produce house rent receipt to claim house-rent allowance. Previously, there was no question of producing house-rent receipt. Now, any employee who is getting Rs. 500 or more with merger of dearness allowance in pay has to produce a house rent receipt to claim the house-rent allowance. As you know, Sir, in India, there is a joint family system and people, father, son and other relations live together. It is very difficult to procure house rent receipt. Moreover, in some of the Government colonies like Vinay Nagar, Government employees are sharing accommodation. It is very difficult for those employees to produce house rent receipt. I have come to know that in case of the Damodar Valley Corporation and other Corporations, this limit of Rs. 500 has been raised upto Rs. 620, that is, anybody who is getting upto Rs. 620 need not produce house rent receipt to claim the house-rent allowance. So, this matter is engaging the attention of the Government. I would request my friend Shri Pahadia to consider this matter. If he has no proper knowledge about it, let him find out and let him convey our feelings, the feelings of the Central Government employees, to the hon. Finance Minister and the Prime Minister regarding the increase in dearness allowance and about the adverse effect of the merger of dearness allowance with pay in the case of many Government employees and that they should raise the limit of Rs. 500 to Rs. 620 for claiming the house-rent allowance without producing any house rent receipt.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I give my consent which I am very reluctant to extend to this Appropriation Bill. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the colossal failure to make any provision for economic survey of the Konkan region. You are aware of the great contribution the region known from Bombay to Goa as Konkan region has made to the development of the country. From Lokmanya Tilak to Vinobha Bhave, some of the greatest sons of India were born in that region. But perhaps as a reward for this great contribution to India's growth and development and her arrival in the dawn of freedom, this party and this Government has systematically penalised the Konkan region by neglecting it. There has not been much economic survey of the region.

The region is extremely rich in every type of mineral wealth. Its export potential is unprecedented. Strategically, it is imperative that there should be a railway line from Bombay to Goa because that is the vulnerable region. It was in this region that potential enemies were probing our defence preparedness by sending Mr. Walcot. You will recollect that Mr. Walcot landed in the Konkan region making mockery of the so-called defence preparedness of India.

13 hrs.

I would like to know if the Government, even at this late stage, will consider our demand for an economic survey of this region which remains backward in every form of economic development though it is very rich in mineral wealth and in the greater wealth of man, in the potential of what man can contribute. May I know why even in the Fourth Plan there is no provision for the development of the harbours of Konkan, of the harvest that we can get from the coast of Konkan, for the development of mineral wealth? Finally, may I know if, even at this late stage, Government will think of undertaking a survey for constructing the Konkan Railway? Unless this is done, it will not be possible for some of us to accept this Demand for additional grant with which the Government has come now.

श्री वि० प्र० मंडल (माधेपुरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, डिमांड नं० 98 सोशल वेलफयर हरिजन और अदर बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के विषय में है। मैं यह समझता हूं कि हिन्दुस्थान में जब 21 वर्ष तक यह राज्य होने के बाद भी हरिजनों और बैकवर्ड क्लासेज की जो स्थिति है वह ज्यों की त्यों है। महात्मा गांधी का ध्यान इनकी तरफ गया था और उन्हीं के परिश्रम के कारण आज कांस्टीटयुशन में यह प्राविजन हुआ और आज मैं पार्लियामेंट में और विधान सभाओं में हरिजनों को देखता हूं। उसके बाद डा० राम मनोहर लोहिया का ध्यान इस तरफ गया था और उन्होंने कहा था कि कम से कम सैकड़ा में 60 जगहें हरिजनों और बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लोगों को मिलनी चाहिएं। लेकिन उनके मरने के बाद उनके जो अनुयायी हैं, वह भी शायद उनको भूल गए और दुर्भाग्य के साथ कहना पड़ता है (व्यवधान)...हिन्दुस्थान में कहीं भी यहां तक की चाहे वह सरकार हो या पोलिटिकल पार्टी की लीडरशिप हो यह सब एकाध जाति के हाथों में रहने के कारण हिन्दुस्थान का जो बैकवर्डनेस है, जो पिछड़ापन है, उसकी तरफ किसी का ध्यान नहीं है मैं समझता हूं कि हिन्दुस्थान में बैकवर्ड क्लासेज की स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए गवर्नमेंट का जितना ध्यान जाना चाहिए वह नहीं गया है। इस पर गवर्नमेंट को और ध्यान देना चाहिए, यही मेरा प्रोटेस्ट है।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, केन्द्रीय सरकार जब इस सदन के सामने ज्यादा पैसे की ग्रान्ट के लिए आती है और हम को जब उसे पास करने को कहती है तो इस वक्त मैं सरकार का ध्यान एक दो बातों की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूं। मैं सरकार का ध्यान बिहार के, खास कर के उत्तरी बिहार के औद्योगिक नक्शे की ओर ले जाना चाहता हूं। बिहार मोटे तौर पर हिन्दुस्थान में और राज्यों के मुकाबिले में पर कैपिटा इनकम के हिसाब से पीछे है। उसमें बिहार में भी उत्तर का इलाका जो है वह कुदरती तौर पर बहुत धनी है लेकिन विकास की दृष्टि से बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। कुछ काम जो हुए भी हैं उनको सरकार ठीक से चला नहीं रही है। जैसे दरभंगा में अशोक पेपर मिल्स की शुरुआत हुई। वह मिल वहां पर कायम की गई। कारखाने लगाए गए लेकिन बिहार सरकार के निकम्मेपन की वजह से और केन्द्रीय सरकार के सहयोग न देने की वजह से बड़ी हैरानी की बात है कि वह अशोक पेपर मिल आज बिहार से हटा कर आसाम में ले जाई जा रही है। यह बहुत दुख की बात है। उस पेपर मिल को दरभंगा में रखना चाहिए, बिहार में रखना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात-उत्तरी बिहार आम और लीची का भण्डार है। वहां एक कनिंग फैक्ट्री का होना जरूरी है। सरकार इस बात की ओर क्यों नहीं ध्यान देती है? मुझे बड़ी

हैरानी होती है । कलिफोर्निया में कैनिंग फैक्ट्रीज हैं और दूसरे मुल्कों में कैनिंग फैक्ट्रीज है । उनमें काम करने का मुझे मौका मिला है । वह कैनिंग फैक्ट्री उत्तरी बिहार में बड़े मजे से चल सकती है । वह उसके लिए बड़ी उपर्युक्त जगह है । तो वहां पर एक कैनिंग फैक्ट्री होनी चाहिए ।

तीसरी बात जिसके लिए मैं सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि मोटे तौर पर बिहार में न्यूक्लियर रा मैटीरियल बहुत है । लेकिन इस सरकार ने और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने बिहार की उपेक्षा की है इस बात में कि वहां एक एटामिक प्लान्ट अभी तक नहीं खोला । यू० पी० में एक एटामिक प्लान्ट अलग खोलने की बात चल रही है लेकिन बिहार का नाम दूसरे एटामिक प्लान्ट में शामिल हो रहा है । क्या बिहार का हक नहीं है कि जादूपुरा, हजारीबाग में जहां इसका रा मैटीरीयल अवेलेबल है, वहां यह एटामिक प्लान्ट खोला जाय ? इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार बिहार के औद्योगीकरण की ओर ध्यान दे और यह नेचर का तकाजा है कि जब वहां रा मैटीरियल्स हैं तो फिर क्यों नहीं वहां एटामिक प्लान्ट बनता है ?

चौथी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि जब यह कैबिनेट के मुताल्लिक खर्चे की बात आती है, तफसील में देखा जाये तो यह टूर वगैरह के खर्चे हैं । यह बिल्कुल फिजूल-खर्ची है । बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण को लेकर कितनी बाते कही जाती हैं लेकिन यह जो बेकार का खर्चा है इसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं है । यह टूर का खर्चा समाप्त करना चाहिए प्रधान मंत्री अभी साउथ अमेरीका गई थीं तो दस लाख रुपया खर्च हुआ ? जापान और फिलिपाइन इत्यादि देशों के दौरे पर गई थीं तो तीन चार लाख रुपये उसमें खर्च हुए । इन सभी खर्चों को बन्द करना चाहिए । जब इस तरह के खर्चों का खात्मा होगा तब आप की दौलत आप के पास आएगी और विकास का काम तेजी मे बढ़ेगा । इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अप्रोप्रिएशन बिल का एक तरह से क्वालीफाइड समर्थन करता हूं ।

SHRI NATH PAI: You will have to extend the interval, Sir. All appointments are made on the assumption that Lok Sabha will have an interval of one hour. If we sit longer—you have the discretion to make us sit longer—we do not want this to happen. In case the Minister is going to give reply, he will have to make necessary adjustments.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a question of a few minutes more. I agree we should be punctual in adjourning for lunch. But sometimes we sit a few minutes more so that we may finish the item.

श्री नाथ पाई : बूंद बूंद पानी से तालाब भर जाता है । दो दो मिनट से घंटा बन जाता है ।

श्री श्रीचन्द गोयल (चण्डीगढ़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल के माध्यम से एक अति महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं । वह है सेवा निवृत लोगों, पेंशनर्स की समस्या । आज जब कि हम सरकारी कर्मचारी या दूसरे सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में काम करने वाले कर्मचारियों के भत्तों के विषय में विचार करके उनमें आवश्यक वृद्धि करने जा रहे हैं तो मैं समझता हूं कि जो पेंशनर लोग हैं उनके भत्तों में भी आवश्यक वृद्धि करने की आवश्यकता है और बुढ़ापे के अन्दर उनको उचित मेडिकल एड की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए । आज के इस युग में संयुक्त परिवार का जो ढांचा है वह बिखेर रखा है और बूढ़े सेवा निवृत लोग इस बात के भरोसे नहीं रह सकते कि उनके बच्चे उनके लिए गुजारे का साधन बनेंगे । इसलिए इस महंगाई का विचार करते हुए जब समाज के दूसरे वर्गों की तरफ ध्यान देकर हमने उनके महंगाई भत्तों

[श्री श्री चन्द गोयल]

में आवश्यक वृद्धि की है तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह दो चीजें मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान देने लायक है कि उनके भत्तों के अन्दर आवश्यक वृद्धि की जाय और उनको मेडिकल एड मुनासिब तरीके से दी जाय। यह सहायता उन को अवश्य दी जानी चाहिए।

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : अब या तो हाउस ऐडजर्न किया जाय वरना जिन जिन लोगों ने कटमोशन मूव किया है उन सब को मौका दिया जाय। नहीं तो फिर अगला प्रोग्राम कैसे चलेगा ? 1-10 हो चुके हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बिल्कुल ऐग्री करता हूं लेकिन क्या करूं मैं ?

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN ((mettur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to like to confine myself to the demands pertaining to the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation.

There is a provision for a bank in the co-operative sector having its registered office in Madras to look after the repatriates who will be coming there particularly from Ceylon. I would like to submit that the provision made is very much inadequate and more than that I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister that it is a very delicate issue involving diplomatic relations. A human problem is very much involved in this and the success of the implementation of the agreement depends upon the handling by the External Affairs Ministries of both countries because the relations between the Tamils in India and the Sinhalese there in Ceylon are very much strained and, unfortunately, there is a suspicion among the Sinhalese that the Tamils in India are not their good friends and it is for the External Affairs Ministry to see through diplomatic channels that we, the Tamils in India, are the best friends of Sinhalese. It is one of the important aspects. Unless this matter is tackled properly, I am afraid it is not going to be a success.

Only one more point I have to refer to and that is about the ESI Hospital at Coimbator. A hospital with a bed capacity of 500 has already been constructed. It is going to be opened shortly and suddenly sometime back we got a communication from the Centre saying that the bed capacity should be limited to 300 beds. Our Labour Minister in the State of Tamilnadu wrote a letter to Delhi pleading with the hon. Minister here that the bed capacity should not be reduced as otherwise that would be a wastage of expenditure since the building was already constructed. The reply given from the Centre was shocking to us because they say that the bed capacity should not be even 300 but it should be only 200. I think the matter is still pending and no final decision is taken so far. I would like to appeal through the Hon. Minister to the Labour Minister to concede to this request as it was already agreed upon. After all, we have already incurred certain expenditure on the construction of the building with the consent of the Centre. It would be a wastage of expenditure to restrict the bed capacity now, at this stage. I would like to plead with the Government to allow the 500 bed capacity that was initially agreed upon, by the Central Government. Thank you.

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया): अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्यों ने जो कुछ कहा है, उस को मैंने गौर से सुना है तथा मैं उन का बहुत आभारी हूं। उन्होंने जो सुझाव यहां पर दिये हैं, मैं उन को आश्वासन देता हूं कि उन सुझावों पर मैं निश्चित रूप से गौर करूंगा और जितना सम्भव हो सकेगा, इन समस्याओं के समाधान के लिये प्रयास करूंगा।

जहां तक बिहार में लघु उद्योगों में काम करने वाले 500 कर्मचारियों के निकाले जाने का सम्बन्ध है, मैं निश्चित रूप से इस बात की जांच करूंगा और माननीय सदस्यों ने, जिन्होंने इस पर ध्यान दिलाया है, मैं कोशिश करूंगा कि इस का समाधान ठीक तरह से हो ।

जहां तक पिछली हड़ताल में हटाये गये कर्मचारियों का सवाल है, इस सदन में इस पर पहले काफी चर्चा हो चुकी है, इस लिये इस विषय पर मैं सदन का समय नहीं लेना चाहूंगा । माननीय नाथपाई जी ने बम्बई से गोआ तक के कोंकन क्षेत्र के इकानामिक सर्वे की चर्चा की है । मैं उन्हें सूचित करना चाहता हूं कि केवल यही इलाका ही नहीं अपितु देश में और भी बहुत से ऐसे इलाके हैं जो बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं तथा योजना कमीशन ऐसे सभी इलाकों का सर्वे कराने जा रहा है । फिर भी उन के सुझाव को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं इस बात की कोशिश करूंगा कि उस इलाके का विकास ठीक तरह से हो सके तथा कोई कारखाना आदि उस क्षेत्र में चलाया जा सके तो उस के चलाने का प्रयत्न किया जाय ।

श्री मण्डल ने हरिजन तथा आदिवासियों के सम्बन्ध में चर्चा की । उन को योजना कमीशन से शिकायत है....

श्री नाथ पाई : क्या आप उन के सामने इस बात को प्रस्तुत करने का प्रयत्न करेंगे कि इन 15 लाख आदमियों की हालत, जो उस क्षेत्र में रहते हैं, ऐसी हो गई है, जहां दरिद्रता सीमा से अधिक बढ़ गई है ।

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : इस बात का प्रयास किया जायगा कि उनकी दरिद्रता दूर हो ।

श्री नाथ पाई : इस समाजवादी रूल में तब तो हम आपका बहुत यश मानेंगे ।

श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया : मैं हरिजन तथा आदिवासियों के सम्बन्ध में कह रहा था । पहली, दूसरी तथा तीसरी योजना में हरिजन तथा आदिवासियों के उत्थान के लिये काफी कोशिश की गई है तथा चौथी योजना में भी इस काम के लिये बहुत बड़ी रकम रखी गई है तथा मैं आशा करता हूं कि चौथी योजना के काल में उन की काफी तरक्की हो सकेगी ।

श्री झा ने उत्तर बिहार के इलाके के विकास की चर्चा की है । बिहार काफी बड़ा राज्य है । हमारे देश में जो भी पिछड़े इलाके हैं उन सभी के विकास के लिये हम प्रयत्नशील हैं । नेशनल डवलपमेन्ट कोन्सिल ने अभी हाल में एक फैसला किया है कि योजना में होने वाले व्यय में इस बात का खास ख्याल रखा जायगा कि इन पिछड़े क्षेत्रों के लिये 10 प्रतिशत रकम विशेष रूप से खर्च की जायगी । इन पिछड़े इलाकों में चाहे राजस्थान का रेगिस्तानी इलाका हो, पहाड़ी इलाका हो या बिहार का उत्तरी क्षेत्र हो, इन सब के विकास के लिये 10 प्रतिशत विशेष धन की व्यवस्था की गई है और मैं आशा करता हूं कि जब यह धन खर्च होगा तो निश्चित रूप से इन क्षेत्रों का विकास होगा ।

माननीय श्री झा ने कैबिनेट पर होने वाली फिजूलखर्ची व प्रधान मंत्री के दौरों पर होने वाले खर्चों की चर्चा की । कैबिनेट पर जितना खर्च होना चाहिये, उतना ही होता है । जहां तक प्रधान मंत्री के दौरों का सम्बन्ध है, उन को इस देश के अलावा अन्य बहुत से देशों की यात्रा करनी पड़ती है, क्योंकि हमें उन के साथ मैत्रीपूर्ण सम्बन्ध तथा व्यापारिक सम्बन्ध बनाये रखना जरूरी है । मैं आशा करता हूं कि माननीय सदस्य मेरी बातों से सन्तुष्ट हुए होंगे फिर भी हमारी पूरी कोशिश रहेगी

[श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया]

कि जहां तक सम्भव है खर्चों को कम करने का प्रयास किया जाय ।

माननीय श्री गोयल ने पेंशनर्स का उल्लेख किया है—मैं उन की जानकारी के लिये बतलाना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने फैसला किया है कि पहली सितम्बर से 200 रु० तक पेंशन पाने वाले पेंशनर्स की पेंशन में 10 रु० महिने की बढ़ोतरी कर दी जाय ।

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1969-70 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER: The questions is:

"That Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 1 to 3, the Schedule, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

The motion was adopted

13.17 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fifteen Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at seventeen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI M. B. RANA *in the Chair*]

RE. INCIDENT IN U.P. LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : सभापति महोदय, एक बात की तरफ मुझे आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना है । कल उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा में जो संविधान की हत्या हुई है... (**व्यवधान**)...मेरी बात को आप सुन लीजिए.... (**व्यवधान**)

श्री शिव नारायण (बस्ती) : कहीं हत्या नहीं हुई है । (**व्यवधान**)....

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : कल उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा में जब किसी एक प्रश्न पर मतदान का समय आया और उस प्रश्न पर जब डिवीजन की मांग हो गई तो कोरम की घंटी बजाई गई लेकिन अध्यक्ष ने जब यह देखा कि कांग्रेस पार्टी के सदस्य सदन के अन्दर अल्पमत में हैं और सरकार अभी गिर रही है... (**व्यवधान**)....

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): When a serious constitutional point is being raised, why does the hon. member interrupt in this manner? Does he understand anything about this?

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: I have a right to raise a point of order.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : (कानपुर) : शिव नारायण जी, आप इनके बाद बोलिएगा ।

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : मैं आपकी इजाजत से बोल रहा हूं फिर ये क्यों बोल रहे हैं ?

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: On a point of order . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall hear the hon. Member Shri George Fernandes and then I shall hear Shri Sheo Narain.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : अध्यक्ष महोदय कल उत्तर प्रदेश की विधान सभा में ऐसी परिस्थिति का निर्माण हो गया था जिसमें श्री चन्द्र भानु गुप्त की सरकार गिरने वाली थी और जब इस चीज को उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष श्री खेर ने देखा तब उन्होंने अपने कर्तव्य का पालन करने की जगह पर—जहां मतदान होना चाहिए था, मतदान की मांग हो चुकी थी—उन्होंने अपनी कुर्सी का त्याग किया और अन्दर जाकर अपने कमरे में बैठ गए । बाद में जब उस सदन के उपाध्यक्ष प्रो० वासदेव सिंह कुर्सी पर आकर बैठे... (**व्यवधान**)... और मतदान की प्रक्रिया को उन्होंने जारी रखा तब विधान सभा के अध्यक्ष अपने कमरे से फिर बाहर आये और सदन में आकर प्रो० वासदेव सिंह को कुर्सी से हटाया और उस पर बैठे और बोले कि अब मैं सभा स्थगित करता हूं । इससे बड़ा मजाक संसदीय परम्पराओं के बारे में और संसदीय नियमों के बारे में शायद ही कहीं और हुआ हो । हम जानते हैं कि बंगाल, बिहार या दूसरी जगह जहां पर गैर कांग्रेसी सरकारें रहीं वहां पर कांग्रेस पार्टी की ओर से कई ऐसी बातें हुई लेकिन कल उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा में जो घटना हुई वैसी शायद ही कहीं और हुई हो कि जब सरकार गिर रही है और अध्यक्ष देख रहा है तो तमाम नियमों को भंग करके और संविधान की हत्या करके अपना कर्त्तव्य पालन करने की जगह पर सदन को स्थगित कर दिया जाये । हम चाहते हैं कि यह सदन इस चीज पर दखल दे । गृह मंत्री इस सदन में कोई साफ ब्यान इस सदन में दें ताकि ऐसी घटनाएं आगे न चलें और संविधान के प्रति हमारी जो जिम्मेदारी है उसको हम निभा सकें ... (**व्यवधान**)....

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: I rise to a point of order. What is this going on in this House? (*Interruptions*). It is my privilege to raise a point of order. You must allow me.

मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर यह है कि असेम्बली सेशन में है वहां पर प्रेसीडेन्ट रूल नहीं है । अगर वहां पर प्रेसीडेन्ट रूल होता तो यहां पर इस क्वेश्चन को रेज किया जा सका था। इसलिए इन्होंने जो बात यहां पर कही है वह बिल्कुल निरर्थक है; उसको यहां पर उठाया नहीं जा सकता ।

The Assembly was in session. The Deputy-Speaker came to the Chair. After the Speaker came and took the Chair, the Deputy-Speaker vacated the Chair. After that, the Deputy Chief Minister, the Opposition, the SSP, the PSP were all ready to adjourn the House.

इसलिए यह क्वेश्चन यहां पर रेज नहीं हो सकता ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: We cannot discuss something which is not before us. If they want a statement, they must table a calling-attention-notice and give it in writing to the Speaker . . .

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : नियम 340 के अन्तर्गत मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है... (**व्यवधान**).....

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the Speaker allows it, it will come up before the House in due time. We cannot discuss it now.

श्री शिव नारायण : आपने प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर पर रूलिंग नहीं दी ? .... (**व्यवधान**).....

Is this the way they should behave? What is this nonsense?

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Should private anger be ventilated in public? Why should private anger be ventilated in public?

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: I can ventilate it in public. I can face him in public.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : सभापति जी मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं....

श्री शिव नारायण : मेरा प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर है । ये इसको यहां पर रेज नहीं कर सकते हैं । ...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is no point of order. The House is in session there. My ruling is that it is no point of order.

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं एक चीज यह कहना चाहता हूं शिव नारायण जी नाराज न हों उत्तर प्रदेश से वे भी आये हैं और हम भी आये हैं ।...(**व्यवधान**)... मैं रूल 340 के अन्तर्गत प्वाइन्ट आफ आर्डर उठाना चाहता हूं । उत्तर प्रदेश से कल हमको खबर मिली कि विधान सभा में सप्लीमेन्ट्री ग्रान्ट्स पर वोटिंग होने वाला था । जो स्पीकर होता है उसके लिए कहा जाता है कि वह कस्टोडियन आफ पार्लमेन्ट्री डिमोक्रसी होता है और इम्पार्शलिटी बरतता है । उन के खिलाफ मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है । लेकिन चूंकि....

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are discussing something which is not before the House now ...

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मैं स्पीकर के बारे में नहीं कह रहा हूं । आप गृह मंत्री को कह दीजिये कि वहां पर जो कुछ हुआ है मैं समझता हूं वह अवैधानिक हुआ है पार्लियामेंटरी डेमोक्रेसी के खिलाफ हुआ है । कल जब यहां पर श्री सी० बी० गुप्ता दिल्ली में मौजूद थे और यहां पर साजिश कर रहे थे जन्तर मन्तर रोड में उस समय वहां पर यह घटना हुई । वहां की सरकार गिरने वाली थी लेकिन उस को जबरदस्ती गिरने से रोका गया । गृह मंत्री इस बारे में स्टेटमेंट दें ।

श्री विश्वनाथ पाण्डेय (सलेमपुर) : मुझे भी दो बातें कहने का मौका दीजिये ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: This cannot be allowed. We cannot discuss something which is not before the House. If he wants to talk about what has happened in U.P., I cannot allow it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am not referring to that ...

The Home Minister should make a statement here.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): Give them some time. Let us have a discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We cannot discuss it.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: The House is in session. There is no President's rule there. How can it be raised here?

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: I just want half a minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If he is going to talk about what has happened in UP, I am not going to allow it.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: I shall not mention it.

SHRI BISHWA NATH ROY (Deoria): We should also be given chance.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: May I make just one submission? You have yourself, lent distinction to this office of the Chair in one of our State Assemblies. Nothing can prevent this House as a general principle from setting what are regarded as the norms of democracy. The norms of democracy, especially parliamentary democracy, do include eternal vigilance by both

sides of the House. If something happens,—I shall not mention it, because I am bowing to your ruling—will—somewhere which reflects on the norms of parliamentary practice, which other forum is there? I request Shri Sheo Narain in his magnanimity to agree with me.

SHRI SHEO NARAIN: I know the forum better than the professor.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: I accept it. The point that I am making is this House should not interfere and it should not transcend its jurisdiction or try to be vindictive or anything like that, but this House must always safeguard parliamentary procedure, and, therefore, it is for this House to set a precedent in its own activity. Therefore, we on this side of the House are always vigilant, and we would like them also to be vigilant. Therefore, we on this side of the House are always vigilant and we would like them also to be vigilant on the other side. Therefore, if something happens in another House, not with a view to interfere in its proceedings, but as a general . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are discussing something is not before us. I do not know how it can go into the record. If the calling-attention-notice is admitted then we shall have enough time to discuss this. I do not know why we should go into the merits and demerits of it . . .

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Kindly direct the Home Minister to make a statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot direct him. He will make it on his own if the notice is admitted by the Speaker.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : मैं सभापति जी निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जिस बात को माननीय मित्रों ने उठाया उससे सम्बन्धित बात नहीं कहना चाहता हूं इन्होंने बताया कि कल वहां सदन में अध्यक्ष ने जो कार्यवाही की है वह जनतंत्रीय परम्पराओं की किस प्रकार से हत्या की और उसी आधार पर विधान सभा भी स्थगित हो गयी।

लेकिन मेरे इन मित्रों को और भी शायद जानकारी नहीं है कि आज क्या वहां पर घटना घटी है। जब कल की विरोधी दलों की घटना होने के बाद आज विरोधी दल के सदस्यों ने कहा कि कल कि आप की कार्यवाही संसदीय परम्पराओं के सर्वथा विपरीत थी तो उसके बाद पुलिस हाउस के अन्दर आर्या और 200 असेम्बली के सदस्यों को घसीट कर निकाला गया (शेम शेम) ।

एक प्रान्त में अगर इस प्रकार की स्थिति हो जाय तो मैं समझता हूं कि यहां सरकार को विचार करना चाहिए. . . .

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : यह बहुत ही गम्भीर मामला है इस पर तुरन्त सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We should have a discussion.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Now, it is a very serious matter.

SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL (Chandigarh): I move that the House do now adjourn to discuss this very important matter.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : सभापति जी पश्चिमी बंगाल विधान सभा के सम्बन्ध में अभी यहां चर्चा हुई. . . .

सभापति महोदय : इस मामले पर बिना किसी लिखित नोटिस के कैसे बहस हो सकती है ।

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं जिस निष्कर्ष पर सभापति जी. आपके माध्यम से पहुंचना चाहता हूं. . . .

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member said that he was not going to refer to it. But he is referring to something which happened today while the other Members referred to something which happened yesterday. It is not fair before the calling-attention-notice is admitted and it comes up here, to discuss it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We are moving for the adjournment of the House under rule 340. We move for adjournment of this House to discuss this very important question. Under rule 340 we can adjourn the House to discuss this.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: It is now in your hands.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : सभापति जी, मैं जिस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचना चाहता हूं आप के माध्यम से वह यह कि आप इस सरकार को यह कहें कि जब पश्चिमी बंगाल विधान सभा में इस प्रकार की घटना हुई भी और हम यहां उस बारे में चर्चा कर सकते हैं, तो उत्तर प्रदेश विधान सभा में विरोधी पक्ष के सदस्यों के सार्थ अगर इस प्रकार की घटना हो कि पुलिस हाउस के अन्दर प्रवेश करे और सदस्यों को घसीट कर बाहर करे और केन्द्रीय सरकार चुप चाप बैठी रहे, यह तो एक तरह से संविधान की हत्या है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not a question of sitting idle; you must bring the matter properly, through call attention notice . . . (*Interruption*).

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज : सभापति जी, यह बहुत गम्भीर मामला है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The matter is not before the House and we cannot discuss it.

—

14.30 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION *RE* DISAPPROVAL OF PRESS COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE AND PRESS COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) BILL

श्री यशपाल सिंह (देहरादून) : सभापति महोदय, मैं यह प्रस्ताव करता हूं यह सभा प्रेस परिषद (संशोधन) अध्यादेश, 1969 (1969 का अध्यादेश संख्या 5) का जो राष्ट्रपति के रूप में कार्य करते हुए उप-राष्ट्रपति द्वारा 30 जून, 1969 को प्रख्यापित किया गया था, निरनुमोदन करती है।

इस डेमोक्रेसी में यह शोभा नहीं देता कि जो काम हम अपनी पार्लियामेंट से कर सकते हैं उसके लिए हम अध्यादेश लाएं या आर्डिनेंस जारी करें। एक हकुमत जो सात समुद्र पार की आकर यहां राज्य करती थी उसके लिए यह शोभा की बात थी लेकिन हमारी अपनी डेमोक्रेसी में, जहां कि हमें अपने कानून बनाने की आजादी है, यह बात शोभा नहीं देती। साढ़े सात महीने पहले रिपोर्ट आ चुकी थी और यह सरकार सोती रही, साढ़े सात महीने के पहले कुम्भकरण की निद्रा खत्म की जाती है। दुनियां के लोटस ईटर्स इतने लम्बे समय में जाग जाते हैं अहदी और आलसी भी जाग जाते हैं, लेकिन सरकार साढ़े सात महीने तक सोती रही। और इतना समय गुजरने के बाद हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी से अध्यादेश निकलवाया।

मैं यह भी विश्वास दिला दूं कि राष्ट्रपति इस समय इनकी पार्टी के नहीं हैं, सारे देश के राष्ट्रपति हैं, आइन्दा वह किसी उतावले कदम के ऊपर हरगिज दस्तखत नहीं देंगे। वह भारत की जनता के एकमात्र प्रतिनिधि हैं। वह किसी पार्टी के बनाए हुए नहीं हैं और कांग्रसियों को मोरल राइट नहीं है कि इन कुर्सियों पर बैठें। जो लीडर्ज हैं, जो लीडर आफ हाउस हैं, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, उन्होंने जिस कैंडीडेट का नाम पेश किया वह कैंडीडेट गिर गया और जिस कैंडीडेट

का नाम मैंने पेश किया था वह कैंडीडेट कामयाब हुआ। इसलिये इन्हें कोई कांस्टीट्यूशनल राइट नहीं है कि इन कुर्सियों पर बैठ सकें, इनको कोई मौरल अधिकार नहीं है कि इन कुर्सियों पर रह सकें। प्रैस आर्डिनेंस भारत के जनतंत्रवाद को एक चुनौती है। भारत के जनतंत्रवाद ने यह वायदा किया था Law is nothing but the will of the people expressed कानून इसलिये था कि जनता की आवाज को पहचाना जाय। नुमाइन्दों से पूछा जाय। जनता के जो नुमाइन्दे बैठे हुए हैं 500 से ज्यादा किसी से कुछ पूछा नहीं गया और जिस तरह अंग्रेज जो इन का आका है, जिस के मातहत यह बैठते हैं किया करता था उसी तरह यह सरकार कर रही है। जो अंग्रेज आज कामनवैल्थ में हमारी जड़ें काट रहा है उसी के ये मेम्बर बने हुए हैं और जिस तरह से अंग्रेज करता था उसी तरह से इन्होंने भी किया। यह भारत के संविधान के ऊपर एक कुठाराघात है। मैं मंत्री जी से यह दरख्वास्त करता हूं कि यह बिल इस लायक नहीं है कि इस को यहां लाया जाय। आपने ही निर्मित की थी समाचार भारती, उस का रिप्रजन्टेशन सरकार के सामने हैं, और समाचार भारती में डायरेक्टर साहब जो चाहते हैं वही होता है। डायरेक्टर को बढ़ावा दिया जाता है। एडीटर जनता की आवाज को सरकार तक पहुंचाना चाहता है उस एडीटर की कोई वैल्यू नहीं है उस का कोई व्यक्तित्व नहीं है, उस को किसी तरह की कोई मान्यता नहीं है। जिस तरह से डायरेक्टर प्रोप्राइटर चाहते हैं, उस तरह से अपनी कठपुतली बना कर उस को चला रहे हैं। हरगिज सरकार इस कानून को, काले कानून को इस सभा के पटल के ऊपर न लाये। बल्कि इस हाउस से वह बिल पास होगा जो कामप्रीहेंसिव होगा, जिसमें बुद्धिजीवी एडीटर के अधिकारों की रक्षा की जायगी, जिस में मामूली मनुष्य को मौका दिया जायगा कि जो सरकार चाहती है वह नहीं, बल्कि जो जनता चाहती है वह काम हो।

सरकार के चाहने से आज क्या हुआ? देशभक्त एलीमेंट जितना था सब पीछे पड़ गया है। प्रैस के ऊपर आज किस का कब्जा है? कुछ मुट्ठी भर सरमायेदारों का कब्जा है। सरकार चाहती है कि उन के चंगुल से निकले, लेकिन नहीं निकल सकती। जब तक प्रैस को बाकायदा पब्लिक के हाथ में नहीं दिया जायगा तब तक जो बुद्धिजीवी हैं उनको तंग किया जाता रहेगा और भारत के समाजवाद को कुचला जाता है।

सरकार के लिये सब से ज्यादा जरूरी यह है कि इस वक्त सरकार इस बिल को वापस ले और पब्लिक से पूछ करके, और पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरान से पूछ कर के बाकायदा कोई काम्प्रीहैन्सिव बिल लाया जाय जो जनता की जरूरियात को पूरी करता है यह बिल जनता की जरूरियात को पूरी नहीं करता है बल्कि सरकार की जरूरियात को पूरा किया जा रहा है। आज प्रैस में जरूरत है एड़ी से चोटी तक तबदीली लाने की। वह नहीं होता। आज भी प्रैस ट्रिलिटन जो आते हैं वह पहले अंग्रेजी में आते हैं और उस के बाद उनका तर्जुमा हिन्दी में होता है, जो भारत की राज-भाषा है उस को पीछे ढकेला जाता है और अंग्रेजी के अखबारों को बढ़ावा दिया जाता है। यह मत्स्य न्याय है। बड़े-बड़ जो प्रेस हैं, बड़े-बड़े जो अखबार हैं वह छोटे अखबारों को पनपने नहीं देते। अगर वाकई यह समाजवादी सरकार है तो वह तहैया करे, यह संकल्प करे कि सब से ज्यादा इस बात के ऊपर गौर किया जायेगा कि सरकारी विज्ञापन छोटे अखबारों को दिये जायें, छोटे प्रेस को दिये जायें, ताकि छोटे समाचार-पत्रों को पनपने का मौका मिले। जो डाइरेक्टर्स प्रोप्राइटर्स आज अन्धे होकर समाजवाद के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रहे हैं और जो भारत के सच्चे प्रतिनिधियों को जनता के

[श्री यशपाल सिंह]

प्रतिनिधि भी कहने के लिये तैयार नहीं है, उन के बजाय छोटे पत्रों के हाथ में यह काम दिया जाय ।

मैं माननीय सदस्यों से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि जब वह अपने विचार प्रकट करें जो काला कानून लाया गया है उस को जितनी मजम्मत हो सकती है वह करें ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Resolution moved:

"That this House disapproves the Press Council (Amendment) Ordinance, 1969, (Ordinance No. 5 of 1969) promulgated by the Vice-President acting as President on the 30th June, 1969."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Press Council Act, 1965, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA (Cuttack): Sir, I rise to a point of order. I would draw your attention to article 117(3) of the Constitution. I do not feel that this Bill, in which these defects occur, should be tolerated. This is a Bill which wants to replace an infamous ordinance which wants to perpetuate the constitution of the Press Council which has so far produced only two reports although it is there for more than three years, and we do not know of any other action by the Press Council so far.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): Except that they have occupied Mr. Shastri's house.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: The article says:

"A Bill which, if enacted and brought into operation, would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India shall not be passed by either House of Parliament unless the President has recommended to that House the consideration of the Bill."

We do not find any such recommendation to this House. When the Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha, this was the wording which was found in the Bill:

"The Chief Justice of India, Shri M. Hidayatulla, discharging the functions of the President has, in pursuance of clause 3 of article 117 of the Constitution of India, recommended the consideration of the Bill by the Rajya Sabha."

Here, when it was introduced, this Constitutional provision was not followed. If it was recommended for consideration by Rajya Sabha, where is the recommendation for considera tion in Lok Sabha?

SHRI V. KRISHNAMOORTHI (Cuddalore): Is it not enough if the recommendation is available for one House?

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: No. It must have the recommendation for both the Houses. I would again draw your attention to this provision:

"A Bill . . . . . shall not be passed by either House of Parliament unless the President has recommended to that House the consideration of the Bill."

So, the recommendation was for consideration of the Bill by the Rajya Sabha. Where is the recommendation for consideration of the Bill by the Lok Sabha? This Bill cannot be considered and cannot be passed.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: My hon. friend unfortunately does not read the papers which are sent to him from the Lok Sabha Secretariat. If he had done so, he would have seen

the bulletin, Part II, dated 18th August, 1969, wherein under item No. 1301, it is said:

> "The Chief Justice of India, Shri M. Hidayatulla, discharging the functions of the President, having been informed of the subject matter of the Press Council (Amendment) Bill, 1969, as passed by Rajya Sabha, recommends under clause 3 of article 117 of the Constitution of India, the consideration of the Bill in Lok Sabha."

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: That is not correct. It is circulated in the bulletin. That is what he is reading. But where is it in the Bill? If it was circulated in the bulletin, it is not incorporated in the Bill itself. (*Interruption*) Please read it again. What is contained in the bulletin or newspapers cannot be taken into consideration. It must accompany the Bill. A newspaper publication that the President has consented or recommended for consideration of the Bill here will not do. Kindly see it again. The provision says:

> "A Bill which, if enacted and brought into operation, would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India shall not be passed by either House of Parliament unless the President has recommended to that House . . ."

Is it a recommendation to this House?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Yes.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: It is for our circulation. Is it the recommendation to this House? It must be recommended to this House.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: The very fact that it has been brought to the notice of the Lok Sabha is enough. The Lok Sabha Secretariat itself circulates it. What else does he mean? I think the hon. Member has lost his case and is now constructing his brief out of nothing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The point of order is rejected.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta North East): Sir, the bulletin is only an account of something having been done elsewhere. The bulletin is not the kind of notice which my friend says is essential and I think he is right. The bulletin only announces that the President X or Y has done it. But has the President done it? How do we know?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have given my decision. The point of order is rejected.

SHRI TENNETI VISHWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam): I hope you will give us your reasoning also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the Speaker is to give reasoning for every decision of his, I do not know where it will end.

SHRI SRINIBAS MISRA: Rule 2 gives the definition:

> '"Bulletin" means the Bulletin of the House containing (a) a brief record of the proceedings of the House at each of its sittings . . .'.

[Mr. Chairman] Rule 348 says:

> "Every sanction or recommendation by the President shall be communicated to the Secretary by a Minister in the following terms:—
>
> "The President having been informed of the subject-matter of the proposed Bill, motion demand for grant or amendment accords his previous sanction to the introduction of the Bill or the moving of the amendment or recommends the introduction of the Bill or the moving of the motion, demand for grant or amendment in the House or recommends to the House the consideration of the Bill."

[Mr. Chairman]

It shall be printed in the proceedings of the House in such manner as the Speaker may direct."

It has been printed in the Bulletin Part II.

SHRI TENNETI VISHWANATHAM: I do not think it applies to the present question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you are raising a point of order, you will have your say when the time comes for it. Now let us continue with the Bill before us.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I have already moved the motion for consideration.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to amend the Press Council Act, 1965, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Now both the resolution and the motion are before the House. Mr. P. C. Verma.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : सभापति महोदय जो `स कांसिल (अमेंडमेंट) बिल, 1969 हाउस में पेश किया गया है, उसमें सिर्फ उसकी मियाद बढ़ाने की बात है क्योंकि चेयरमैन की मियाद मई, 1969 में खत्म हो रही थी और नवम्बर में मेम्बरों की खत्म हो रही थी। इसलिये इससे पहले अध्यादेश जारी किया गया। अब यह बिल मियाद ब ाने के लिये लोक सभा के सामने है। मेरे साथी श्री यशपाल सिंह ने कहा कि यह बिल पहले लाया जाना चाहिये था। इतनी देर तक सरकार को खामोश नहीं बैठना चाहिये था। मगर जिन हालात में यह देरी हुई है वह माननीय मंत्री जी स्वयं बतालायेंगे।

राष्ट्रपति के बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है और क्लेम किया है वह उनके उम्मीदवार थे और वह बिलों पर दस्तखत नहीं करेंगे। मैं समझता हूं कि राष्ट्रपति के बारे में यहां यह कहना कि वह बिलों पर दस्तखत नहीं करेंगे हमारे कहने से नहीं करेंगे और आपके कहने से करेंगे, ठीक नहीं है। जनतन्त्र के अन्दर इस तरह की बात को सदन में नहीं कहना चाहिये था।

`स काउंसिल बिल के बारे में, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जो यह मांग की गई है कि इसकी मियाद ो 30 मार्च तक बढ़ा दिया जाना चाहिये, वह जायज मांग है और उसको मान लिया जाना चाहिये। मैं नहीं चाहता कि तीस मा ं के बाद दुबारा इस सदन में आप आयें और कहें कि मियाद को और ज्यादा बढ़ा दिया जाये। इस मियाद के खत्म होने के पहले मुकम्मिल बिल `स के काउंसिल के बारे में पेश हो जाना चाहिये। यह जो ुकम्मिल बिल है, इसके बारे में, मैं कुछ सजैशन देना चाहता हूं। और कंस्ट्रक्टिव सजैशंज `ना चाहता हुं। मैं अखबार नवीस और अखबारों की दुनिया को थोड़ा बहुत रिप्रिजेंट करता हूं।

मैं चाहता हू कि प्रेस काउंसिल को प्योरली प्रोफैशनल बा ी रखा जाये। जो भी विधान बनाया जाये, यह देखा जाए कि वह प्योरली प्रोफैसनल खाडी हो।

प्रेस कांउसिल को सिविल कोड के अखत्यारात होने चाहिये। प्रेस काउंसिल के सामने कई सवाल आयेंगे जिन में उसको एवीडेंस मांगना पड़ेगा। अगर कोई एवीडेंस देने के लिये तैयार नहीं होगा तो बड़ी ुश्किल पैदा हो जाएगी। इस वास्ते प्रेस काउंसिल बिल के अन्दर यह बात आ जानी चाहिये

कि जब किसी भी व्यक्ति को हिन्दुस्तान के चाहे वह सरकारी हो या गैर-सरकारी एवीडेंस देने के लिये बुलाया जाए और कागजात केस के मुताल्लिक पेश करने के लिए कहा जाए तो ऐसा करना उसके लिये लाजिम हो, कम्पलसरी हो।

प्रेस काउंसिल बिल के अन्दर यह बात हाईलाइट नहीं आनी चाहिये कि सोर्स आफ न्यूज है जो सोर्स आफ इनफार्मेशन है, उसको डिसक्लोज करने के लिए किसी एडिटर, जरनलिस्ट या संवाददाता को मजबूर किया जा सकता है। अगर ऐसी बात की गई तो इसका मतलब यह होगा कि प्रेस की जो आजादी है वह खत्म हो जाएगी और यह एक बहुत बड़ी पाबन्दी उनके ऊपर होगी इस वास्ते यह बात बिल के अन्दर नहीं आनी चाहिये।

छोटे और दर्म्याने दर्जे के जो अखबार है उनके प्रतिनिधि उस काउंसिल में अधिक से अधिक लिये जाने चाहियें। जो भारतीय भाषाओं में अखबार छपते हैं, हिन्दी, उर्दू, गुजराती, तमिल, इत्यादि में अखबार छपते हैं वही सही तौर पर हिन्दुस्तान की जनता की नुमाइंदगी करते हैं, इस वास्ते उनके ज्यादा से ज्यादा नुमाइंदे उसमें लिए जाने चाहियें। पच्चीस मेम्बरों में से कम से कम सात ऐसे होने चाहिएं जो खुद एडिटर भी हैं, प्रोप्राइटर भी हैं, जरनलिस्ट भी है, सारे के सारे जो खुद काम करते हैं। ऐसे लोगों को अधिक से अधिक नुमाइंदगी मिलनी चाहिए बनिस्बत बड़े अखबारों को नुमाइंदगी देने के।

हिन्दुस्तान के कुछ बड़े-बड़े अखबार हैं जिनकी मोनोपोली है। दस फैमिलीज हैं, बड़ी-बड़ी फैमिलीज हैं वे ही इन सारे अखबारों को कंट्रोल करती हैं। यह जो मोनोपोली है यह खत्म होनी चाहिये। हमारे सूचना तथा प्रसारण मंत्री हृदय से चाहते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान का प्रेस आजाद हो और वह पूंजीपतियों के हाथों से निकले। अगर वह सच्चे दिल से उसको चाहते हैं तो मैं उनसे अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि मोनोपोली कमीशन के लिये वह इस बात को न छोड़ बल्कि प्रेस काउंसिल के हाथ में इस बात को वह दे कि अखबारों के मोनोपोली के बारे में वह जांच करे। मोनोपोली कमीशन नहीं बल्कि प्रेस काउंसिल जांच करे और ठोस सुझाव दे। जब तक प्रेस काउंसिल इस बारे में गम्भीरता से विचार नहीं करेगी और ठोस सुझाव नहीं देगी तब तक यह मसला कभी हल नहीं हो सकेगा और मोनोपोली पेपर जो हैं वे किसी तरह से भी छोटे और दर्म्याने पेपर को पनपने नहीं देंगे।

प्राइस पेज शैडयूल 1968 से लटका पड़ा है, खड्डे में पड़ा है, पता नहीं किस अन्धेरी में पड़ा हुआ है। अगर उसको लागू करने के लिये विधान के अन्दर संशोधन करना जरूरी हो तो वह भी किया जा सकता है और पार्लियामेंट में समझता हूं कि भारी मैजोरिटी से संशोधन करने पर राजी हो जाएगी। इसके बिना छोटे और दर्म्याने दर्जे के जो अखबार हैं वे बड़े अखबारों का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते हैं। इन छोटे अखबारों को उनके कम्पीटीशन से बचाने के लिये और कोई तरीका नहीं है सिवाय इसके कि प्राइस पेज शैडयूल को लागू किया जाए। कोर्ट ने उसको रद्द कर दिया था।

वर्किंग जरनलिस्टों के बारे में अब मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। बड़ी-बड़ी एजेंसियां जो हैं, जो बड़े-बड़े अखबार हैं उनमें जो वर्किंग जरनलिस्ट हैं, जो वास्तव में काम करने वाले लोग हैं, उनकी सर्विस कंडिशंज के बारे में, उनके हकूक के बारे में आपको ध्यान देना होगा और उनकी हिफाजत करनी होगी। अगर कोई झगड़ा पैदा होता है तो उसको लेबर लॉ के अनुसार हल नहीं किया जा सकता है। प्रेस काउंसिल को ऐसे अख्तियार होने चाहिएं कि वह उन पर एकदम एक्शन ले सके और उनके हकूक की हिफाजत कर सके। प्रेस काउंसिल को

[श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा]

इसके बारे में कुछ न कुछ हकूक जरूर मिलने चाहियें।

आमतौर पर मैं नहीं कहता हूं। लेकिन मैं अब एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि श्री शाह ने इस बिल को प्रेस के विचारों के अनुरूप ढालने की कोशिश की है। उसी प्रकार से मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता कि सभी प्रेस वालों से मिलकर उनकी सब बातें सुनकर, उनके विचार जानकर, सबकी राय लेकर इस बिल को लोक सभा में पेश किया जाए। तभी वह काबिले कबूल हो सकेगा। बहुत सी कठिनाइयां हमारी प्रेस की हैं। ऐसा करके उनको हल करने में आपको मदद मिलेगी। जब तक आप अपनी तरफ से ही बात करेंगे तब तक बात ठीक नहीं होगी। मैं चाहता हूं कि प्रेस वालों से पूरी तरह से बातचीत करके और उनकी राय लेकर इस बिल को आप यहां लायें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं और चाहता हूं कि इसकी मियाद को बढ़ा दिया जाये।

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH (Khunti): Sir, I was a member of the Press Commission. We put in hard work and submitted an expert report. Government accepted our recommendations and did nothing for ages. Now piecemeal they are trying to bring in legislation. But the first point I want to raise is this. If this Amendment Bill involves any additional expenditure, it could not have been originated in the Rajya Sabha, nor can it come here from there. I want that point clarified because, I believe, something like Rs. 20,000 are involved in it. If that is the case, it could not have gone up there. Every Money Bill must go to the other House from the Lok Sabha. I want your ruling on that.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: My hon. friend, Shri Jaipal Singh, is a leading jurisprudence expert and I hope he understands the rules. He has stayed long enough in this Houses to understand what is a Money Bill. A Money Bill has first to be certified to be a Money Bill. Every Bill that involves expenditure does not become a Money Bill merely because some expenditure is involved.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH: My young friend is quite right in saying that I have been here long enough. That is perfectly true. I am not talking of a Money Bill as a Budget. Any Bill that involves additional expenditure which has to come from the Consolidated Fund of India, must go from the Lok Sabha to the other House.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): Are we indulging in a dialogue now?

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH: I regret we are wasting time in discussing this Bill. I can go to the Supreme Court and have it declared *ultra vires*.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no bar under the Constitution or under the Rules of Procedure that it cannot originate from the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH: Where any additional expenditure comes from the Consolidated Fund of India, can it originate in the Upper House? Please show me the Rules and I will accept it.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: As I said, my hon. friend is mixing up the two things. The mere initiation of expense on a legislation does not make it a Money Bill. A Money Bill is well-defined in the Constitution as well as in the Rules of Procedure. If he would only care to either refresh his memory or look in the book of Rules again, I am sure, he will understand that it is not a Money Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Article 117(3) of the Constitution reads:

"A Bill which, if enacted and brought into operation, would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India shall not be passed by either House of Parliament unless the President has recommended to that House the consideration of the Bill."

So, "either House of Parliament" means either this House or other House. That is my interpretation.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH: I am a signatory to the Constitution. I can tell you what the meaning is.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us proceed with the Bill now.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH: Parliament consists of both Houses. But it is not a question of "either House" here. Are you going to tell me that the Budget can be introduced in the Upper House? Let us have this argument.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Devgun.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH: I have to make the second part of my speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry. You sit down. You asked for a ruling and I gave the ruling. I have already called Mr. Devgun. I will give you another opportunity.

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण (पूर्व दिल्ली) : सभापति महोदय, यह विधेयक प्रेस कौंसिल के अध्यक्ष और सदस्यों के कार्यकाल को बढ़ाने और उसे एक साथ समाप्त करने के सीमित उद्देश्य से लाया गया है । परन्तु इस विधेयक का समर्थन करना ठीक है, क्योंकि इस अवसर का लाभ उठाते हुए सरकार को जो कुछ करना चाहिए था, वह नहीं कर रही है ।

यह प्रेस कौंसिल कुछ वर्षों से काम कर रही है और प्रेस कमीशन की सिफारिश के परिणामस्वरूप इसको कायम किया गया था । मुझे खेद है कि प्रेस कौंसिल को जो उद्देश्य पूरे करने चाहिए थे, उन्हें वह पूरा नहीं कर सकी है । प्रेस कौंसिल की स्थापना की सिफारिश करते हुए प्रेस कमीशन के सामने सबसे मुख्य उद्देश्य यह था कि देश में समाचारपत्रों की स्वतन्त्रता कायम रहे । समाचारपत्रों की स्वतन्त्रता हमारे लोकतन्त्र और हमारी आजादी के लिए बहुत ही आवश्यक है । समाचारपत्र हमारे लोकतन्त्र के मुख्य आधार स्तम्भ हैं और इस लिए उनकी स्वतन्त्रता के साथ ही देश में विचारों की स्वतन्त्रता रह सकती है और विचारों की स्वतन्त्रता के साथ ही वास्तविक लोकतन्त्र चल सकता है । जैसाकि मैंने कहा है, प्रेस कमीशन के सामने मुख्य विचार यही था कि देश में विचारों की स्वतन्त्रता को बनाये रखने के लिए समाचारपत्रों की स्वतन्त्रता को कायम रखा जाये ।

प्रेस कौंसिल की स्थापना के ये भी उद्देश्य थे कि समाचारपत्रों का स्तर ऊंचा हो, समाचार-पत्र देश और लोकतन्त्र की सेवा के लिए अग्रसर रहें और वे किसी व्यापार के प्रभाव में आकर न चलें, वे व्यापार के उद्देश्य से न चलाये जायें और उनका एकीकरण या समूहीकरण न हो । अगर पिछले कुछ सालों का इतिहास देखा जाये, तो, सभापति महोदय, आप सहमत होंगे कि प्रेस कौंसिल इनमें से किसी भी उद्देश्य को पूरा नहीं कर सकी है।

पिछले तीन सालों में बड़े-बड़े समाचार-पत्रों, कामन ओनरशिप के समाचारपत्रों के फैलाव में वृद्धि ही हुई है, किसी किस्म की कमी नहीं हुई है । जो समाचारपत्र बड़े-बड़े व्यापारियों के प्रभाव में आये हैं, उन्होंने अपने पांव अधिक क्षेत्रों में फैलाये हैं और उनका सर्कुलेशन भी बढ़ा है । प्रेस रजिस्ट्रार के आंकड़ों के अनुसार 1966 में कामन ओनरशिप के समाचारपत्रों का सर्कुलेशन 73.6% तक जा पहुंचा है । इससे अनुमान लगाया जा

[श्री हरदयाल देवगुण]

सकता है कि प्रेस कौंसिल अपने उद्देश्य को पूरा नहीं कर सकी है ।

15 hrs.

जहां तक समाचारपत्रों के व्यापारियों के प्रभाव में आने का प्रश्न है, इसका विरोध इसलिए भी होता है कि यदि सब या अधिकतर समाचारपत्र या समाचारपत्रों के माध्यम कुछ लोगों के हाथों में केन्द्रित हो जाते हैं, तो उसके विचारों की स्वतन्त्रता नहीं रहती है । विशेष रूप से जब उद्योगपतियों और व्यापारियों के हाथों में समाचारपत्र और समाचारों के माध्यम पहुंच जाते हैं, तो लोकतंत्र के लिए सब से बड़ा खतरा उत्पन्न हो जाता है, क्योंकि थोड़े से लोगों को प्रभावित करना सरकार के लिए आसान होता है ।

आज हम देखते हैं कि हिन्दुस्तान के कुछ बड़े परिवारों, बिड़ला परिवार, एस०पी० जैन परिवार या गोयनका परिवार आदि के बड़े-बड़े पत्र हैं और उन पत्रों की शृंखला सारे हिन्दुस्तान में फैली हुई है । इसलिए सरकार के लिए यह बहुत ही आसान हो गया है कि वह इन तीन चार लोगों को अपने काबू में कर ले और इस प्रकार सारे देश की विचार धारा को अपनी इच्छानुसार एक दिशा दे दे । पिछले कुछ दिनों से हम देख रहे हैं कि बिड़ला का समाचारपत्र सरकार का सबसे बड़ा समर्थक बन गया है । इसी प्रकार साहू-जैन का पत्र सरकार का सबसे बड़ा समर्थक है ।

इसीलिए प्रेस कौंसिल का यह एक बड़ा उद्देश्य था कि देश के समाचारपत्र कुछ बड़े परिवारों के हाथों में न रहें, कुछ लोगों के अधिकार में समाचारपत्रों का कांसेनट्रशन न हो जाये । जाहिर है कि लोकतंत्र के लिए यह बात नितान्त आवश्यक है । लेकिन प्रेस कौंसिल इस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति में असफल रही है । सरकार पर भी इसकी जिम्मेदारी है, क्योंकि वह चाहती है कि कुछ लोगों के पास ये समाचारपत्र रह और वह चाहे, उन्हें अपने उद्देश्य के लिए इस्तेमाल कर सके । उसने सबसे ज्यादा पूंजीपतियों के जरिये अपनी नीतियों का प्रचार करवाया है । जैसाकि कल यहां पर कहा गया, टाइम्स आफ इंडिया अब टाइम्स आफ इंदिरा बन गया है और हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स अब सरकारी गजट बन गया है ।

इसी प्रकार देश के समाचारपत्रों पर विदेशी प्रभाव भी पिछले पांच दस सालों में बढ़ा है। यहां पर बताया गया है कि 30, 31 लाख रुपया पेट्रियट और लिंक में इनवेस्ट हुआ है । वह रुपया कहां से आया है । सरकार ने इस बारे में कई आश्वासन दिये हैं कि वह एनक्वायरी करके बतायेगी कि वह रुपया कहां से आया है । लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई सूचना नहीं दी गई है । इसी तरह बताया गया था कि नेपाल के श्री देव नारायण शर्मा ने पेट्रियट और लिंक में पचास हजार रुपया इनवेस्ट किया है, यह सज्जन कौन हैं और यह रुपया कैसे इनवेस्ट किया गया इसकी जांच करके अभी तक कोई सूचना नहीं दी गई है । रूस या किसी अन्य देश का रुपया इस देश में लगता है और उसके द्वारा प्रचार करके इस देश की राजनीति को प्रभावित करने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है । इसी तरह समाचारपत्रों पर भी उन उद्योग-पतियों का भी प्रभाव है, जो सरकार के साथ मिलकर, अपना फायदा उठाने के लिए, कुछ भी लिखने के लिये तैयार हैं या विदेशियों का है जो अपनी विचारधारा का प्रचार करने के लिए लगे हुए हैं । इसलिए इससे हमारे देश का जो लोकतंत्र है, लोकशाही है, उसको खतरा है । प्रेस कौंसिल का सब से मुख्य उद्देश्य यह था कि इन तमाम प्रभावों में प्रेस और समाचार पत्रों की रक्षा की जाय । वह तभी सम्भव है जब समाचारपत्रों में काम करने वाले, अखबार चलाने वाले वर्किंग जरनलिस्ट्स को प्रेस कौंसिल में उचित प्रति-निधित्व मिले और उसके साथ ही उस का

अध्यक्ष भी इन लोगों में से ही हैं । जिस तरह से बार कौंसिल है, मेडिकल कौंसिल है, कौंसिल है, वह जिन व्यवसायों की संस्थाएं हैं उन व्यवसायों के लोग ही उनके अध्यक्ष बनते हैं। इसी प्रकार से प्रेस कौंसिल को भी सफल करना है, उसके उद्देश्यों को पूरा करना है तो दो तीन बातें मैं कहूंगा । एक तो पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बरों की जो एडवाइजरी कमेटी इस बात पर बनी थी उसकी सिफारिशों के बारे में सरकार बताए, कि सरकार क्या करने जा रही है ? दूसरे प्रेस कौंसिल को वर्किंग जर्नलिस्ट्स की प्रतिनिधि सभा बनाया जाय । इसमें उद्योगपतियों या मालिकों के प्रतिनिधि न रख जायें । तीसरे, इस के जो अध्यक्ष हों वह वर्किंग जर्नलिस्ट्स में से अर्थात् अखबारों में काम करने वाले लोगों में से ही किसी को बनाया जाय ।

श्री इ० कु० गुजराल: यह आपकी राय है या पार्टी की राय है ?

श्री हरदयाल देवगुण : पार्टी की राय है । हम पार्टी की तरफ से बोल रहे हैं । हम पार्टी की डिसिप्लिन को तोड़कर बाहर जाने वाले लोग नहीं हैं । हम पार्टी की डिसिप्लिन के अनुसार काम करते हैं ।

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH: May I draw your attention to Art. 109? I shall read it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have given the decision and the decision of the Chair cannot be questioned.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH: I am not disputing the ruling.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are discussing it which I cannot allow.

SHRI JAIPAL SINGH: According to Art. 109, a Money Bill cannot be introduced in the Council of States.

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA (Raiganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a very simple Bill arising out of the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on the Press Council Act. It only seeks to extend the time of the tenure of the Chairman and the Members so that the tenure of both Chairman and Members may be coterminous. This is the long and short of the Bill.

According to the provisions of the original Press Council Act the first Chairman assumed charge on 4th July and the names of 25 members were notified on 16th November, 1966. So, the tenure of each of them comes to end separately. That was the difficulty. There was a gap between the ending of the Chairman's tenure and the ending of the Member's tenure.

It will be further appreciated that due to some unfortunate developments the first Chairman resigned and this has brought forth some of the difficulties which had to be met and which had to be remedied in the application of the Act itself. So the previous Minister, Shri K. K. Shah, appointed this Advisory Committee and one of its decisions was that the tenure of both of them should be made coterminous. That has been done by this new Press Council Bill and so it does not require much criticism or many other factors which have been brought out by some of my friends there beginning from Rashtrapati to 'Poonjipati'. At times I doubt where do they get all these things in this Bill. I am one of those who were associated with the present Press Council Act almost from the beginning. And, in fact, the present Act, as it is, was drafted by a Committee in which I had much to contribute.

Sir, this Press Council Act has passed through five Ministers. It was Mr. Keskar first; then came Shri Gopala Reddy. Then came Shrimati Indira Gandhi herself and then came Shri Satya Narayan Sinha and then came

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya]

Shri K. K. Shah. And now again Shri Satya Narayan Sinha has come. In spite of the fact that the Press Council Act has passed through the hands of so many of these distinguished honourable Ministers, it has not yet reached its finality. This is what I regret, Sir.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why has it not been done?

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: The provisions of the present Bill are justified. It should be supported by all of us. The unfortunate circumstance in which the first Chairman resigned was one of the causes which interfered in the work of the Press Council.

The Press Commission made a particularly recommendation that the newspaper workers—particularly journalists in the newspapers—should make it their special point of view to see that they are not actuated by politics in their day-to-day work in the newspapers. That was a particular recommendation of the Press Commission.

Unfortunately, Sir, that has not come to be true, in the circumstances in which we find ourselves. In fact, in one of the interviews which the previous Information Minister had in the All India Radio with two of the Journalists, they put the question to him: "Mr. Shah, when are you going to scrap the Press Council?" They seemed to be hustling the Minister into a course of action which they felt to be in their interest, because, in the constitution of the Council they did not find the representation for themselves in the way they expected.

The Press Council has worked successfully so far. This is a new venture in our country and it is something which should be supported from all sides so that the Press Council Act may improve the standard of newspapers and secure the freedom of the Press. By freedom of the Press, I mean, the freedom of the Editor of the newspaper.

I am happy to see that the hon. Minister Shri Gujral agrees with my view. I have understood this from his statement in the papers. He said that the freedom of the Press is the freedom of the Editor. For that I wish him godspeed so that he can reinstate the Editor to his own position. But the difficulty is this. In order to evade giving that position the proprietors themselves are now appearing as editors. I do not know what provision the Government might think of so that the editors are the real editors and not of the type which we find in some papers nowadays, where they simply put their names and do not write anything at all. The proprietors come into the role of the editors so that the status, the authority and the symbol which is represented by a newspaper is enjoyed by them and not by the real editor. That is the difficulty. And, this difficulty may be removed by some other enactment, if not by the Press Council Act. In what way can this be done by the working of the Press Council Act, I cannot say just now. It will be for Government to find out what they can do to salvage the position of the editor. In any case, so far as extending the period for which the present members of the Press Council are to remain in their position, up to 31st March, 1970, is concerned, I give my full support to this Bill, and I wish the Bill would be passed by this House unanimously.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN (Mettur): First of all, I would like to oppose the way the Government, of late, are falling into the tendency of issuing an ordinance for each and everything. This facility to have recourse to an ordinance is permissible only in extraordinary circumstances, but we find that Government are misusing these facilities, and they have almost

made it a sort of regular and normal practice. This is very objectionable and it is unconstitutional. I hope at least in future Government would try to respect the Constitution a little better than they have been doing in the past, and not come forward with the excuse which they often give that they do not have enough time to have a Bill passed before the session adjourns or some such lame excuse, which is very unfair on the part of Government.

Coming to the Bill, Shri C. K. Bhattacharyya made it appear as if it was a very innocuous thing and there was nothing in it. It is true that there is nothing in it. Therefore I feel that even if the ordinance had not been issued or even if it is not ratified by this House through this Bill, the heavens would not have fallen. From the inception of the Press Council we know that nothing has been delivered whatsoever, except as pointed out by some friends that the members of the council got some sort of accommodation here. Except for that, nothing material has been done.

I am sure the hon. Minister knows it very well that because of the lacunae and anomalies that are there in the parent Act, the council has not been able to function properly. Of course, they had some teething troubles in the very beginning. Some members left after joining it, and some responsible pressmen refused to join it. Further, as has already been pointed out, Government did not honour the recommendations of the Press Commission which were already there before them. And yet they brought this council into being. They even appointed an advisory committee to the press council. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, Government have stated that it is in pursuance of the recommendations of that advisory committee that they brought forward this Bill to replace the ordinance which they had promulgated earlier.

The very first recommendation of the committee is that the committee is of the opinion that Government should bring forward an amending Bill for reorganising the Press Council on proper lines. They wanted an amending Bill. But what we are finding in this Bill is that they are only extending the tenure of the chairman and members of the council for six or seven more months. What for are they doing it? The committee found that because of the structural defects in the set-up and also because of some substantial defects with regard to their working, the council was not able to function properly. Unless these are rectified, how are Government going to convince us that the extension of the term will do any good to the press or to the country?

I would like to point out certain things. For example, the council consists of 25 members. But I do not know whether there are members conversant with any of these fourteen or fifteen Indian languages except probably Hindi which are there in the Schedule to the Constitution. There are big papers in this country in the different languages, which have got good circulation. If there is some complaint against a language newspaper and it has got to be looked into, there may not be people having knowledge of that particular language in that council. Even there, the advisory Committee has made certain recommendations. Those recommendations have to be implemented, and they can be implemented only by amending section 8 of the parent Act. If that cannot be amended, how are they going to function? There are so many changes, including structural ones, they have recommended. They have, for example, recommended that the annual report of the Press Council should be laid on the Table. The Government could have accepted this. With regard to the appointment of the Chairman and members, the Advisory Committee was of the

[Shri S. Kandappan]

opinion that that they should be appointed by a committee of three consisting of the Chief Justice of India, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, and that in the appointment of members, the Chairman should not have any say. These are all recomendations concerning the structural set-up of the Council itself. Unless these are incorporated in a comprehensive Bill, I am afraid it would be very difficult for the Press Council to discharge the functions intended of it. That is my objection to this Bill because it is not going to fulfil the purpose for which it is intended. This Bill only extends the tenure of the Council which is already sleeping, doing nothing, because practically it is not able to carry out anything. So Government should bring forward a comprehensive Bill before the end of the tenure of the present Council by the end of March 1970 so that the Council is reconstituted in such a way as to fulfil the functions assigned to it.

In the Committee's recommendations, they do not bestow much attention on regional language papers. These papers have their problems. The Committee only says that after the working of the Council for some time, they can decide about the constitution of the regional advisory committees. The Committee also say in another place—not in the summary of the recommendations—that at least three members of the total membership should have knowledge of regional languages. This number will not be adequate. I think it should be increased. Before Government decide about the new set-up of the Council, let them seriously consider whether it would not be advisable to constitute regional committees or advisory committees as well so that they can cater for the needs of the different regional language areas so that we may have an effective statutory autonomous body which will be self-regulatory and which will have its own discipline which will result in a free press which is a basic pre-requisite for democratic functioning in any country.

श्री विश्वनाथ राय (देवरिया): माननीय सभापति महोदय, प्रेस कान्सिल अमेन्डमेन्ट बिल का स्वागत करते हुए मैं आपका ध्यान तथा इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि जहां विरोधी दल के लोग तथा कांग्रेस दल के सभी सदस्य इस बात पर जोर देते हैं कि विचारों की स्वतन्त्रता तथा अपनी बात कहने की पूरी आजादी हो, वहां विरोधी दल के—सम्भवत: जनसंघ के एक माननीय सदस्य ने एक राजनीतिक बात भी इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में उठा दी तथा उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्ज तथा टाइम्ज आफ़ इण्डिया के खिलाफ़ दोषारोपण किया, जो एक वर्ष से नहीं, अनेक वर्षों से, कई दशकों से पं० जवाहर लाल नेहरू की सरकार तथा जो माननीय मंत्री सामने बैठे हुए हैं, उन की सरकार के खिलाफ़ लिखते रहे हैं। वह इस बात को भी भूल गये कि उन्हीं पूंजीपतियों में से कई अखबारों के ग्रुप का अखबार—इण्डियन एक्सप्रेस—इन्हीं दिनों क्या लिख रहा था। भारत का सबसे धनिक पूंजीपति, जिसका उस अखबार पर अधिक नियन्त्रण है तथा जिसके पास उस अखबार के सबसे अधिक शेयर हैं —वह स्टेट्समैन क्या लिखता रहा है। ऐसे अवसरों पर जब यहां प्रैस के विचारों में पूरी स्वतन्त्रता की बात कही जाती है, तो राजनीति को उस में ला कर डाल देना उन की स्वतन्त्रता को एक तरह से सीमित करना हो जाता है। इस तरह से वे जहां उनकी स्वतंत्रता की बात करते हैं, उन पर यहां से असर डालना चाहते हैं, विरोध करके ये बातें कहते हैं लेकिन वे क्या भूल जाते हैं कि उन्हीं के दल के एक साहब जो इस वक्त शायद समाचार भारती के अध्यक्ष हैं या मैनेजिंग डायरेक्टर हैं, उस न्यूज एजेन्सी, समाचार भारती में क्या क्या हो रहा है ?

श्री हरदयाल देवगण : हमारे दल का कोई भी आदमी समाचार भारती में नहीं है । श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने उसको कायम किया था, उसमें सभी कांग्रेसी हैं ।

श्री विश्वनाथ राय : मुझ कहने दीजिए । इनको पिंच कर रही है यह बात । इसमें 75 हजार रुपया केन्द्रीय सरकार ने दिया है । यह वह एजेन्सी है जिसको उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने एक लाख 25 हजार का कर्जा दिया है । यह वह एजेन्सी है जिसमें 19 लाख रुपए के शेयर राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश, गुजरात, बिहार और मैसूर प्रदेश सरकारों के हैं । इसमें निजी व्यक्तियों के केवल 24 हजार रुपये के शेयर हैं । लेकिन उसी समाचार भारती की नीति क्या है ? किस प्रकार के समाचार उसमें निकलते हैं ? इस समय उसका जो प्रबन्ध चल रहा है वह कैसा चल रहा है ? वहां पर उन लोगों को निकाला जा रहा है जोकि स्वतंत्र विचारों के रहे हैं जैसे श्री जे० पी० चतुर्वेदी जो इंडियन फेडरेशन आफ वर्किंग जर्नलिस्ट्स के प्रेसीडेन्ट रह चुके हैं, जिन्होंने इंडिया के बाहर भी जाकर जर्नलिस्ट्स कांफ्रेन्स में प्रेजाइड किया है । ऐसे व्यक्तियों को वहां से निकाला गया है इसलिए कि उनके विचार स्वतंत्र रहे हैं । वे कांग्रेस की भी टीका टिप्पणी करते रहे हैं । वे 17 वर्ष तक एक दैनिक पत्र "आज" के संवाददाता रह चुके हैं और स्वाधीनता के लिए प्रचार करते रहे हैं और साथ ही साथ कांग्रेस सरकार की भी आलोचना कभी कभी कटु आलोचना करते रहे हैं । तो इस तरह से जहां पर सरकार का पैसा लगता है, केवल 24 हजार रुपया व्यक्तियों के शेयर में हैं और कई लाख रुपया सरकार का लगा है, उस रुपए का सदुपयोग हो इसके लिए यह आवश्यक है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार या प्रदेशीय सरकार के प्रतिनिधि वहां पर रहें, न्यूज एजेन्सी में और यह देखें कि अनुचित तरीके से पैसे का दुरुपयोग तो नहीं हो रहा है या अनुचित तरीके से जो प्रेस के कर्मचारी हैं उनको सताया तो नहीं जा रहा है तथा स्वतंत्र विचार रखने वाले जो संवाददाता या विशेष प्रतिनिधि हैं उनको दबाया तो नहीं जा रहा है, उनको जगह जगह परेशान तो नहीं किया जा रहा है । वे जनसंघ या स्वतंत्र पार्टी के असर में न रह कर स्वतंत्र रहें और अपने विचारों की स्वाधीनता रखते हुए जर्नलिज्म के वास्तविक विचारधारा से प्रचार करें और जनहित के जो काम हैं उसमें पार्टी के सिद्धांतों को न ला कर स्वाधीनता पूर्वक काम करें । वहां पर सरकार को यह बात भी देखने की जरूरत है कि प्रेस कौंसिल में क्या परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है ताकि हमारे देश की जनता ने जो स्वाधीनता का प्रदर्शन किया है जिससे कुछ लोगों को झिझक और परेशानी हो रही है, उस स्वाधीनता का प्रचार इन अखबार एजेन्सीज के द्वारा हो सके । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं ।

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR (Peermade): There is very little time at our disposal and it is a pity that we do not get enough time to deal with a subject as important as this.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BRROADCASTING, AND COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA): When the comprehensive Bill come you will have enough time.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: Let us hope that it will come at least in the next session.

SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINHA: It will.

SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR: First, I will deal with that aspect of the problem itself. He says that a comprehensive amending Bill is coming in the next session. We hope that that commitment will stand, but it remains a fact that it is almost one year since the report of the Members of Parliament—that advisory committee appointed by Government—

[Shri Vosudevan Nair]

was submitted. But the Government even now thinks it necessary to consider the views of the concerned interests although that committee itself went into the details, invited the witnesses and took evidence and went into all aspects of the matter. I do not know what further consultations the Government would like to have with the representatives of the concerned interests. Whatever that be, we urge upon the Government to take a decision as soon as possible and bring a comprehensive Bill in the next session itself.

Now, whatever be the present nature of the amending Bill that the Government intends to bring before this hon. House, my point is that the Press Council cannot work any miracle by way of improving the standards of journalism in our country, because we all know the way the newspapers are run in this country. We all know who is running the major newspapers and why they are running them, for what purpose they are running them. Although it is held, always claimed that they are the mouth-pieces of the peole of this country, the millions of this country, there is statement which as farther from the truth than this one statement: that so many of the newspapers in this country are the mouthpieces of the millions of this country. I need not go into the kind of representations of the people's will that they are making from day to day. The latest experience we have, especially about the major newspapers owned by the monopoly houses, on this issue of bank nationalisation, is very clear. What happened? It is no surprise at least to some of us on this side of the House that they were engaged in a deliberate distortion of the entire matter. Some of the newspapers which were owned and run by those very bankers, by those very vested interests, had to do it, naturally, although they always claim that they are the mouth-pieces of the millions of people in this country. Some of those people have gone rather mad during these few weeks. They were so upset and they were trying to create a scarce in this country. It is now clear to everyone that they could not at all understand and appreciate what was in the minds of the people of this country. Unfortunately, that is the state of affairs in this land as far as the mass media is concerned. It is inevitable in a society where the means of production are owned by a small group of people, and there is a very clear link-up between the ownership of mass media and the ownership of the means of production. Government has signally failed in helping those journalists and others who are interested in the development of a really free and independent press, so that the will of the people and their opinions may be really given expression to. Government has to think about this seriously. In this country, there is so much talk of freedom of expression and freedom of the press. But what kind of freedom of expression and freedom of the press exists today in this country? I suggest that Government should devise ways and means to make available the necessary finances or genuine journalists and non-journalist employees and others to come together. and from cooperative societies or corporations, so that they can promote their own newspapers. Of courses we do not want Government to have its own subsidised news agencies or newspapers. That is not desirable.

Today we have got brilliant working journalists, but they do not want to associate themselves with the Press Council and they are unable to play their role. Their genius and capacity are being exploited by a few people who have got immense finances. Today running an important newspaper is not a joke. It meas crores of rupees. Today only the big industrialists and big bankers are able to

throw their money, hire people, give thousands of rupees, air-conditioned houses, cars and other things and are able to run these big newspapers. Of course, these newspapers appear to be the best, but others also can produce similar newspapers if they have the finances, because they have got brilliance, genius and everything at their command. Now they are selling it to others who have got money. Let us have some alternative arrangement. Today the newspapers reach merely a fraction of our population. The newspapers should reach the kisans and the masses in the countryside. Let us have an alternative arrangement and system of newspapers in this country. That is one thing about which Government has to think seriously.

I support Mr. Bishwanath Roy when he said that the affairs of *Samachar Bharati* have to be looked into immediately by the Government. These is lot of mismanagement there and we are told that employees are being treated like chattel. They are suspended and dismissed. I think the State Government's finances are involved in it. Two or three directors cannot do things as they like. It was started as a national news agency intended to help the regional papers and Government has some responsibility to see that it is run in a proper manner.

I think there was some idea of converting PTI into a corporation and the minister himself talked about it somewhere. I would like to know whether they are still pursuing this matter.

These are few issues I wanted to raise in the few minutes allotted to me. The main point is, let us try to find a way out to help the working journalists, non-working journalists and all those who are interested in a really independent press to have an opportunity to start such newspapers in this country.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOUDHARY (Krishnagar): Mr. Chairman, I am really thankful to you for giving me a little time. The newspapers are very much in the heart of the people of West Bengal. During the freedom movement the newspapers have done their bit in Bengal. They have stood up to every kind of coercion but they never failed to voice the will of the people and they served the cause of freedom without fear. Now in Bengal under the UF Government they are facing almost the same position; they are facing coercion, much trouble and yet they are able to keep the flag of independent thought flying which, I think, is a great credit to them. If, sometimes, they have to give in, I do not think it is their fault, Naturally, when their whole establishment is burnt, when the whole printing press is dismantled then, per force, they have to be restrained to a certain extent. Yet, they keep the flag of independent thought flying in Bengal today, fearlessly.

Though we have discussed many points during the consideration of this Bill, the Bill is a simple one, brought only for the purpose of extending the tenure of office of the Chairman from 4th July 1969 to 31st March 1970. The Press Council has been functioning for the last three years but the tenure of the various components terminated at various times. That is why this Bill has been brought in. But, during this period of three years, what has the Press Council done? Has it really done something positive? Though they have put some restrictions on communal papers here and there, I am really surprised that they have done nothing about the *'Organiser'* up to this time! Sir, the *'Organiser'* has said things which cannot be countenanced by any civilized society. Why is it that this paper has not been banned? Why the Press Council has not taken any action against this paper is beyond my comprehension. I hope the Minister will take note of it.

Here I would like to point out one thing. In India we have monopoly newspapers or chain newspapers. To refresh the memory of the House I may point out that the share of the chain

[Shrimati Ila Palchoudhary]

newspapers rose to 54.9 per cent between 1960 and 1963. In 1964 these units accounted for 67.8 per cent of the total circulation of all dailies in the country. The next year it rose to 68.4 per cent and in 1966 it was as much as 73.6 per cent. These chain newspapers are controlled by big business or capitalists and brilliant editors are very often completely overshadowed. They cannot express their opinion freely. They have to toe the line of the big business because the money has been invested by them. Here I would like to quote a few lines from the speech of Shri Jawaharlal Nehru on this point. He says:

> "But the fact of a big industry by itself owing a newspaper or owning of a chain of newspapers cannot be said to give them the kind of freedom which an independent editor has or the public should expect of it. What I mean is that these mass circulation newspapers represent the views of a limited number, but create the impression, because of their mass circulation and the money behind them, of representing large numbers of people."

It is not that they represent the people. They represent only a small section of the people. So, small and independent newspapers must be sponsored and given all encouragement by the Government. The Small Newspaper Enquiry Committee had suggested legislation in this regard. When the Press Council starts functioning with the extended tenure of the Chairman, I hope it will suggest some sort of legislation for small and language papers. These little language newspapers are the only papers, I can assure you, that Treach the masses, that everybody reads—the housewife reads them, the villager reads them; there his opinion is formed and he gets to know what is going on in the world.

It is a fact that the journalists have to have all our sympathy because the journalists, whatever legislation has been brought about, have not had the full amount of support and their cause has not been seen to as it should have been. I hope, the Press Council will look into the cause of journalists, working journalists, editors and all the staff of newspapers.

Newspapers and journalists occupy a special place in a country because they live in the hearts of the people and have their hands on the pulse of time. So, they must be given every facility so that, whether it be through co-operatives or any other channel, they have the full scope to express themselves. Their diligence and their intelligence should come into full flower so that India can voice her opinion and the people of India can say what they want to say without any hitch or hindrance.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (हापुड़) : सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में समाचारपत्रों की स्वतंत्रता का अपहरण तीन प्रकार से होता है। एक प्रकार तो वह है जिसकी चर्चा कल यहां चलीथी। वह **टाइम्स आफ इंडिया** ग्रुप के बारें में थी। उस में सरकार समाचार पत्रों के मालिकों से मिल कर उस में एक भागीदार के रूप में सामने आती है और फिर अपना प्रचार करने के लिए उनका उपयोग करती है।

दूसरा प्रकार यह है कि जो सरकार समर्थक समाचारपत्र हैं उनको अधिकांश मात्रा में विज्ञापन दिये जाते हैं।

तीसरा प्रकार यह है कि जो समाचारपत्रों के मालिक हैं या प्रबन्धक हैं उनको पृथक पृथक बुला कर उनके ऊपर दबाव डाला जाता है और यह कहा जाता है कि वे सरकार के समर्थन में अपने अखबारों का प्रयोग करें।

इन तीनों प्रकारों का मैं विरोधी हूं । मैं समझता हूं कि इस देश में जिस दिन समाचार-पत्रों की स्वतंत्रता समाप्त हो जाएगी वह दिन इस देश के लिए बड़ा ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण दिन होगा और वह जनतंत्र की दृष्टि से उपयुक्त बात नहीं होगी ।

जहां मैं यह चाहता हूं कि समाचारपत्रों की स्वतंत्रता का अपहरण करने में सरकार आगे न आए वहां मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि पूंजीपति भी समाचारपत्रों का अपने स्वार्थों के लिए उपयोग न करें । जिन के समाचारपत्र हैं उनकी आमदनी का वे लाभ यदि उठाना चाहें तो उठालें लेकिन वह भी उपयुक्त मात्रा में । परन्तु क्योंकि वे उनके समाचारपत्र हैं इसलिए वे उन समाचारपत्रों का अपने स्वार्थ के लिए प्रयोग करें, ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिये । ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये कि समाचारपत्रों की स्वतंत्रता न सरकार की ओर से और न ही मालिकों की ओर से किसी प्रकार छिनने पाये ।

जहां तक प्रैस काउंसिल के निर्माण का सम्बन्ध है, मेरी स्पष्ट राय यह है कि इसके अन्दर सरकार का हाथ कम से कम होना चाहिये । समाचारपत्रों में जो लोग हैं, जो कर्मचारी हैं या समाचारपत्रों के लिए दिन-रात काम करके जिन्होंने अपना जीवन उन में खपाया है, उनको प्रमुखता दी जानी चाहिये । वे इस प्रकार की काउंसिल का निर्माण करें तो वह काउंसिल समाचारपत्रों के लिए अधिक उपयोगी सिद्ध हो सकेगी ।

आज हमारे समाचारपत्रों में कुछ विदेशी धन का स्पर्श भी बड़ी मात्रा में होने लगा है । पिछले संसद् के अधिवेशन में इस प्रकार की कुछ चर्चा आई थी । मैं इन बातों को विस्तार से नहीं कहना चाहता हूं । संक्षेप से और केवल संकेत के लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि यह हिन्दुस्तान की राजनीति के लिए और भारतीय जनतंत्र के लिए बड़ी भयावह होती जा रही है कि हमारे समाचारपत्रों को विदेशी धन स्पर्श करने लगा है प्रत्यक्ष रूप से भी और अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से भी, दान के रूप में भी और सहायता के रूप में भी । विदेशी धन जहां भी समाचारपत्रों की आत्मा को स्पर्श करे, मैं चाहता हूं कि उसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार कड़ाई के साथ कदम उठाये ताकि समाचारपत्र इस देश में जनतंत्र के जो एक प्रमुख रक्षक हैं, वे अपनी स्वतंत्रता को बनाये रख सकें ।

अब मैं समाचार भारती के सम्बन्ध में विशेष रूप से कुछ बात कहना चाहता हूं । मैं यह इसलिए कहना चाहता हूं क्योंकि मैं भी समाचार भारती के बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्ज का एक सदस्य हूं । मैं समझता हूं कि इस वास्ते मैं इसको अधिकाधिक रूप से कह सकता हूं । जिस समय श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री ने समाचार भारती नाम के समाचार संगठन की स्थापना की, उस समय उनका उद्देश्य यह था कि देश की जितनी भी भाषायें हैं और उन भाषाओं के जितने भी समाचारपत्र हैं, उनको अपनी अपनी भाषाओं में समाचार मिलें । उनको अंग्रेजी में समाचार ले कर उनका अनुवाद न करना पड़े । इस आधार को ले कर एक समिति बनाई । इस प्रकार की समिति को जनता का सहयोग प्राप्त नहीं हो सकेगा, इसलिए शास्त्री जी के संकेत पर कई राज्य सरकारों ने और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने भी अपेक्षित मात्रा में उसको पैसा दिया ताकि किसी प्रकार से यह संगठन चल पड़े । प्रारम्भ से ही मैं इस संगठन में था । लेकिन इस संगठन में इस प्रकार के कुछ व्यक्ति आ गए जिन्होंने आमदनी को तो देखा नहीं लेकिन खर्च की मात्रा एक दम से ही बहुत अधिक बढ़ा दी । एक समय ऐसा आया कि साठ हज़ार रुपये प्रतिमास का खर्चा था और पांच हज़ार रुपये प्रतिमास की आमदनी थी सरकारी धन लगा कर इतना अपव्यय किस प्रकार से चल सकता था ? परिणाम यह हुआ कि मुझ जैसे सदस्य के लिये वहां रहना भारी हो गया और मैंने बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्ज से अपना त्यागपत्र दे दिया । इस प्रकार के अपव्यय में मैं भागीदार नहीं हो सकता था ।

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

लेकिन मैं आज प्रसन्नता के साथ एक समाचार देना चाहता हूं। भले ही कुछ व्यक्तियों की राजनीतिक सेवा कितनी ही ऊंची रही हों, उनकी समाज सेवायें कितनी ही ऊंची रही हों, और मैं तो उनके आगे नत मस्तक होता हूं। लेकिन एक समाचार संगठन के सम्बन्ध में किसी प्रकार की देर तक अव्यवस्था चले, सको सहन नहीं किया जा सकता है। इस प्रकार की स्थिति जब बनी तो यह समिति बहुत ज्यादा चर्चा का विषय हो गई। समाचार समिति के बोर्ड आफ डायरेक्टर्ज के चेयरमैन श्री श्रीप्रकाश जी हैं जोकि बम्बई के गवर्नर थे। दूसरे श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण हैं। तीसरे श्री अक्षय कुमार जैन हैं। चौथे श्री मोली चन्द्र शर्मा हैं। पांचवें डा० लक्ष्मी मल्ल सिंघवी हैं। ये सब उसके सदस्य हैं। पहले जब वह चीज चर्चा का विषय बनी तो मैंने कहा कि मैं कम से कम इस समिति में नहीं रह सकता। लेकिन प्रसन्नता की बात है कि उन्होंने दृढ़ता के साथ कुछ निर्णय लिये। कुछ लोगों की जिन की राजनीतिक सेवायें, सामाजिक सेवायें चाहे कितनी ऊंची थी, लेकिन जिन के कारण यह समिति बराबर घाटे में जा रही थी, उनको हाथ जोड़ कर कहा कि कृपा करके आप कुछ समय के लिए अलग हो जाएं, इस समिति को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होने दें। जब वे हटे तो मैं मंत्री महोदय की जानकारी के लिए कहना चाहता हूं कि उस समय समिति 37 हजार रुपये माहवार के घाटे में थी। उनके हटने के बाद इस समय यह समाचार समिति केवल 18 हजार रुपये महावार के घाटे में है। अब हिन्दी के टैलीप्रिंटर मिलने लगे हैं। उस समय नहीं मिलते थे। अब हिन्दी की टैलीप्रिंटर सर्विस शुरू होने के बाद अनुमान है कि तीन चार महीने में यह समाचार समिति अपने पैरों पर खड़ी हो जाएगी। कुछ निहित स्वार्थ वाले जो व्यक्ति थे और जो अलग अलग ढंग से अपनी इच्छाओं की पूर्ति करना चाहते थ, उनको जब अलग किया गया तो जा कर पार्लिमेंट के मैम्बर्ज से मिले और मिल कर उन्होंने गलत ढंग से पिक्चर को पेश किया, उन से प्रश्न करवाये राज्य सभा और लोक सभा में। जब देशी भाषाओं को विकसित करने के लिए आपके अपने संकेत पर, आपके अपने पुराने प्रधान मंत्री के संकेत पर एक समिति खड़ी हुई थी, तो उस में कहीं भी दोष किसी प्रकार का है तो आप उसका पता लगाएं कि दोष उनके समय के हैं या वर्तमान प्रबन्ध व्यवस्था के हैं। अगर कोई कर्मचारी सही नहीं है और उसकी वजह से प्रबन्ध समिति उसको हटाती है और वह कर्मचारी इस तरह से कनवैसिंग करता फिरता है और इतनी बड़ी समाचार समिति की समाप्ति का प्रयत्न करता है तो मैं समझता हूं कि इस प्रकार के व्यक्ति को किसी कोने से भी प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिलना चाहिये। अगर अव्यवस्था है तो उसको निश्चित रूप से सम्भाला जाना चाहिये। लेकिन वह समाचार समिति जो धीरे धीरे अपने पैरों पर खड़ी होती जा रही है, उसको चर्चा का विषय बनाना और फिर इस प्रकार की उलटी चर्चा का विषय बनाना कि जो लोग पुराने हैं उनके दोष वर्तमान अधिकारियों के सिर पर मढ़ना मैं समझता हूं उपयुक्त नहीं है। श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह और श्री गुजराल दोनों मौजूद हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि वे स्वयं जा कर अपनी आंखों से सारी चीजें देखें, कानों से केवलमात्र सुन कर निर्णय न लें। संसद् सदस्यों को भी मैं कहूंगा कि समाचार समिति जिसके कागजात हर एक के लिए खुले हुए हैं, उनको चल कर देखें और कोई दोष हो तो उनकी ओर संकेत करे। यह जो समिति बनी है और जो देशी भाषाओं में समाचार देती है, महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर मराठी में देती है, अभी उसने तमिलनाडु के अन्दर तमिल में अपनी सर्विस शुरू की है, इसको प्रारम्भ से ही समाप्त करने का यत्न करना, कोई उपयुक्त काम नहीं है। इसके सम्बन्ध में हम को गम्भीरता से निर्णय लेना चाहिये और अपने मस्तिष्क को खुला रख कर विचार करना चाहिये।

श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा (चित्तौड़गढ़): सभापति महोदय, पिछले 25 सालों से मेरा पत्रकारिता से नाता रहा है । स्वयं पत्रकार होने के नाते मुझे उन सभी कठिनाइयों और परेशानियों का पता है जो पत्रकार जगत में हमारे पत्रकार बंधुओं को, श्रमजीवी पत्रकारों को या सम्पादकों को अनुभव होती हैं । पत्रकारों के हितों की दृष्टि से कितना काम हुआ है मैं जानता हूं । मैं यह निश्चित रूप से कहना चाहता हूं कि पिछले दिनों भारत सरकार के द्वारा प्रेस कर्मचारियों, पत्र प्रतिनिधियों और सम्पादकों के बारे में जो विचार विनमय हुआ है और नीति परिवर्तन लक्षित हो रहा है, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूं ।

मैं यह समझ पाने में असमर्थ हूं कि फ्री प्रेस की जो चर्चा चल रही है उसका अर्थ क्या है ? फ्री प्रेस का मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि उन लोगों द्वारा लगाया गया नारा है जो फ्री एंटरप्राइज की बात किया करते थे । फ्री एंटरप्राइज जैसे हमारे देश में दलित, पीड़ित और शोषित वर्ग के लिए एक खतरनाक नारा साबित हुआ है उसी तरह से यह फ्री प्रेस का नारा भी हमारे देश में खतरनाक साबित हो सकता है । फ्री प्रेस का अर्थ यह कदापि नहीं है कि हमने संविधान में जो निश्चय किया है, जो शपथ ली है कि हम इस देश के नागरिकों को समाजवाद की ओर ले जायेंगे, अच्छा खाना, कपड़ा और मकान मुहैया करेंगे और ऐसी समाज व्यवस्था लायेंगे जिसमें हमारा देश एक सम्पन्न और सुखी देश के रूप में आगे बढ़ सके, उस में यह सहायक सिद्ध हो सकता है । मैं समझता हूं कि यह जो ध्येय हमने अपने सामने रखा है इसको प्राप्त करने में समाचार पत्रों को महत्वपूर्ण योगदान देना होगा । प्रेस को थर्ड एस्टेट का नाम दिया गया है । अगर हम देश में एक नई समाज व्यवस्था स्थापित करने के लिए प्रेस को एक शक्तिशाली और व्यापक हथियार के रूप में इस्तेमाल करें और इस के सम्बन्ध में कुछ लोग कहें कि प्रेस की फ्रीडम समाप्त हो रही है, तो मैं बहुत विनम्रतापूर्वक कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर कुछ पत्रकार और पत्रों के मालिक हमारे संविधान और उस के लक्ष्यों तथा उद्देश्यों, समाजवाद और प्रगति की दिशा में बढ़ाये गये हमारे कदमों, इस देश में एक नये समाज की रचना, एकाधिकार और आर्थिक केन्द्रीकरण के अन्त के लिए किये गये हमारे प्रयत्नों का विरोध करते हैं और उसके लिए जनमत तैयार करते है, तो मैं अपना नाम उन लोगों में लिखवाने के लिए तैयार हूं, जो प्रेस के नारे का जबर्दस्त विरोध करते हैं । मैं इस बात को नहीं मानता हूं कि फ्री प्रैस की बात कह कर हम पत्रकारों और पत्रों के सम्पादकों के विचार-स्वातंत्र्य का समर्थन कर रहे हैं । वास्तव में आज हमारे पत्रकारों और सम्पादकों के विचार-स्वातंत्र्य का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता है । आज हमारे प्रतिभाशाली सम्पादक, संवाददाता और अन्य श्रमजीवी पत्रकार कहां फ्री हैं ? कहां है उनमें अपने विचारों को स्वतंत्रतापूर्वक अभिव्यक्त करने की ताकत ? वे अपने विचारों को स्वतंत्रतापूर्वक व्यक्त करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन अपनी मजबूरियों के कारण वे ऐसा नहीं कर पाते हैं ।

इसलिए उन प्रतिभाशाली सम्पादकों और पत्रकारों का अभिनन्दन करते हुए भी, जो आजादी के साथ अपने विचारों की अभिव्यक्ति करते हैं, मैं स्पष्ट कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में समाचारपत्रों में जो एकाधिकार की प्रवृत्ति निरंतर जिस प्रकार बढ़ रही है और बड़े बड़े सम्पन्न लोग जिस प्रकार पत्रों के द्वारा अपने निहित स्वार्थों के पक्ष में जनमत तैयार करने का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं, उस से हमारे देश में एक क्रान्ति का प्रारम्भ हो रहा है और मैं समझता हूं कि उस क्रान्ति के माध्यम से हम देश में एक नये समाज के निर्माण की दिशा में आगे बढ़ेंगे ।

प्रेस परिषद् की अवधि बढ़ाने का जो बिल प्रस्तुत किया गया है, मैं उस का हार्दिक समर्थन करते हुए दो तीन बातें कहना चाहता हूं ।

छोटे और बीच के भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचारपत्रों का प्रतिनिधित्व प्रेस परिषद्

[श्री ओंकार लाल बोहरा]

में नहीं है। मैं महसूस करता हूं कि हमारे गांवों, छोटे छोटे कस्बों और विशाल भारतीय जन-जीवन में छोटे और बीच के भाषायी समाचार पत्रों का महत्व बहुत अधिक है। आज दुर्भाग्य से हमारे देश में अंग्रेजी के कुछ पत्रों के चेनमन पर अपना एकाधिकार किया हुआ है और ीय भाषाओं के पत्रों के प्रति हमारी उपेक्षा ासीनता के कारण उन्हें अधिक बलवान बनने का मौका अभी तक नहीं मिला है। फिर भी मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं कि केरल और बंगाल में कुछ पत्र ऐसे हैं, जो अपनी भाषाओं में चोटी के और प्रभावशाली पत्र हैं और उन का बड़ा सम्मान है।

भारत सरकार और मंत्री महोदय बराबर यह घोषणा कर रहे हैं कि छोटे और बीच के समाचारपत्रों और भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचारपत्रों के साथ वह निरन्तर उदारता का व्यवहार करेंगे। मेरा निवेदन है कि वह अपनी इन घोषणाओं को जरा तेजी से अमल में लायें, ताकि हमारे देश में वह समय शीघ्र आये, जब कि हम इस देश के करोड़ों लोगों को उन की भाषा के माध्यम से अपनी बात सुना सकें और भारतीय भाषाओं के समाचारपत्रों के माध्यम से उन के उभरते हुए जजबात और भावनाओं की, और देश में एक नया समाज बनाने की उन की आकांक्षा की, अभिव्यक्ति हो।

इस के साथ ही मैं यह भी चाहता हूं कि हमारे सम्पादकों, विचारकों और अन्य श्रम-जीवी पत्रकारों को प्रेस परिषद् में पूरी अभिव्यक्ति का ज्यादा अवसर दिया जाये और उस में उन का बहुमत हो। अगर इस देश में पत्रों को व्यवसाय की दृष्टि से निकाला जायेगा, अगर यहां पर पत्रों और पत्रकारिता का व्यवसायीकरण होने दिया जायेगा, तो उससे पत्रकारिता पर, और देश की जन-भावना की अभिव्यक्ति करने और देश को समाजवादी दिशा की ओर ले जाने के उस के महान लक्ष्य पर आघात होगा।

इसलिए एकाधिकार की प्रवृत्ति के खिलाफ़ अपनी आवाज बुलन्द करते हुए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि छोटे और बीचके समाचार-पत्रों, और विशेषकर भारतीय भाषाओं के पत्रों, और समाचार-एजेन्सियों को सरकार की तरफ़ से प्रोत्साहन दिया जाये। मैं फिर कहना चाहता हूं कि फ्री प्रेसके नारे को फ्री एन्टरप्राइज के नारे की तरह समझता हूं। हमें इस से सावधान रहना है और देखना है कि देश में समाजवादी व्यवस्था के निर्माण में प्रेस कितना उपयोगी और सहायक सिद्ध होता है, क्योंकि इसी पर हमारे देश का नव-निर्माण निर्भर करेगा।

मैं आप का आभारी हूं कि आप ने मुझे मौका दिया।

16 hrs.

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI (Ponnani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as the time is limited, I will confine myself only to certain important observations.

Before Independence, the Indian Press reflected certain sentiments of the people. It served the cause of the nation. But after Independence of the character of the Indian Press has radically changed in principle and practice. Now the industry is supporting the commercial and mercantile interests. Here I would like to quote something from the report of the Monopolies Inquiry Commission. This Commission was set up under the Chairmanship of Justice K. C. Das. He says:

"We find it to be true that an appreciable section of the press is either owned or controlled by persons or corporations who are themselves big business, or closely connected with big business."

Again, they say:

"We have read many of the issues of the daily and weekly press which is within the control of these businessmen and we are inclined to think that in spite of the so-called 'Editorial Independence', these newspapers of financial journals do tend to prejudice the reader in favour of businessmen in general, and big business in particular."

This is the condition of the present day. The experience of the last 20 years is quite clear that they have done the opposite.

Now the Press Council is being controlled by big newspaper monopolies. Even the agencies of PTI and UNI are being controlled by the big monopoly press. The Press Council is expected to guarantee the freedom of the Press and a decent standard of journalism. What is the reality now? The reality is that the correspondents and editors are behaving themselves in their own way. Freedom of press does not mean licence to write anything and everything they like. For example, when the Police attacked the West Bengal Assembly, the UNI wrote that 5000 police men attacked the Assembly whereas only a few hundreds attacked the Assembly. UNI gave a false news and the AIR carried that news. This is the freedom of Press.

During the mid-term poll, all the reactionary press carried certain news. Of course, they had anti-Communist views. The reality was that in the mid-term poll quite the contrary had happened. I am pointing out all these things. The editors have no freedom now. The special cornespondents have no freedom now. One example was that this House had an occasion to discuss about the Editor of the *Times of India*. Even the late Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, gave an assurance that no action would be taken against him, but, in spite of that assurance action was taken and he was sacked.

In this country so many papers are being financed by foreigners example, in my State, there is a vernacular paper by name Keralawani Its editor is is one deputy leader of the congress party. He has got Rs. 40 lakhs from America. (*Interruption*).

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : ऐसा कम्यूनिस्ट पार्टी में भी तो है

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI: I want to know whether it is a fact.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : अगर कांग्रेस पार्टी का नाम लेते हैं तो सभापति महोदय, आप मुझे भी इजाजत दीजिए, मैं रक्षा के पेपसं का नाम लूं . . . .

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkothai): In your turn, if there is any such evidence you may also put it forth.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : हम भी कहते तो हम पार्टी का नाम नहीं लेते है। अगर यह इस तरह से कांग्रेस पार्टी पर अर्टक करेंगे तो हमें भी इजाजत दीजिए ।

श्री मोठा लाल मीना (सवाई माधोपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, इन दोनों की बातों को मान लिया जाय ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : वर्मा जी, क्यों घबराते है ?

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : नहीं यह गलत है पार्टी का नाम न लिया जाय ।

SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI: The paper, Keraladwani got Rs. 40 lakhs from America. So many correspondents and so many editors are in the habit of getting lot of money from foreign countries. I hope with the new Bill which the hon. Minister has brought forward this evil will be checked. Thank you.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): I would not take much time. When the real Bill comes we shall discuss about the merits of the Bill I have to avail the opportunity to utter a warning to the Government. The freedom of the press is almost in danger today. If freedom of press is in danger, if press becomes subjected to various attacks without being able to do objective reporting then there is a real danger to the basic concept of democracy. The attacks have been on the Press,—I should say—are four-ranged. One terrorisation on the Press, the second is, pressure of Government on the Press; the third is monopoly authority over the Press and the fourth is foreign influence. The foreign influence is eroding the morality of the Indian Press.

Sir, a few attacks on the Press took place in Calcutta and in Delhi. The Ananda Bazar Patrika, the Hindustan Standard, the Statesman office, all these offices were attacked by a section of the political elements because they did not like some kind of news that were published in these papers.

About the Rabindra Sarovar incident an inquiry is going on and because of reporting the proceedings of the court correctly, certain newsmen were terrorised and threatened. Some of those people were terrorised and threatened publicly by some political elements which resulted in the Press Club passing a Resolution condemning such terrorisation. Recently in Delhi Shri Krishna Menon, an orderly M.P. of this House, a responsible man, led a procession against the Statesman office, and burnt copies of the newspaper, Statesman. Such things happen in totalitarian countries whether such countries belong to fascist, militarist or communist ways. But in a democracy, freedom of press must be preserved and such kinds of terrorisation is totally against democratic principles and practices and also freedom of the press.

At a time when the Congress had monopoly hold over the Governments in the Centre and States they used to pressurise the newspapers through preferential distribution of advertisements. Such things are now being practised by United Front Government advertisements in which certain references are being given to the favoured press. This is very dangerous.

Many of the dailies and periodicals are controlled by the monopoly houses and cartels; I don't want to go into that in detail now, but want to remind the House that is one of the dangers.

Not only communist countries alone, but capitalist countries like USA are trying to corrupt Indian Press by offering money. Thus freedom of press is eroded. This is being done by some kind of financial allurement, or bribery, I should say. They are trying to influence the opinion of the Indan press.

If we have to preserve Indian democracy, the freedom of the press, which is ultimately its essence, has to be maintained. I think the Press Council can to a large extent help us in defending freedom of the press provided the selection of the personnel of the Council is proper. Although there have been certain criteria of selection laid down, unless the selection is properly done, the very purpose of setting up such Council may be frustrated. Unfortunately, the selection done last time does not truly reflect this consideration.

In the next Bill, I would request Government to see that the machinery of selection is prefect to ensure the object in view.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: There is not going to be a next Bill.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: There have been a lot of complaints about the management of Samachar Bharati. The new managing committee have assured us that they will look into the matter. I want to ask why Samachar Bharati which is patronised by

government caters for only four Indian languages, Hindi, Marathi, Tamil and Gujarati. Why should it not be extended to cover other languages? I think Bengali is not an inferior language. I would request that they should circulate news in all Indian languages. Also the complaints made against Samachar Bharati by the working journalists should be looked into.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : सभापति महोदय, मैं दो तीन बातें ही कहूंगा । आज अखबार का जमाना है, प्रचार का जमाना है । आजकल अखबार का बड़ा भारी असर होता है प्रचार के मामले में जो बात अखबार में आती है हमारे देहात के आदमी तो ऐसे समझते हैं कि वह बिल्कुल जैसे कोई चीज फाइनल हो । चाहे वह ऊटपटांग और बिल्कुल झूठ बात हो लेकिन अखबार में निकल गई तो उस को सच समझ लेते हैं । आज ५० प्रतिशत आदमी देहात में रहते हैं । लेकिन यह जितने बड़े बड़े अखबारात हैं हिन्दी के उर्दू के और अंग्रेजी के वह शहरों तक ही खत्म हो जाते हैं । तो पहले तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से चाहूंगा कि वह इस बात को गौर से सोच कर कोई हल निकालें कि हमारे ९० फीसदी आदमी जो इस अखबारी दुनिया से बिल्कुल कट आफ हो जाते हैं उनके पास तक ये डेली अखबार पहुंचने का बन्दोबस्त होना चाहिए। चाहे वह पंचायत के मातहत हो, चाहे स्कूल के मातहत या डाकखाने के मातहत या कम्यूनिटी सेंटर्स खुल गए हैं, रीडिंग रूम भी खुल गए हैं, तो ये डेली अखबार वहां पहुंचने चाहिए चाहे वह हिन्दी के हों चाहे उर्दू के हों और अब तो अंग्रेजी के अखबार पढ़ने वाले भी गांवों में हो गए हैं । अब तो सैकड़ों ग्रेजुएट्स एक एक गांव में हो गए हैं । तो पहले तो यह डेली अखबार वहां पहुंचाने का बन्दोबस्त होना चाहिए ।

जहां तक इसके नैशनल प्राप्टी होने की बात है, इस का नैशनलाइजेशन करना है या नहीं करना है, मैं तो इस हक में हूं कि यह इण्डीपेंडेंट होना चाहिये, लेकिन जहां तक इसकी पालिसी है वह बड़ी ऐन्टी रूरल, ऐंटी पीजेंटी और ऐंटी वीकर सेक्शन है । इस में जितने कारेस्पांडेंट्स हैं या दूसरे काम करने वाले हैं वह कुछ बुनियादी तौर पर ऐंटी देहात हैं । मैं उनकी नीयत पर हमला नहीं बोलता । लेकिन चूंकि सारे के सारे देहात में कोई बहुत पढ़ा लिखा आदमी होता नहीं जो यहां आ कर स्टेट्समैन में लग जाय, और इन लोगों का देहात से सम्पर्क नहीं होता जो उनमें लगे होते हैं इसलिए ऐसी बात है । कोई मेरे साथ का स्टीफेंस कालेज दिल्ली में पढ़ा हुआ बहुत अच्छी तालीम पाया हुआ है तो इन में एडीटर है । यह ठीक बात है कि वे पब्लिक स्कूल में पढ़े हैं, बड़े बड़े कालिजिज में पढ़े हैं, विलायत गये हैं, अमरीका गये है । उनके दिल में कभी कभी आता है कि गरीब आदमियों के बारे में भी सोच लिया जाय, लेकिन माहौल 24 घन्टे उन के दिमाग में नई दिल्ली का रहता है, बाहर के कारस्पौंडेंट्स से बात करने का रहता है, पार्लियामेंट का रहता है, जिससे उन को उस तरफ सोचने की फुरसत ही नहीं मिलती कि रूरल बैक ग्राउण्ड के आदमियों को भी मौका दिया जाय ।

यहां हम प्रोसीडिंग्ज में देखते हैं--जब भी देहात की बात आती है, किसानों और वैकवर्ड लोगों की बात आती है --उस के बारे में उन अखबारों में कुछ नहीं छपता । मैं आपकी मारफत मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहूंगा कि अखबारों में बहुत से बेकार मसलों पर कालम के कालम शाया होते हैं, लेकिन देहात और गरीब किसान की बात का कोई जिक्र नहीं होता । यहां पर चाहे आधा घन्टे की बहस हो, काल-एटेन्शन हो या डिबेट हो उस ओर उस में देहात की बात आये तो अखबारों में उसको जगह मिलनी चाहिये । पहली बात तो मुझे आपसे यह अर्ज करनी थी ।

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

ऐसी इंडीपेंडेंस के क्या मायने, जिसमें 90 फीसदी आदमियों का जिक्र ही न हो, सिर्फ 10 फीसदी आदमियों का सुबह से शाम तक ढोल पीटते रहना इंडीपेंडेंस मेरी समझ में नहीं आती है । मैं चाहता हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहब उनको समझायें कि यह देश गरीबों का है, किसानों का है, 90 फीसदी न सही, 70 फीसदी, 60 फीसदी, कुछ तो उनके बारे में कहें ।

दूसरी बात में यह अर्ज करना चाहूंगा कि जो छोटे अखबार हैं उनका स्टैंडर्ड बहुत गिर गया है । किसी ने अपनी लीडरी कायम करने के लिये अखबार चला लिया, किसी ने डाक्टरी चलाने के लिये अखबार शुरू कर दिया, किसी ने ढाबा खोला तो अखबार चला लिया, गर्जेकि स्टेण्डर्ड बिलकुल खत्म हो गया है और खबरें निकलती हैं—फलां की भैंस ने कटड़ा दिया है, फलां की बारात में इतने बराती गये—यह बात इन छोटे अखबारों में आ गई है । जब तक जेब में गर्मी रही एलार्म बोलता रहा, चन्दे के पैसे मिल गये अखबार चलता रहा, नहीं तो बन्द हो गया । अमरीका से पैसा मिल गया, अखबार चलता रहा, वर्ना बन्द हो गया—यह हालत आज लोकल अखबारों की है । मेरी नीयत उन पर हमला करने की नहीं है, लेकिन वे आदमी इस काम में आगे नहीं आते, जो सही जर्नलिज्म से ताल्लुक रखते हैं । एक तरह से जर्नलिज्म को बदनाम किया जा रहा है । इस लिये मैं आप से अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि खुदारा मेहरबानी कर के, ऐसे अखबारों पर पाबन्दी लगाइये जो अपनी दुकान चलाने के लिये या अपनी लीडरी चमकाने के लिये अखबार चलाते हैं । ऐसे लोग समाज और देश पर लानत हैं । ऐसे आदमियों को अखबारों के लाइसेंस या रजिस्ट्रेशन बन्द कीजिये ।

आखरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अखबारों पर सरमायेदारों का कब्जा हो गया है । मैं नेशनलाइजेशन की बात नहीं कहता लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि ये अखबार देश की लाखों गरीब जनता की बात लिखें, आप चाहे इनके लिये ट्रेनिंग क्लास बनाइये ताकि इनके दिमाग बदलें, ताकि सही ख्याल के लोग इनके अन्दर आयें, देश की गरीब जनता और देहात के लोग उन एजेन्सीज में आयें और वे देहातों की बातें अखबारों में छापा करें ।

मैं, चेयरमैन साहब, बहुत मशकूर हूं कि आप ने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया । मैं चाहूंगा कि यह प्रिव्लेज्ड क्लास जो आज मुल्क में बन गई है, अखबारों से इनका दायरा टूटे और गरीब जनता वहां तक पहुंचे और जितनी भी बातें इस संसद् में उन गरीबों के बारे में होती हैं वे उन अखबारों में छपें । यहां पर दोनों मंत्री इस वक्त बैठे हुए हैं—एक तो किसान का ही बेटा है और दूसरा एक इन्क्लाबी का बेटा है । आप सोचिये कि किस तरह से इन अखबारों में 90 फीसदी देहात के गरीबों, किसानों, मजदूरों, हरिजनों और बैकवर्ड क्लास के लोगों की बातें आयें और अगर वह न छापें तो इन का कान पकड़ें, गरदन दबोचें । इस से उनकी इंडीपेंडेंस खतरे में नहीं पड़ेगी ।

श्री शिवचन्द्र झा (मधुबनी) सभापति जी, समय कम है, इस लिये मैं बहुत जरूरी चीजें ही आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं । देश में प्रेस स्वातन्त्र्य की रक्षा के लिये प्रेस स्वातन्त्र्य के विकास के लिये भारत के इतिहास का तकाजा है कि 10 हजार से ऊपर जिस अखबार की बिक्री है, उस का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाय । चाहे वह दैनिक हो, साप्ताहिक हो या मासिक हो और जो मान्य पार्टियां हैं देश के संविधान के मुताबिक उन के अखबारों को उठाने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने बजट में से सब्सिडी दे और वह सब्सिडी पांच लाख रुपया सालाना के हिसाब से होनी चाहिये ।

इस से पार्टियों के अखबार ऊपर जायेंगे और मुनाफाखोरी वाले अखबार, जो प्राफिट पेपर्ज हैं, वे दब जायेंगे । यह इस लिये जरूरी है कि आज प्रेस एक एन्टरप्राइज़ हो गया है । आज प्रेस का वह आदर्श खत्म हो गया है—जब कि गेटनबर्ग ने छापेखाने की शुरुआत की थी और उस समय प्रेस की आजादी के सवाल को लेकर लड़ाई हुई थी । जार्ज पीटर जौन ने अमरीका में लड़ाई कर के अमरीका को आज़ाद कराया, टाउन सड ने लड़ाई लड़ी, लिड बर्ग ने इंग्लैंड में लड़ाई लड़ी—यह सब प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता के लिये हुआ, लेकिन आज वह आदर्श खत्म हो गया है—चाहे हिन्दुस्तान हो, इंग्लड हो, अमरीका हो सब जगह ऐसी स्थिति पैदा होती जा रही है । इग्लैंड में जब लेबर पार्टी पावर में थी, उस ने, "रायल कमीशन आफ़ प्रेस" बहाल किया था, जिसने प्रेस की स्वतन्त्रता की जांच का काम किया और उस का यह निराकरण निकला कि ब्रिटेन में अब प्रेस स्वातन्त्र्य नहीं है । प्रिट ने कहा था—

"The British press is the most prostituted press in the world; most of it is owned by gangs of millionaires pumping poison into the public mind day after day and week after week."

वही अमरीका की हालत है, वही हिन्दुस्तान की हालत है । यह जो मुनाफाखोरी का प्रेस है—सेन्शेसनलिज्म इस की खुराक है, सेसेंशनलिज्म से क्या होता है—इस का सर्कुलेशन बढ़ता है, सर्कुलेशन बढ़ने से एडवर्टिजमेन्ट बढ़ता है, उस से पैसा आता है, प्राफिट बढ़ता है—ये एक दूसरे पर इन्टरडिपेन्डेन्ट हैं । हैरल्ड लास्की ने कहा था मौजूदा प्रेस सोशलिज्म में पूंजीवाद का प्रतिबिम्ब है । इस में परिवर्तन नहीं आ सकता, जब तक यह पूंजीवादियों के हाथ में रहेगा । इस लिये हिन्दुस्तान के मौजूदा प्रेस को, जो पूंजीवादी प्रेस है, इस को सही रूप में आज़ाद कराने के लिये इस का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय ।

सभापति महोदय, ऐसी बात नहीं है चूंकि बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हुआ है, इस लिये राष्ट्रीयकरण की हवा चल गई है । आज से वर्षों कब्ल, 1953 में, आज से 16 साल कब्ल जब मैं कैलेफोर्निया विश्वविद्यालय का विद्यार्थी था, वकले में, तब मैंने एक रिसर्च पेपर तयार किया था —concept of planned press

उस में मैंने साफ तौर से कहा था कि प्लैंड प्रेस हो, पार्टी का प्रेस हो और इसी आधार पर मैंने एक विधेयक भी सदन में पेश किया है preserve and protect the freedom of the press.

जिसमें मने यह कहा है कि यहां पर प्लैंड प्रेस हो, पार्टी का प्रेस हो ।

16.22 hours

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR *in the Chair.*]

मने ता० 21 को यहां पर सवाल किया था, उस में सरकार की तरफ से जवाब आया है—

"Government do not think that nationalisation of the major newspapers is compatible with the freedom of the press; nor is it proper remedy for correcting monopolistic trends of the press."

सभापति महोदय, मुझे यह जबाब मंत्री जी से मिला । मैं दावे के साथ कहता हूं कि मंत्री जी को न प्रेस स्वतन्त्रा का ज्ञान है; और न राष्ट्रीयकरण का ज्ञान है । ऐसे ही लोग पहले बैंको के राष्ट्रीयकरण से घबराते थे, लेकिन जब राष्ट्रीयकरण हो गया तो आज ढोल पीटते है । कल यदि प्रधान मंत्री आदेश देती है कि प्रेस का राष्ट्रीयकरण करो, तब फिर यही लोग ढोल पीटेंगें ।

सभापति महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान का प्रेस दूसरे शब्दों में बुर्जुआ यैलों-प्रोस्टीचूटेड प्रेस है । आज हम लोग देखते है कि जब हम यहां पर बड़ी-बड़ी बातें करते हैं, उनका प्रकाशन इन अखबारों में नहीं होता है, वे खबरें इन अखबारों में नहीं छपती हैं,लेकिन अगर यहां पर हो-हल्ला हो जाये,

[श्री शिव चन्द्र झा]

मैं चप्पल उठा दूं तो वह बात कल ही अखबारों में छप जायेगी। मैं जैफर्सन की बात यहां पर कहना चाहता हूं-उसने कहा था- अगर मुझे आजाद प्रेस और अच्छी सरकार में से चुनने की जरूरत हो, तो मैं आजाद प्रेस को चुनूंगा। यह उंचा आदर्श था- लेकिन आज वह आदर्श समाप्त हो गया है, प्रेस बिजनेस बन गया है, प्रोफिट मेकिंग एंटरप्राइज बन गया है। मैं इसके केन्द्रीयकरण की बात में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं क्यों कि महालोबोनिस कमेटी, प्रेस कमीशन और मोनोपोली कमीशन ने इस बात को साफ कह दिया है कि केन्द्रीयकरण का सिलसिला चल रहा है कंस्ट्रक्शन चल रहा है और यह प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता के लियेकुठाराघात है। यह जो प्रेस कौंउिसल है, जिसके आदेश हैं Press Council of India—A Brief Study, by the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

इस में इसके फंक्शन के बारे में कहा जाता है

"Freedom of the press to help the newspapers to maintain their independence, and to build up a code of conduct...." etc., etc.

यह सब कोई काम नहीं हुआ है। इस प्रेस कौन्सिल की जो बाडी है, बिल्कुल इनएफैक्टिव बाडी रही है, इस ने कुछ नहीं किया है। मैं तो यह पसन्द करूंगा कि इस को लिक्वीडेट कर दिया जाये, डिजोल्व कर दिया जाये।

यह बिल प्रेस कौंसिल के मुताल्लिक है लेकिन जहां तक प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता को बढाने की बात है, इस सिलसिले में यह बिल्कुल ही इनएफैक्टिव रहेगा। मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार इस बिल को वापिस ले और सारे प्रश्न पर नये सिलसिले से विचार कर के फिर से यहां पर बिल को पेश करे। स्वतंत्र प्रेस एक बहुत बड़ा हथियार होता है बल्कि आखिरी हथियार होता है। अगर प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता कायम रहती है तो हम दूसरी आजादी को भी हासिल कर सकते है। इस बिल की जो बनावट है उसमें उपर से नीचे तक परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। अभी यह बिल बिल्कुल इनएफैक्टिव है। इन शब्दों के साथ ही मैं इसकी मुखालिफत करता हूं।

श्री मोठालाल मीना (सवाई माधोपुर): सभापति महोदय, समाचार पत्रों की स्वतंत्रता का होना निश्चित रूप से बहुत ही आवश्यक है देश की स्वतंत्रता को अगर अमर रखना है तो निश्चित रूप से समाचार पत्रों की स्वतंत्रता भी रखनी होगी। आजकल देश में जो स्थिति चल रही है उसमें एक तरह से अप्रत्यक्ष रूप में समाचार पत्रों की स्वतंत्रता समाप्त हो गई है। किसी भी समाचार पत्र को हम देखेंगे तो सरकार का प्रचार करने के अलावा और कोई बात उसमें नहीं होती है। आप किसी भी पेपर को उठाकर देख लीजिये उसमें इंदिरा गांधी की सरकार का प्रचार करने के अलावा सरकार के खिलाफ किसी एक व्यक्ति का विचार, वक्तव्य या कोई समाचार नहीं होता है। दूसरी तरफ सरकार इस बात का भी दबाब डालती है कि अगर किसी भी तरह की कोई बात सरकार के खिलाफ छपी तो समाचार पत्रों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जायेगा। अगर समाचार पत्रों की स्वतंत्रता समाप्त हो जाती है तो निश्चित रुप से भारत की स्वतंत्रता समाप्त हो जायेगी। समाचार पत्रों के द्वारा एक तरह से जनता के बड़े बड़े विचारकों की भावनायें एक दूसरे के पास पहुचती है। लेकिन जो गलत प्रकार के समाचार पत्र आज चल रहे है उसकी तरफ सरकार का ध्यान नहीं जाता है। आजकल देश में काफी अश्लील समाचार पत्र चल रहे हैं जिनको इस युग में देखना तक गुनाह है। पहले आगरा से आजाद लोक नाम से एक पत्र निकलताथा, उसको सरकार ने बन्द कर दिया है लेकिन अब आलोक के नाम से वह निकाल रहे है। उनकी तरफ सरकार का कोई ध्यान नहीं जाता है।

जो अखबार सरकार की मुखालिफत करते है उनको सरकार की ओर से विज्ञापन नहीं दिये जाते हैं। जो समाचार पत्र सरकार की ढोल पीटते है उनको अंधाधुन्ध विज्ञापन दिये जाते है सरकार को समाचार पत्रों पर इस तरह से हावी नहीं होना चाहिये कि उनमें सिर्फ

सरकार की ही बात आवे और कोई दूसरी बातें न आने पायें। कई समाचार पत्रों को विदेशी धन भी बहुत मिलता है। जो पैट्रियेट अखबार है उसको अरुणा आसफ अली ने 30 लाख रुपया दिया। लेकिन वह रुपया कहां से आया, इस बात की जांच नहीं की गई। पैट्रियट जैसे अखबारों को रशिया से पैसा मिलता है। इन बातों की जांच होनी चाहिये। दो दिन पहले समाचार पत्रों में प्रधान मंत्री का एक बड़ा फोटो देकर एक विज्ञापन छपा था लेकिन उसके लिये पैसा कहां से आया, उसके बारे में कोई स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया गया है। इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि इन समाचार पत्रों को अपनी वाणी स्वतंत्र रखने के लिये यह आवश्यक है कि सरकार की ओर से किसी प्रकार का कोई गलत दबाव नहीं पड़ना चाहिये और इस बात को कभी भी नहीं सोचना चाहिये कि इनका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाये अगर उनका राष्ट्रीकरण कर दिया गया तो समाचार पत्रों की जो स्वतंत्रता है वह बिलकुल ही समाप्त हो जायेगी।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह कहनी है कि कोई पेपर अगर सरकार की सही आलोचना करता है, उस पर सरकार अगर एक्शन ले ले तो फिर समाचारपत्रों की कोई स्वतंत्रता नहीं रह जाती। बैनेट कोलमेन के श्री कुन्ते जी चेयरमैन थे लेकिन उनको सिर्फ इसलिये हटना पड़ा क्योंकि वे सरकार की आलोचना करने वाले व्यक्ति थे। इसलिये अखबारों को बिलकुल स्वतंत्र रखा जाये। उन पर सरकार का या किसी सरकारी पदाधिकारी का कोई भी हस्तक्षेप नहीं होना चाहिये। और उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण करने के बारे में तो कभी सोचना ही नहीं चाहिये। समाचार पत्रों को स्वेच्छा से खुले आम स्पष्ट शब्दों में अपनी बात कहने का पूरा-पूरा अधिकार होना चाहिये।

श्री वि० प्र० मण्डल (मधेपुरा) : जहां तक इस बिल का सम्बन्ध है, मैं समझता हूं इसका बहुत लिमिटेड स्कोप है—सिर्फ इतना ही है कि प्रेस कौंसिल के चेयरमैन और प्रेस कौंसिल के मेम्बर्स के टर्म्स आफ आफिस को-टर्मिनस करें। लेकिन इस के साथ साथ मंत्री महोदय ने जो आश्वासन दिया है कि दूसरे सत्र में वे एक काम्प्रिहेंसिव बिल लायेंगे, हम उसका इंतजार करते हैं। उसी के सम्बन्ध में मैं मंत्री महोदय को कुछ सुझाव अपनी तरफ से देना चाहता हूं। भारतवर्ष में आजादी के पहले अखबारों का जो स्टैंडर्ड देखने में आता था, आजादी के बाद अब वैसा स्टैंडर्ड नहीं है। मैं बिहार राज्य का उदाहरण दूं। माननीय मंत्री जी शायद इस सम्बन्ध में हम से अधिक जानते होंगे कि बिहार में पहले एक अखबार निकलता था सर्चलाइट, जो कि अभी भी निकलता है। उसके एडिटर लेट श्री मुरली मनोहर प्रसाद थे। उन्होंने अपने स्वतंत्र विचार लिखे थे जिसके कारण उन पर कन्टेम्ट आफ कोर्ट केस चला था और उस समय स्वर्गीय मोतीलाल नेहरू को जाकर डिफेन्ड करना पड़ा था। स्वराज्य के बाद भी सर्चलाइट के एक एडिटर को इसलिए अरेस्ट कर लिया गया कि उन्होंने कुछ ऐसी बातें छापी थीं जो कि उस समय बिहार की सरकार को मंजूर नहीं थीं। एक दूसरा अखबार है इंडियन नेशन। जहां तक उसकी पालिसी का सवाल है, अगर ऐसा ही स्टैंडर्ड रहे तो मैं नहीं समझता प्रेस कौंसिल से भी उनका स्टैंडर्ड बदलेगा। जो भी गवर्नमेंट में चला जाये पहले तो उनके खिलाफ रहेगा और जहां देख लिया कि स्टेबिल गवर्नमेंट हो गई तो चेंज हो जायेगा। इतना ही नहीं, बिहार में हिन्दुस्तान के और राज्यों की तुलना में हम कास्टीज्म से ज्यादा सफर करते हैं। इंडियन नेशन का जो मैनेजमेन्ट है, यह मंत्री महोदय के जिले का मामला है इसलिए वे ज्यादा जानते होंगे कि एक बड़े नेता कांग्रेस के थे जिन्होंने कि अब अलग एक छोटी सी पार्टी खोली है—वे अगर चोरी भी करेंगे तो इंडियन नेशन कहेगा कि इन्होंने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है लेकिन वही काम अगर कोई दूसरा साधू का भी करे तो चूंकि सारे बिहार में उसका सर्कुलेशन है—वह प्रचार करेगा कि इन्होंने

[श्री वि० प्र० मंडल]

चोरी का काम किया है। तो यह हिन्दुस्तान के अखबारों का स्टैंडर्ड है। लेकिन साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान में ऐसे भी अखबार है और ऐसे जर्नलिस्टस् है जिनको प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिये।.... (व्यवधान)..मैंने उदाहरण के तौर पर बिहार के दो अखबारों का बताया। मैं समझता हूं मंत्री जी इससे कंविन्स्ड हैं कि इस तरह के अखबारों की और जर्नलिस्टस को कभी भी कोई प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिलना चाहिये और उनमें सुधार किया जाना चाहिये।

माननीय सदस्य श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री जी ने जिस बात की तरफ ध्यान दिलाया, समाचार भारती और साथ ही साथ हिन्दुस्तान समाचार, ये दो समाचार ऐजन्सीज इस देश में ऐसी है जो कि भारतीय भाषा में समाचार प्रसारित करती है। हर प्रकार से इन दोनों एजेन्सीज को प्रोत्साहन मिलना चाहिये। मैं तो यह कहूंगा कि स्वराज्य का कोई मतलब नहीं होता आजादी का कोई मतलब नहीं होता यदि हिन्दुस्तान की अपनी भाषाओं में समाचार न मिलें। इसलिये मैं कहुंगा कि इस तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाये। मैं उम्मीद करता हुं कि दूसरे सत्र में जब दूसरा बिल आयेगा तो वह काम्प्रिहेंसिव होगा और उसके द्वारा हिन्दुस्तान के अखबार वास्तव में जनता के विचारों को प्रदर्शित कर सकेंगे। ऐसी मैं उम्मीद करता हूं। धन्यवाद।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): Sir, I am grateful to you and to the House.... (*Interruption*)

श्री यशपाल सिंह : आज मंत्री महोदय हवाई जहाज से नहीं उतरे है और हम इंगलैंड में पैदा नहीं हुए है। इस लिये वह हिन्दी में बोलें, मदरी जबान में बोले।

श्री इ० कु० गुजराल : मुझे यह जानकर खुशी हुई कि माननीय सदस्य इंग्लैंड में पैदा नहीं हुए, लेकिन यहां बहुत से सदस्य ऐसे है जो अंग्रेजी में समझते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि आज यहां प्रेस कौंसिल के मुताल्लिक जो बात चली उसमें बहुत से मेम्बरान ने हिस्सा लिया। उन्होंने जो कुछ कहा उसके लिये मैं उनका मश्कूर हूं। बहुत सी बातों की तरफ ध्यान दिलाया गया। मैं एक एक करके उन के मुताल्लिक कहने की कोशिश करूंगा।

सबसे पहले तो श्री यशपाल सिंह ने एतराज किया, और दूसरे साथियों ने भी, कि इस बिल को लाने में देरी क्यों हुई, हमें आर्डिनेन्स क्यों पास करना पड़ा। हमारा ख्याल था कि जब पालियामेंट के मेम्बरान की कमेटी की रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने आ चुकी है तो इसकी बुनियाद के ऊपर हम इस हाउस में पूरा बिल लाय। लेकिन मुश्किल यह हो गई कि मेम्बरान कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद अखबार वालों से, अखबार के मालिकों से, अखबारों में काम करने वालों से, छोटे अखबार वालों से, मीडियम अखबार वालों से और बड़े अखबार वालों से, बारी बारी बात करनी थी और बात करने के बाद इस राय पर पहुंचने का विचार था सरकार का कि आया कौन सी बात ऐसी है कि जो मानी जा सकती है। और कौंसी ऐसी है जो नहीं मानी जा सकती ह इस चीज में कुछ देर लग गई। देरी के साथ साथ यह बात ध्यान में आई कि प्रैस कौंसिल के चेअरमैन और मेम्बरों का टर्म आफ आफिस खत्म हो रहा है, इस लिए आर्डिनेन्स लाना पड़ा। आर्डिनेन्स को लाने में सरकार को कभी खुश नहीं होती, लेकिन कई दफे मजबूरी होती है जिस की तहत आर्डिनेन्स लाना पड़ता है। इसी मजबूरी में इसको भी लाना पड़ा। लेकिन अगर इसके लिये कोई यह राय बनाये कि यह अन-

डेमाक्रेटिक बात है तो यह गलत है क्योंकि कोई भी आर्डिनेन्स आता है तो इस बात की तहत आता है कि उसके ऊपर पार्लियामेंट का क्या नुक्ते नजर है। हाउस जो फैसला करता है वही कानून बनता है इस देश का क्योंकि सबसे बड़ी और ऊंची जो बाडी है वह यह हाउस है और उसकी तहत....

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: There is a difference. I am sorry, you cannot even differentiate between it being formulated as a Bill and it being brought forward in the form of an Ordinance. When it is brought forward in the form of an Ordinance, it is a *fait accompli* and you come here for ratification.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: What I am trying to say is that it was only under these difficult circumstances and most reluctantly that we brought the Ordinance.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: The report was submitted in.... (*Interruption*)

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: The report was submitted to us and was examined by the Ministry. After examination it was decided that we should be able to discuss it with the various concerned interests; for instance, the editors' body, the IENS, the small newspapers, the medium newspapers, the big newspapers, the workers, the working journalists and also the Press Council itself. This process of consultation took longer than what we thought it would.

It was our original programme that in this very session we would bring forward a comprehensive Bill, but since this process of consultation could not be completed, we had to defer that to the next session. I can assure the House that we will bring forward the comprehensive Bill in the next session.

The very limited purpose for which this Bill has been brought forward is to make the term of the Chairman and the members of the Council, as recommended by the MPs Committee, coterminous. Therefore we have extended the term up to 31st March and I can assure the House that we will not come back for further extension of this because in the next session we will bring forward a comprehensive Bill.

As I said earlier, I am grateful to the Members and friends who have taken part in this debate and have given their worth while suggestions. One of the things which is concerning all of us is the freedom of the press and I am glad that this House expresses time and again its concern for this because not only this House but this nation and this Government are committed to the freedom of the press. We have, with great deal of deliberation, provided in our Constitution, as one of the fundamental rights, that there shall be freedom of the press. Therefore for anyone to doubt and even to debate that there can ever be an effort of our Government to usurp it, is being unfair to the Government. As a member of the Congress Party and of this Government, I can say, as I have said earlier, that for us freedom of the press is not a matter of policy but is a matter of commitment. Therefore, even if I have to repeat, I would take this chance for saying that feedom of the press to us is a matter of a basic commitment and we will preserve it with all our might. We would also try, at the same time, to understand what are the quarters from where the freedom of the press is endangered. The time is now past, when orlginally the freedom of the press was conceived, the danger used to be from the kings and the sovereigns. At that time, naturally, it was felt that any king or sovereign could interefere with the freedom of the press. Therefore, the freedom of the press was always in danger from that quarter. But today things are changing Democratically-elected Governments responsible to the Parliament can never afford to go beyond what is provided in the

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Constitution. Not only that. Any democratically-elected Government . .

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : कांस्टिट्यूशन विधान से बदल जाता है या नहीं ? मगर वह कहते हैं कि संविधान में कहा गया है इसलिये नहीं हो सकता । इस पर आप विचार करें . . . . .

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: The ideology of my friend may be that. To him, the freedom of the press does not matter. But the ideology of my Government and my party is that we stand committed to the freedom of the press. Therefore, it may be a basic difference between his party and my party. But so far as our party is concerned, the freedom of the press is a matter of commitment.

SHRI SHIV CHANDRA JHA: You do not stand for the freedom of the press. You stand for the bourgeois freedom of the press controlled by the bourgeois.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: To Mr. Shiv Chandra Jha, it may be a matter of understanding intellectually what the freedom of the press is. To me, it is also a question of emotional commitment because it is not a question of understanding the freedom of the press which we all do but we also believe that the freedom of the press is essentially and basically must for democracy to survive. I do not know how much sympathy Mr. Jha has for democracy . .

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : जेफर्सन पढ़िये , टोमपेन पढ़िये, लिलबर्न पढ़िये, जान पीटर जैगर पढ़िये, मिल्टन पढ़िये । यह सब के सब इसी आदर्श पर रहे हैं ।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : यह किसी हिन्दुस्तानी की किताब का हवाला नहीं देते हैं । बाहर की किताबों का देते हैं ।

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : तिलक पढ़िये, गांधी पढ़िये ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order. Only if the Minister yields, you can make this kind of a statement. The Minister is not yielding. Two Members cannot speak at the same time.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Mr. Jha is a very learned person and, I hope, he has read the books and authors he has mentioned and, I think, he has not only mentioned the names.

SHRI SHIV CHANDRA JHA: You can read my book also.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is an author also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House should not be a propaganda forum for that.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Sir, you have rightly advised him that he should not propagate his books here. But I would say he should try to read books of others also. It will do him good. My senior colleague reminds me that I should convey to Mr. Jha that he has perhaps read "Paradise Lost" more carefully than "Paradise Gained".

I would only come back to the point to say that the Press Council, I feel, has done good work although some friends have felt it has not gone far enough. I think, when the Press Council Bill is amended, it will be in a position to go ahead more than the extent to which it has gone now.

Sir, I will not take the time of the House for giving the figures to show what work the Council has done uptil now. Perhaps this would suffice to say that the Press Council has handled 82 complaints against newspapers and 7 cases of threat to the freedom of the press upto June; 1969. This compares very favourably with the record of the British Press Council which dealt with less than 20 cases in a year during the first six

years of its existence. This example I am giving so that I can pass on to the next point.

We have discussed the freedom of the press. But, I think, the time should be taken in this House and elsewhere also to see what are the problems of the press and what really ails the press.

Sometime back, under the auspices of the All-India Newspapers' Editors Conference, a seminar was held on the subject "What ails the Indian Press". I am only quoting the opening paragraph of the President of the All-India Newspapers Editors Conference who said:

> "Is the Indian press really ailing? I for one have no doubt that it is. I am of the view that in the last 21 years since Independence Indian press has remained stagnant and lost its idealism, and in this process, it is told, it has failed to reach the new heights of achievement and performance."

This, I think, is the basic issue. What are those factors which have contributed to containment of this struggle for excellence? I think, one of the basic difficulties that have come in the growth of the press is the monopoly press itself. Therefore, when I talk against monopoly and its growth and its hold on the press, I am not doing so in the fervour of any dogma but I am doing so in the interest of the press itself because, I think, that the press can neither be free nor independent in the right sense of the word so long as a few industrial houses manage to grapple the freedom of press and hold it to their own interest. Some friends have suggested here that perhaps Government is interested in furthering their interests and furthering their hold. In a way I am glad that this should have come from my friend, Shri Hardayal Devgun because coming from his Party and particularly when Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta was absent, I really feel that Mr. Hardayal Devgun has raised a feeble voice from his Party, but considering what their attitude has been of late, on any social reform and about the role of big business, I think, Mr. Devgun's thinking will expand further and spread further in his Party, and sometime or other, he will take up the ideology being spread by Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta, so that in his Party also, more social commitment comes in. Therefore, I compliment him . . .

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: Our Party stands for social justice more than your Party does.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I accept Mr. Devgun's concept of social justice which includes non-nationalisation of banks because social justice means social justice for those few. I know, this is not his philosophy. It is Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta's which has prevailed against his own pleading in the Party. Anyway, I will not get into that argument. This crisis today is . . .

SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN: If nationalisation does bring social justice and uplift of the poor, it is all-right . . .

SHRI I K. GUJRAL: I am glad that Mr. Hardayal Devgun is giving a turn to his Party's Policy.

It is not only that the supremacy of the editor must be established, but it is also very important that some social steps must be taken to see that the editor is the supreme person in the press and not the press-owner because as long as the freedom of the owner is used, the difficulty will always remain, and the press will never be free unless we are able to lift this from the freedom of the owner itself and re-establish the supremacy of the editor. In good

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old days when we were fighting for freedom, press was the source of enlightenment, press was the source of inspiration; it was primarily because the editor was supreme. The editor was working hard; he had hard circumstances; he had nothing to live on; yet, he inspired the nation to fight for freedom. When he inspired us we also knew his own example. But things have changed now; the press has become different. The investment in press has become big and since it has become big, it has also created new problems. Unfortunately, though technology is a good thing, the technological growth has made it imperative that there should be more investment in the press itself. Since it calls for more investment, there is the difficulty that a few persons control the press. Today editors are better paid if they do not write fearlessly as they used to. I hope, with the help of the House, with the help of Parliament, we would be able to evolve a system whereby the freedom of press becomes synonymous with the freedom of editor. In some countries, particularly in Scandinavian countries . .

SHRI C. K. BHATTACHARYYA: Editor-proprietor is completely different from proprietor-editor. I am in favour of editor-proprietor and not proprietor-editor.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I am totally in favour of editor-properietor and not in favour of proprietor-editor. Unfortunately, in the Joint Committee's report, they have not given any place in the Council for editor-proprietors. We shall discuss further details about this when we come to discuss the report itself.

As I was saying, in some of the European countries like the Scandinavian countries and West Germany, they have been able to evolve a system whereby the appointment and dismissal of the editor are not subject to the whims of the owner of the newspaper. I think if not anything else, at least this much should be done by us. We should be able to assure an editor, in whichever press he is working, of his independence. He should be assured of his job. He should be assured that nobody else can sack him except his own professional ethics.

A suggestion has been made and a reference has been made to pseudo-editors and I know one of the difficulties with big Press is that some people who have nothing to do with journalism at all are now writing as editors. These pseudo-editors also are a great menace to the freedom of Press and we must guard against that as well.

The other point which I would like to make is that in order to put the small press and the medium press on a proper footing, the Government is trying their little bit. I do not say that we have done much, but something we have done. We have evolved a policy about distribution of newsprint to them. We have made a policy to give them more advertisement. We are also now trying to set up a Newspaper Finance Corpotion.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : बेकार होगा, पैसे की फिजूलखर्ची होगी, धांधलियां होंगी, फेवरिटिज्म होगा, नैपोटिज्म होगा ।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: If my hon. friend, Mr. Jha, feels that it is wastage of money to help the small and medium size newspapers, I can only tell him that I think the risk is worth taking.

Therefore, we have thought on the recommendation of the Press Council itself that a Newspaper Finance Corporation should be set up and I am hoping that in the next session we will be able to bring forward a Bill for this purpose.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : प्रेस काउंसिल में देहात के कितने आदमी होंगे । अस्सी परसेंट लोग देहातों में रहते हैं ।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: The Press Council is not Agricultural Council.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : प्रो पैजेंटरी, प्रो रूरल एरियाज हों ।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : जो नीति आपने स्माल न्यूजपेपर्ज के बारे में बनाई है, क्या आपने कभी यह देखा है कि उस पर अमल होता है या नहीं होता है । मैं कह सकता हूं कि उस नीति पर अमल नहीं होता है । स्माल न्यूजपेपर्ज की कोई सुनता नहीं है । मशीनरी आदि के लाइसेंस सारे के सारे बड़े अखबारों को दे दिये जाते हैं ।

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Now, it is difficult for me to reply in sweeping terms as my friend can make allegations sweepingly. He says that our entire policy is not being implemented. He should bring to my notice any particular instance where our policy has not been implemented. I think I will be able to satisfy.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR (Palghat): Sir, the Government is giving all their advertisements to the monopoly press. I own a small newspaper and I know personally.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I do not have the full picture here regarding his newspaper.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: You do not give any advertisement to small newspapers.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Please give me a chance, I will tell you. I do not have the figures here. I have replied to a number of questions in the past that approximately 60 per cent of our advertisement budget in the Directorate of Audio-Visual Publicity is given to small and medium newspapers..

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: From my own personal experience I speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think particular cases may be taken up separately with the Minister if there are such cases.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR: His facts are not correct.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may bring it to the notice of the Minister and he may look into it.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Another facility which we are now going to extend to the small and medium newspapers, as recommended by the Diwakar Committee, is that we intend to start broadcasting through the All India Radio dictation speed news bulletins. The small and medium size newspapers which are not in a position now to contribute to a news agency will be in a position now to get news so that they can print in their own press as they like. These dictation speed news bulletins will be started soon.

Another point was made in that House and here also that we should be able to decide as to who are the working journalists. This is often a matter of dispute and discusion. A suggestion was made that we should be able to maintain a register of working journalists in Indian newspapers so that such an authoritative list is available with Government. Goverment is considering this suggestion very sympathetically and I hope we will be able to come to some conclusion in the near future.

SHRIMATI ILA PALCHOWDHURY Small newspaper find difficulty about the newsprint. What are the Government doing about that?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I think the newsprint being given to small newspaper is quite enough. They are, in fact, more than sufficient for their needs. They may not be able to con-

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sume even what is being given to them. The newsprint policy is in favour of small and medium newspapers.

Another subject that has been engaging the attention of the Government is the freedom of the press, Press Council, its working, growth of Press, growth of monopoly etc. These have been causing concern to every thinking Indian. The Press Commission was appointed 15 years ago and I think a time has come perhaps that another Press Commission should be set up so that this issue can be re-examined. We can examine how far we have gone since the first Press Commission reported and which way we should now go.

Sir, about the growth of monopoly some of my hon. friends have given figures which are perhaps correct. We have to find out how this problem should be studied. We asked the Press Council to undertake this study of the growth of monopoly in the Press. The Press Council has come back with some of the difficulties. The Members of the Parliamentary committee also have pointed out that some more powers should be given to the Press Council to requisition and ask for account books of various papers so that they can decide whether monopoly exists or does not exist and carry the studies forward. Perhaps they need more staff for the purpose. I have assured the other House and I repeat it here that we intend giving those powers to the Press Council and also the staff that they need so that they can complete the study quickly and the Central Government could come to some conclusions soon.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about foreign money?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I think I have covered all the points. About foreign money, it is something which is causing deep cvoncern to everybody including the Government because it is not a question from which source the money comes. If we get money it is coming to the Indian press and it is not a question of east or west or right or left. This is something which is a danger not only to the freedom of the press, but also to our freedom itself and we cannot permit it that foreign money should penetrate in the Indian press. I am told, the Home Ministry is carrying on some studies on this subject and I hope they will be able to come to some conclusions very soon. Not only that, Sir.

You will recall, at the time of my budget speech, I brought to the notice of the House the serious danger in this country which is faced by the embassy publications. The embassy publications are published with great speed and at the moment their total circulation has gone up to 12,71,295. Now, this 12 lakhs circulation may or may not look big. But when we try to compare it with the total circulation of all the Indian papers this comes to 20 per cent which I think is a very big thing and I don't think this country can afford to let any foreign mission go on publishing so many journals in such large numbers, and I am bringing it to the notice of the Minister of External Affairs to look into this. In the mean time we have introduced a separate chapter in the Registrar of Newspaper's Annual Report so that he keeps a watch on what embassies are doing here and how much they are publishing. I would like to bring to your notice what has been stated in the Regitrar's report. Out of 76 countries represented in India through diplomatic missions 24 publications and 103 periodicals were published in 1968 with a total circulation of 12,71,295 copies.

"Out of which 11,65,000 odd were shared by the USSR and USA embassies in India. The former had 46 journals with a circulation of 6,51,994 and the latter had 44 papers. and 14 papers of the latter had a circulation of 5,13,781".

17 hrs.

This, I think is a neck to neck race, which may or may not be healthy from their point of view, but surely is not in our interest. I am going to bring this to the notice of the External Affairs Ministry so that they could pay attention to this.

I can only say one thing that in the spirit of the Press Commission report we are very keen that the Press Council should be a strong instrument for the development, wrowth and building up of the press in this country and to that extent we shall do our best.

AN HON. MEMBER: Price-page schedule?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: You would recall that it was struck down by the Supreme Court some years ago. It has been represented to us that in the interest of the small and medium newspapers the price-page schedule should be brought back. We are given to understand that perhaps the Constitution will have to be amended. If the House supports us, naturally Government would be keen to reintroduce it. It is under our study at the moment.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Any incentives to make the press rural-minded?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: So far as rural bias is concerned, I am in agreement with him because it is in the villages that our country is being made. Particularly after the green revolution it is not only important that the country should know what is happening in villages, but the villages should also get an opportunity to get acquainted with the latest technological growth everywhere in the world. I hope our newspapers become conscious of this requirement.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH: Will he give them incentives?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: If incentives are called for, I will not be lagging behind.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have now to take up another discussion. Shall we dispose of this and then start it or hold this over?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar): There are amendments to this Bill and there will be third reading. That will take time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then the rest of the discussion will be taken up on Thursday.

17.04 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE. ACTION AGAINST CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): There should be more time allotted for this discussion. It is such an important matter. You have full powers to extend the time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not think so.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Please consult your conscience.

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): It may look imperitnent on my part to speak about the rule to so experienced a Chairman like you, but you are aware that it is up to the House to extend the time. The discussion which Shri S. M. Banerjee is raising is of great importance; it is not just a matter concerning the 1600 employees, of this socialist Government, but it concerns 2½ million employees, Therefore, we appeal to you to extend the time.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: It is the unanimous demand of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us now proceed.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I must thank the Speaker for giving me an opportunity to raise this one-hour discussion to represent the cause of the 1689 employees who are still under suspension or termination of service or dicharge. The entire country is rejoicing over nationalisation of banks. 2.5 million Government employees have expressed their solidarity and pledged their loyalty to the Prime Minister. When such is the case it is a sad commentary that 1600 and odd Government employees who had participated on the 19th September strike were either suspended or terminated from service.

Only yesterday we saw what happened in regard to the highest in the land. They were charged with intimidation, manouvring and indiscipline. But everything has been condoned. It may be a political dispute where it was done. Cannot they do the same thing in regard to a trade union dispute. I hope the hon. Minister Chavan and his colleague Mr. Shukla will apply the same thing here and condone even if there was intimidation and instigation. On 13 March, 1969 Shri V. C. Shukla announced in this House that except for a few dozen employees, almost all would be taken back. We hailed that statement and from the P. & T. Railways, Defence, audit and other organizations thousands of telegrams must have poured in. But even after four months we find that nearly 1600 employees are still under suspension. Some guidelines were issued by the Home Ministry and also by the Railway Board. On 3rd April, 1969 the Railway Board issued certain guidelines clarifying what constituted active instigation or intimidation. Firstly, it referred to the use of abusive slogans, secondly pickketing of a coercive type and thirdly, issue of leaflets containing highly objectionable matter. Now, the Home Ministry issued a circular on 30 June 1969 clarifying what would constitute active instigation organising and addressing meetings (this is ridiculous); organising or leading processions and demonstrations, taking a leading part in slogan shouting, meetings, procesions and demonstrations and fourthly, picketing of any kind. The Railway Board takes offence at abusive slogans while the Home Ministry classifies as offence even any slogan—taking leading part in slogan shouting, meetings, processions and demontrations. Again, the Home Ministry circular refers to any picketing while the Railway Board refers to picketing of a coercive type. While the Railway Board objects to leaflets containg highly objectional matter, the Home Ministry talks of issuing any leaflet or publication of articles, repeated solicatations or other behaviour, etc. I was surprised when the Home Minister issued these classifications. Taking advantage of such a circular, the bureaucracy had not considered the cases of 1600 and odd employees. Nearly 4,000 employees are facing court cases. What are the charges against them Section 5 of the essential Services (Maintenance) Ordinance and section 188 and section 144 of the Cr. P. C. were invoked. But I can say here and now that there was no violence in the country. If there was any violence, it was from the other side: the employees were killed by the policemen. The policemen killed the employees in Pathankot, in Bikaner, in Delhi, in Gauhati and in Shahdol. These employees were brutally killed by firing. The whole thing is over now. It is now 11 months since that was over, and I am sure that when the Central Government employees have supported bank nationalisation—they have led processions in thousands to see the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, and congratulate her yet, there is this problem. and I thought at least the Government on this occasion, whether it is the Home Minister or the Prime Minister, will grant a general amnesty and that every employee who participated in the strike would be taken back to his job.

The opportunity of defence to the temporary employees was not given. It is surprising. Under article 311 of the Constitution, and under the rules, the Apeal and Control Rules, under which disciplinary proceedings are started, and under which disciplinary action is taken against temporary employees, the employees should be given an opportunity for defence. But what happened here? Temporary employees with three or four years service, with five years service in the defence department, were not given an opportunity for defence. They were not prosecuted by the court. If they were charged under section 5, what should be done? The permanent employees were suspended, but the temporary employees were sent out straightaway. The permanent employees were suspended and some were arrested under section 588 and section 144. But the temporary employees were sent out straightaway. Even in those cases where there was need for prosecution, they were straightaway dismissed or discharged from service and were never given an opportunity for defence.

In this country, where a person like Nathuram Godse who shot Gandhiji was given an opportunity for defence, the Central Government employees, those who were temporary and who numbered 1,200, were not given an opportunity to defend themselves, be cause they were only temporary. This is a sad commentary on our democracy and our judiciary.

I would request the hon Minister Mr. Shukla to kindly consider these matters and declare here and now or at least assure this House that all those employees, numbering 1,500 to 1,600 will be aken back in their jobs. What happened in the P & T? The assurances were implemented, but they were not implemented in the case of the defence employees. Persons facing prosecutions under section 5 and section 188 were allowed to rejoin or their suspension period was removed. But in the ordnance factories, especially in Kanpur and other places, a number of employees still remain suspended. How does it happen that the same Government orders are implemented differently and in a discriminate manner from Ministry to Ministry, from Directorate to Directorate? This is a sad commentary and a sad story. which I do not want to comment upon any more. But I would only request the hon. Minister to devote his attention to this aspect.

Then, about the activities after 19th September. You know, after the 19th September strike 48,000 people were facing termination notices. The Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, was then in Latin America, and she returned only on the 18th October. A hunger-strike was going on in respect of the four leaders of the P & T, the Federation, the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, the Confederation and the all-India Defence Employees Federation. A hunger-strike was going on. Then the Cabinet took a decision that in respect of those who were given termination notices, whether temporary or permanent, the notices would be withdrawn, and the moment the notices were withdrawn, we withdrew our agitation. From the 19th September to the 18th October, for anything which has happened and for which departmental proceedings are going on, we are not responsible. After all, the agitation was going on from 19th September to 18th October, 55.000 men were served with termination notices. They were ruthlessly suspended, jailed and not even bailed out. Firing took place. In this charged atmosphere, naturally all these employees started the agitation. If agitation continued between 19th September and 17th or 18h October, it was a continuation of the whole thing and nobody should be punished for that.

What happened in Kerala? In Kerala nearly 400 people are facing trial. The Kerala Chief Minister decided to withdraw the cases, and issued orders. But the Union Ministry contested the cases. The Punjab Government and Rajasthan Government have with-

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

drawn the cases. But in Delhi, under the nose of the Home Ministry, the cases are not withdrawn. I am told the Delhi Administration is prepared to withdraw the cases, but unfortunately they are not withdrawn.

Let the hon. minister follow the decision taken by Shri G. B. Pant. He was very strict when there was a strike for six days in 1960. He was supposed to be an iron man and he was ruthless when he wanted to fight with the opposition. But after sometime, he took the decision and ultimately recognition was restored and all people were taken back, with the exception of a very few. He applied that healing touch. Now, a few dozens cannot mean 1600 men. It can be at the most 2 or 3 or even 10 dozens, not 1600. I request the hon. minister to consider this.

Recognition has not been restored. Only instructions have been issued that informal meetings will take place. If I go to the Director-General of Ordnance Favtories or to the D.G.P. &T., he asks, "In what capacity have you come?" If I say that I have come as an M.P., they say, yes. But if I say that I have come as the President of a particular union, they say, "Only you can come. We will not give you minutes." Now, what are these informal meetings? If you read the letter it is clearly written by the Home Ministry. With the de-recognition of all these federations—The National Federation of P. & T., All India Defence Employees Federation, All India Railwaymen's Federation, the Confederation of Central Government Employees, etc. a vacuum has been created and that vacuum had to be filled by the INTUC-led organisations. But unfortunately, the anaemic INTUC-led organisations could not fill up the vacuum. Naturally, Mr. Chavan issued orders for informal meetings. But these orders have not been carried out at the lowest level.

The Government made a slomn promise that a Bill will be brought in this session making JCM statutory. That Bill has not come till now. Therefore, recognition should be restored, so that an atmosphere of goodwill and harmonious industrial relations may be created. I am sure in that case all the Central Government employees will join hands and back any progressive policy which this Government takes.

I would rekuest the minister to see that all temporary employees are taken back and given an opportunity to defend themselves. The employees have suffered for 11 months and therefore, it is suggested that they may be admitted to duty pending court decision. I want the court cases to be withdrawn. None of them is involved in violence or sabotage. Intimidation or active instigation should not be considered serious when they have not led to violence or sabotage. It is almost a year since there has been break in service in the case of two and a half lakhs of Central Government employees. One can very well imagine the suffering they would have undergone. If there is a break in service of even a day in the case of Ministers or Members, we know how much we feel about it and what noise we make. But these two and a half lakhs Central Government employees are suffering with no hope of their immediate reinstatement.

In the end, therefore, I would say that their recognition should be restored without delay. I would request the hon. Minister to view the entire case with the utmost sympathy. I am sure that once he makes a promise it will be as good as implementation. In return, I assure him on behalf of all the Central Government employees that given the goodwill we will support all the progressive policies of the government. I wish the Prime Minister of the country, who is addressing the Central Government employees daily, should come here and make an anno-

uncement of amnesty to all the Central Government employees. In that case, we will know that her policies are progressive. I am sure she will come here. Similarly, the Home Minister should also have been present here.

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : चेयरमैन महोदय, हमारे बनर्जी साहब ने आज जिस डिस्कशन को शुरू किया है और जो तकरीर उन्होंने की है, मुझे आज कुछ ऐसा महसूस होता है कि देश के आज के माहौल में, देश की आज जो सियासी फिजा है आज हालात जिस सम्त में जा रहे हैं, उसको मद्देनजर रखते हुए मैं यह महसूस करता हूं कि हमारी सरकार को इस मसले पर फिर से गौर करना चाहिये । अब तकरीबन एक साल हो जायगा, 11 महीने हो गये हैं, जिन आदमियों को 11 महीने से सस्पेंड किया जाये या जिनकी गर्दन पर मुकदमे की तलवार लटकती हो, जिनको तनख्वाह भी पूरी न मिलती हो, शायद आधी तनख्वाह मिल रही है, जिनके बच्चे स्कूल में भर्ती हों, जिनको उनकी फीस का ख्याल हो, साथ ही साथ मकान का किराया और शहर में उनको रिहायश, घर का खर्च, हर आदमी कुनबेवाला है, अगर अपने दिल पर हाथ रख कर महसूस करें तो आपको पता लग जायेगा कि ये आदमी किस तरह से अपनी जिन्दगी गुजार रहे हैं । यह सिर्फ 1200 आदमियों की जिन्दगी का सवाल नहीं है, उनके साथ उनका कुन्बा भी है, अगर इस मामले पर थोड़ी सी हार्ट-बार्चिंग की जाय तो सारी हालत आपके सामने आ जायेगी ।

उधर से जो पक्ष रखा गया है, वह भी यह सोचें कि इस मामले में कभी सियासी दखल न हो और गवर्नमेंट भी यह महसूस करे कि जब हाथी निकल गया तो उसकी पूंछ को थामे रहने से कोई फायदा नहीं है । जब सब कुछ दिया, तो बाकियों को भी दे डालो, इसको प्रेस्टिज का इशू नहीं बनाना चाहिये । जब हमने एक डिसीजन ले लिया है, तो कुछ लोगों के खिलाफ वायलेंस की बात को लेकर, या कनाईवेंस की बात को लेकरया इन्टीमीडेशन की बात को लेकर उनको कानूनी शिकंजे में फंसा कर मुकदमा चलाते रहना ठीक नहीं है । मेरे अपने हल्के हरियाणा में और दूसरी जगहों पर बहुत से ऐसे आदमी हैं, जो गेहूं के साथ घुन की तरह से पिस गये हैं । एक आदमी लीडर था, लेकिन उसके साथ पचास दूसरे आदमी फंस गये । ऐसे मौकों पर अक्सर ऐसी चीजें हो जाती हैं ।

चेयरमैन साहब, मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से आपकी मारफत अर्ज करूंगा कि अब तो दाढ़ी-मूंछें भी बढ़ गई हैं, यह बहुत काफी सजा हो गई है कि 11 महीने से लगातार वह गरीब मुकदमे बाजी में फंसा हुआ है । एक गरीब आदमी, जिसकी थोड़ी तनख्वाह है, अगर मुकदमे में फंस जाये तो उसकी क्या हालत होगी आप अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं । अगर कोई आई० सी० एस० अफसर या आई० एफ० एस० अफसर हो या फौज का बड़ा जनरल हो, या जमींदार हो, वह वर्षों तक मुकदमा लड़ सकता है । आर० पी० कपूर जैसे अफसर मुकदमेबाजी को बरदास्त कर सकते हैं । लेकिन यह गरीब मुकदमेबाजी को कैसे बरदाश्त कर सकता है । इसलिये न सिर्फ इखलाकी ख्याल से, बल्कि इन्सानी पहलू से मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इस पर फिर से गौर करें । इस में तादाद कोई मायने नहीं रखती है । अगर आप इस पर हमदर्दाना पहलू से गौर करेंगे तो उनके दिल पर भी असर होगा उनका रुझान भी सरकार की तरफ बढ़ेगा और उस सूरत में एक बुजदिल कारकुन ज्यादा काम करता है । इस तरह से साइकोलोजिकली उनका एटीच्यूड बदलेगा, आइन्दा के लिये उनका किरदार बदलेगा । लेकिन साथ ही मैं अपने इन भाइयों से भी कहना चाहता हूं कि थोड़ा सा इस बात पर रहम करो, राजनीति को अपने ढंग से चलाओ । लेकिन कोई बात हर रोज का प्रोफेशन न बन जाये कि खुद अपनी पार्टी को मजबूत करने के लिये इन गरीब आदमियों को गर्दन कटवाई जाये कि चढ़ जा बेटा सूली पर,

[श्री रणधीर सिंह]

भगवान तेरा भला करे। 19 सितम्बर को जो कुछ हुआ उससे इन लोगों को बहुत बड़ा नुकसान हुआ, इनको बहुत बड़ी परेशानी हुई। लेकिन अब वह पुरानी बात हो गई, जो हो गया वह हो गया। लेकिन आगे के लिये मैं अपने इन भाइयों से कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बात को सोचें और उन गरीब लोगों के करियर के साथ और उनकी जिन्दगी के साथ न खेलें। जो सियासी बातें है उनको ये करते रहें। भगवान करे आपकी पार्टी दिन दूनी रात चौगुनी तरक्की करे। मधु लिमये जी का लाल झंडा फहराये। लेकिन इन आदमियों की जिन्दगी के साथ आप न खेलें जिससे बाद में वे सस्पेंड हों, उनकी नौकरियों में ब्रेक आये। इस बात पर भी आप लोगों को ध्यान देना होगा।

मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से भी कहना चाहूंगा कि जब हमने सोशलिज्म का नारा दिया है और हमारी पार्टी आगे चली है, एक लम्बे चौड़े रास्ते पर बढ़ी है और हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने राज्य सभा में आज यह डिक्लेयर किया है कि दो सौ रुपये तक जिसकी पेंशन है उसको दस रुपए और ज्यादा दिये जायेंगे—वह बड़ा अच्छा काम किया है, हम उसका स्वागत करते हैं कि आपने एक बुड्ढे रिटायर्ड आदमी को आज की महंगाई के दिनों में इंसेंटिव दिया है, उसी तरह से मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से भी चाहूंगा कि यह जो हर रोज का झगड़ा है उसको खत्म करें और इसमें प्रेस्टिज का कोई सवाल न बनायें।

आपकी इजाजत से मैं एक बात की अपील फिर करना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली के हजार बारह सौ पुलिस वालों की आज भी वही हालत चल रही है, उनके लिए भी आपको सोचना चाहिए। उन गरीबों का भी आपको खयाल करना चाहिये। वे मामूली पचास सौ रुपए के सिपाही थे, उनमें एक एक पर पांच पांच और सात सात मुकदमे चल रहे हैं। वे मुकदमे सालों से लटक रहे हैं और पता नहीं कब जाकर वे मुकदमे खत्म होंगे। मैं समझता हूं उनको काफी सजा मिल चुकी है। इससे तो अगर वे नौकरी में ही न होते तो बेहतर होता। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप उन मुकदमों को भी वापस और उन लोगों को बहाल करें। उनसे ब्लंडर्स हुई और डिसिप्लिन टूटा लेकिन आगे के लिए आप उनसे सेटिस्फेक्शन करलें और मेरा विश्वास है कि अगर आप उनको कांफीडेंस देंगे तो अखलाकी तौर पर वे भी पाबन्द होंगे कि आइन्दा उनसे कोई गलती न हो। मैं होम मिनिस्टर से कहना चाहूंगा कि पुरानी बातों को भूल जायें और एक बार फिर उनको मौका दें। इससे हमारी गवर्नमेंट, कांग्रेस पार्टी और हमारे सारे ही देश का मान बढ़ेगा। उन लोगों को या किसी आदमी को डंडे से नहीं दबाया जा सकता है। नेकी कर और दरिया में डाल। इसके बहुत अच्छे नतीजे निकलेंगे। इन अल्फाज के साथ मुझे उम्मीद है कि जो मोशन आया है और यहां पर जो डिस्कशन हुआ है उस पर गवर्नमेंट पूरी तरह से गौर फरमायेगी। जो बेचारे आज जिन्दगी और मौत के साथ लड़ रहे है इतने दिनों से बेकार ह और जिनको हमारी सरकार मुफ्त में आधी तनख्वाह दे रही है, मुझे उम्मीद है उनको काम पर वापस लिया जायेगा। आगे के लिये आप कान पकड़ कर उनसे कहें कि ऐसी चीज नही करेंगे और मुझे उम्मीद है कि वे ऐसी बात फिर नहीं करेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to make a request about the time factor. Although there was a request that time should be extended, even then we all know that we cannot take this debate to another day; we have to finish it today.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: We are prepared to sit up to 7 o'clock.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There may be some Members who are prepared to do that but I do not know the mood of the House. Anyway, the House has to decide that. There are many Mem-

bers whose names are here and many of them are very closely connected with this movement of the Central Government employees. I do not want to shut out anybody; still, I would request them to exercise as much restraint as possible.

SHRI S. KANDAPPAN: As humanly possibly.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI (New Delhi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Central Government employees raised their voice with the strength of their conviction that what they were asking for was something which was for the benefit of this country.

Their demands were very simple, a need-based minimum wage, merger of D.A. with Pay and full neutralisation of the rise in cost of living. In any environment which was socially responsive, these demands would have been welcome as opportunities for fresh thinking so that the minds which had become forced into certain channels on account of certain habits would be stimulated to new dimensions of social and economic thinking. The idea behind these demands was a very simple one that public services and people who work in the public services should feel part of a new economic and social environment.

Today, when we ask that Government employees should be taken back or when we ask that the cost of living index which has risen should be reflected in the rise of dearness allowance, these are not to be viewed as isolated demands. What we are asking really is that this Government, these Treasury Benches and the ruling party re-discover for themselves what at one time was the spirit of revolution in this country. What was that spirit We need to go back to a past of 1907 when Lokmanya Tilak spoke to those innumerable people who used to come to his audiences. What did Tilak Say? I quate:

> "It is true that what we seek may seem like a revolution. It is a revolution in the sense that it means a complete change in the theory of the Government of India as now put forward by the bureaucracy."

It is a great tragedy—Mr. Vidya Charan Shukla is here—what is that lies behind the Government, their intellectual processes? At times they show us as if they are aware of new *vistas* but at other times they are under the dead-weight of the bureaucratic thinking.

Sir, when we raise this debate, it is not merely to generate some kind of tempers here. But we want them to think a new and to exercise their minds. Our minimum demand today is that they stop this repression that is going on. I invite the hon. Minister to visit any of the courts. He is in the habit of sending me to these courts very often whenever there is section 144 enforced here. But that has been an education for me because I find in these courts what is existing is not socialism or socialistic pattern of society but something which can only be called as *ante-diluvian*, something which is inhuman. All these Government employees who should be working in their offices, who should be working in various Government enterprises, all these fine citizens of our country, are being compelled by this Minister and his senior boss to waste their time in idleness, going from one court to another and suffering humiliation. This is the repression.

I seek yor permission to refer to Lokmanya Tilak again. What does this policy of repression mean? Tilak asked and himself answered:

> "To stop the future progress of those causes which have given birth to the nation in India which have developed the nation and which have created the national fire for the rise of the nation."

I would ask Mr. Shukla: Do the processes of his Government or his

[Shri M. L. Sondhi]

bureaucracy posses's that national fire for which our national movement was known? Instead, whatever my esteemed friend, Mr. Randhir Singh may say, today the Government of India appears to the world to be Janus-faced which has two faces, one face which mouths slogans of socialism and the other face which is red in tooth and claw.

My plea today on behalf of the Central Government employees is this. India is lagging behind in respect of those procedures of administration in Government sector which the rest of the civilised world follows. I challenge the hon. Minister, not to provoke him but to again appeal him to exercise his own mind, not to be guided by the bureaucracy. Do we have adequate processes in matters of classifications? Mr. Banrejee has pointed out what havoc has been worked after the strike. But even otherwise, in matter of classifications of pay of bargaining, of arbitration, this Government has not yet developed any modern grievance procedures. People do not know what to do. And when they use repression, what an echo of colonialist repression which we had known! Take the phrase, 'active instigation'. Many of us have written to him letters and we have received the same sterotyped reply. If you take the Patna High Court judgment—enter into its spirit and not the latter—the High Court makes it clear that the charge of 'active instigation' is not one on which they should rely and which should lead to large scale repression. They must realise their obligation to mete out uniform treatment. What is happening here is this. Railways suggested one procedure. In 1960—Mr. Nath Pai would remember; at that time he played a crucial role— they dealt with certain cases. Those cases were dealt with on a different basis. The Home Ministry is arming itself with powers whch can only work havoc.

Again what is the mentality of the Government in regard to recognition of trade unions? The question is of recognition of trade union. Why do they link it up with other things? Unions, once recognised, should not cease to be recognised simply because in a fit of anger the administration feel that certain union officials have behaved improperly. That is not the way how the theory of trade unionism works or the practice of trade unionism works. Regarding demands of government employees to which I referred earlier—minimum wage and other things—, if they want to bring any new legislation it is good; they should bring new legislation because it is a traversty of fact that this country should still be governed by the regulations introduced by the East India Company. But when they bring a new legislation, let them not confuse the issue. The fact of bringing a new Bill has nothing to do with recognition. If unions are recognised, they should be de-recognised only if they forfeit the confidence of their members, only if they do not reflect the situation. Let the Minister not understand that we are bringing pressure on him. We are not interested in that. But we are interested in having a discussion, so that the mind should be awakened. If the mind of India goes to sleep, it will be a great tragedy. All those great figures that we see in the Central Hall of Parliament had beckoned to us; Shri Lala Lajpat Rai, in Lahore, used to say, 'Think dangerously'. That is what is necessary. We must think in a way that we create an apprehension. Of course, we may act carefully. That is another matter.

I say that this unfortunate chapter be closed and I am willing; my friends are also willing; Mr. Banerjee's speech is marked by moderation, is marked by restraint. Let the Minister rise to the occasion; let him show that he wants to end the strife in the relationship between Government and its employees. Therefore, we are not concerned here with entering into the history as to what happened, but we

will be content if he analyses the post-strike situation carefully and in this I would appeal to him to announce today that he would drop this clause of 'active instigation'. It is only working havoc. Let him assure us that he does not want to come in the way of the functioning of trade union.

Finally, if he would again take us into confidence, let him tell us where is the comprehensive Bill on Joint Consultative Machinery which he promised us. Why is it takng so long? It was conceived long ago. What is holding up the birth of that Bill, I would like to know. Let him remember how much harm has been done in the meantime.

Permit me, Sir, to refer to some problems faced by the people in my constituency, New Delhi....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Time is very little.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Have mercy on us.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can say that on another occasion.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Just one point.

Since they did not have with them the views of the employees, what happened when the question of merger of dearness allowance with pay came up? It has done lot of injustice to people and people are crying out throgh their letters to editors and their representations. Will the Minister give some assurance that the interests of those who have been adversely affecetd by this merger would be taken into account? When the demand was articulated, it was not meant to harm people; it was meant to establish a better basis.

Finally—this is a matter for you and for this House to consider—is it a matter of satisfaction to us that 4,000 government employees have not yet been given the First Information Report or the charge sheet? Sir, this is bringing the entire administration of justice into disrepute. These people face, are prepared to face charges, but the charges are not there. Instead there is only the harassment of attending courts and that is all. Therefore, if that charge is to be removed, let the Minister announce today that he does not want the Central Government employees to come on their bended knees. Sir, since the beginning of the century, the trade union movement has left the stage of petitioning and supplication. Sir, the objective of the token strike was to end the economic plight and to stimulate the Government to think in terms of administrative reform. He cannot deny that Government employees are exploited or are suffering great exploitation. Most of them live in abject poverty. Look at their hosing and living conditions in Delhi. No water, no electricity and many other amenities.

Finally, I endorse what Mr. Randhir Singh said about the Police. The Delhi Police deserve a better say and a better hearing. Finally I remind him of what Mr. Chavan said when he introduced the Bill. In the statement of objects and reasons of the Bill he says :

> "It has always been the endeavor of Government to provide comprehensive and positive arrangements for the consideration of the legitimate problems and grievances of its employees."

As I see, Sir, the prpose of this debate is not to create any acrimony. The purnose of this debate is to persuade this Government to think again and to encourage the Government to work as partners in progress with their own employees and not to look upon the Opposition with any distrust. Our main object is restoration of confidence and re-establishment of communication between the administra-

[Shri M. L. Sondhi]

tion and the Central Government employees and, generally speaking, the resurreation of those ideals which are enshrined in our constitution.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR CHATTERJI (Howrah): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we on this side of the House are in between two difficult positions. One is we have to stand and support the Government's point as well as we have to function as trade union workers. Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government has to consider whether trade-union rights should be given to the Government employees. Once that is conceded, the employees' demands are on two counts. They were fighting for economic causes. They wanted a minimum wage to be given to them. I am one of those who always supported the demand for a minimum wage for the Government employees. Therefore, the minimum wage demand was the least that should be given to the Government employees.

Then there is another point. They wanted the merger of the dearness allowance with the pay. That was a minimum demand. In this process they had to go on a strike. But, unfortunately, there was some political emphasis. We object to that political emphasis being given to an economic issue. The Government employees are fighting for their trade union rights and the Government at that stage cannot deny trade union rights for the Government employees. It is not justified on the part of the Government to think that the strike was not justified. One thing is said against them that they went into some processes which are not quite good, as for example, incitement to violence. Sir, when the whole country is surcharged with an atmosphere of violence, probably the Government employees cannot be kept out of it. There may be here and there some incitement and some violent demonstration. It does not matter. We fought against Pakistan, our enemy. Even after that we had the Tashkent agreement. So, is it impossible for the Government to sit across the table and come to some kind of an agreement with the employees? If they want to fight on trade union lines, they should be allowed to function like that. Sir, we should also now take a conciliatory attitude. We should yield to their demand wherever it is justified and we should sit along a round table and decide what the Government can do in the matter. In every sector the union should be one only and not several. Outsiders should not be allowed to function in the trade unions. The executive should be manned only by the employees. Outside political influence should not be allowed to function there. It should be manned by employees themselves. In that case reasonable attitude will be displayed by the employees themselves. I talked to the Home Minister about it. He should move the Labour Minister so that there should be an enactment so that outsiders may not get part in the trade unions of every sector, public or private. In that case the question of de-recognition or recognition will not arise and the executives themselves will be in their hands and they will show a more rational and reasonable attitude.

The Home Minister should now reexamine the whole issue and see that nobody is punished for whatever is done on that strike day and that they are restored to their rights. It should be seen that their demands are considered with sympathy. Some of their demands are justified. In spite of our financial limitations, I support the plea made by Mr. Banerjee for the re-examination of the question of giving back their rights to the employees which are due to them. Government servants are part and parcel of the Government. We should create the necessary atmosphere so that they could feel their responsibility. The

minimum wage is a just demand on the part of the employees in the context of the present day economic situation. I therefore appeal to the hon. Home Minister in this regard. The Home Minister is taking a forward march and I hope he will take a lenient attitude and re-examine the whole question, and restore back to the employees their rights and privileges. I support Mr. Banerjee's demand.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): The strike of the Central Government employees on the 19th September, 1968 and its aftermath have left behind an indelible blot on the pages of Indian history. It was the main and immediate cause for the passing of the Essential Services (Maintenance) Act. This strike also exposed the Central Government to the reality that they are nothing but prisoners of indecision. The strike also caused strained relations between the Centre and the States.

What was the crime committed by the Central Government employees? They wanted 14 ounces of cereals, 3 ounces of pulses and 18 yards of cloth per annum. If this is considered a crime then all of us must be considered criminals. This is going on for the past 11 months. What is Government doing all these months about these employees who are thrown out of their jobs?

Sir, on 18th October, 1968, the Government decided to withdraw notices of termination served on 48,000 employees. On that day itself all the notices should have been withdrawn. In March, 1969, Mr. Shukla told this House that but for a dozen or a handful of people all the other cases will be withdrawn. But it is not so. If Government comes forward with a statement, it is not implemented by the bureaucrats. The Home Minister has sent out a circular to his subordinates saying that wherever there is no basis the cases should be withdrawn. It means that the police have to admit, rather confess, that they filed the cases foolishly without basis. To save their face, they would not do it. So they are not withdrawing the cases. So the Home Minister should come forward with a definite proposal and send it to all concerned definitely worded that the cases should be withdrawn.

Again when the strike was on and even afterwards, State Governments were not at all consulted as to how to handle the strike. Day to day the Home Ministry was sending letters to State Governments as to who should be arrested and who should not be. As a matter of fact, the Chief Minister of Kerala, Shri E. M. S. Namboodiripad, protested against such letters. Even the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu demanded that the Central Government should permit the State Governments to withdraw the cases. In spite of that, when the cases were withdrawn by the Kerala Government, the Central Government protested against it. When the magistrate refused, they appealed against it to the High Court which has upheld the contention of the Central Government that the State Government should not withdraw the cases.

So this is hanging fire for the 11 months. This Government is not taking any decision to withdraw the cases. When the Prime Minister was on her Latin American tour, the Cabinet met twice or thrice but could not take any decision. In fact, Shri Morarji Desai refused to attend the internal affairs sub-committee of the Cabinet. Then the *Hindustan Times* wrote:

"The delay over such a straight forward matter is symptomatic of the power paralysis at the Centre. Not one of the three members of the triumvirate, Mrs. Gandhi, Mr. Desai or Mr. Chavan wants to be held responsible in the eyes

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

of the public of being tough on the strikers if there is a possibility of being let down by a colleague."

This was a typical comment of the press. Since then one of the triumvirate has fallen; I do not know about the idols remaining.

This Government must make up its mind. Once it decides that the cases should be withdrawn, they must be withdrawn immediately because it says one thing at the House and does not implement it outside.

My final appeal is that all the cases pending against the employees should be withdrawn immediately. The trade unions which have been derecognised should have their recognition restored. Once a union is recognised, it should continue to be so till it ceases to enjoy majority support.

I remember once the Home Minister, Shri Chavan, said that the policy of the Government is going to be one of firmness and sympathy. I would request Government to be firm in showing sympathy and not be fluctuating in it. Our Anna used to say often, *Marappom mannippom*, that is, let us forget and forgive. Let Government not follow the policy of eye for an eye and tooth for a tooth. Let us forgive; let us put an end to this sad episode and start a new chapter.

श्री तुलशीदास जाधव (वारामती) : श्री बनर्जी ने 193 के नीचे यह प्रस्ताव रखा है । मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं । उन्होंने कहा है कि जो सरेंडर किए हुए कर्मचारी हैं, जिन की सर्विस को टर्मिनेट कर दिया गया है, उनको काम पर वापिस लिया जाए और उनकी एसोसिएशन की जो मान्यता समाप्त कर दी गई है, वह उनको वापिस की जाए ।

गवर्नमेंट के जितने अंग हैं, जितने पार्टस हैं उन में सरकारी कर्मचारी भी एक हैं । जिस तरह से गवर्नमेंट के विभागों को चलाना काम होता है, उसी रीति से कर्मचारियों का भी एक धर्म है और वह धर्म है कर्त्तव्य पालन करना । उस धर्म पालन के रास्ते में जो दिक्कतें हैं, जो कठिनाइयां हैं, उनकी तरफ ध्यान देना, यह भी सरकार का काम है । अगर सरकारी कर्मचारियों की यूनियन्ज, एसोसियेशन्ज और फेडेरेशन की ओर से कर्मचारियों की दिक्कतें और समस्यायें सरकार के सामने रखी जाती रहें और सरकार भी सहानुभूति के साथ उन पर विचार कर के उचित कार्यवाही करती रहे, तो भविष्य में यह स्थिति कभी पैदा नहीं होगी ।

आज देश में एग्रीकल्चर और कारखानों के प्राडक्शन या कनज्यूमर गुड्ज़ की कमी के कारण बाज़ार में महंगाई होती है और इस लिए सरकारी कर्मचारियों को पर्याप्त वेतन न मिलने से उन की दिक्कतें बढ़ जाती हैं । उन लोगों को सुबह 9, 10 बजे से शाम के 5, 6 बजे तक आफ़िस में काम करना पड़ता है । उन के सामने काम की भी दिक्कतें होती हैं और घर की भी दिक्कतें होती हैं और इस लिए उन का दिल कभी कभी अस्थिर हो जाता है और सरकारी काम करने में उन की रुचि नहीं रहती है । इस लिए यह आवश्यक है कि सरकार ठीक हालात पैदा कर के और उन लोगों को उचित सुविधायें दे कर उन का मनोबल बनाये रखे, ताकि वे पूरे दिल से अपना काम कर सकें । जिस प्रकार काश्तकार के औज़ार या कारखानेदार के यंत्र ठीक रीति से न रखने से उन का काम सुचारु रूप से, एफिशेंटली, नहीं होता है, उसी प्रकार सरकारी कर्मचारियों के असंतुष्ट रहने से और उन के सामने कठिनाइयां और समस्यायें होने से

सरकार का काम भी ठीक प्रकार से नहीं हो सकता है, सरकार को यह बात समझ लेनी चाहिए ।

जिस प्रकार मां अपने बच्चे को सुबह दूध पिलाने के बाद इस बात का ध्यान रखती है कि कहीं वह रोता हुआ न उठे, इसलिए उस को वक्त पर दूध पिलाना है, जिस प्रकार वक्त पर बच्चे को दूध पिलाना मां का कर्त्तव्य होता है और ऐसा करने से बच्चा नहीं रोता है, उसी प्रकार सरकार का भी यह कर्त्तव्य है कि वह समय समय पर सरकारी कर्मचारियों के संगठनों से बातचीत करती रहे और उन की दिक्कतों को दूर करने का प्रयत्न करे ।

कुल केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी 26 लाख के करीब हैं, जिन में से करीब 2,91,000 कर्मचारी स्ट्राइक पर गये । लगभग 10,000 कर्मचारियों का प्रासीक्यूशन हुआ । उन में से 8,813 कर्मचारियों को ससपैंड किया गया और 3,528 कर्मचारियों की सर्विसिज़ को टर्मीनेट कर दिया गया । ससपैंड किये गये और निकाले गये कर्मचारियों में से 10,662 कर्मचारियों को वापस काम पर ले लिया गया और इस प्रकार केवल 1679 कर्मचारी ऐसे रह गये हैं, जिन को काम पर नहीं लिया गया है । लेकिन सरकार को इस बात पर विचार करना चाहिए कि इन लोगों के सवाल को बार-बार उठाया जाता है और उन के परिवार वालों को तक्लीफ़ हो रही है ।

मैं नही समझता कि स्ट्राइक करने में कर्मचारियों का उद्देश्य यह था कि गवर्नमेंट की मशीनरी को रोक दिया जाये या इस मामले में पालिटिक्स को लाया जाये । वे तो केवल यह चाहते थे कि उन की ग्रीवेंसिज़ को दूर किया जाय । भले ही कुछ राजनीतिक दलों ने उन का समर्थन किया हो, लेकिन कर्मचारियों का उद्देश्य यह नहीं था कि गवर्नमेंट की मशीनरी को पैरालाइज़ कर दिया जाये और जब उस के परिणामस्वरूप गवर्नमेंट किस अन्य राजनीतिक दल के हाथ में चली जाये, तो वह उन की मांगों को पूरा कर दे ।

मैं नहीं समझता कि जो थोड़े से आदमी बाकी रह गये है उन को वापिस काम पर लेने से सरकार का स्वाभिमान खत्म होता है या उस का अपमान होता है । इस लिए मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि उन लोगों को अब वापिस काम पर ले लिया जाय ।

SHRI UMANATH (Pudukkottai): First of all I should clear my position. Today this discussion is not on the limited question whether the Government's so-called liberalised policy and criteria had been properly implemented or not or whether certain provisions in that criteria are just or not.

18 hrs.

My position is that after 11 months—September 11 is approaching—when the sufferings of the Central Government employees are going to reach the completion of one year, I want to put a straight question in this discussion, and I want an answer from the Minister. After this one year of suffering, is the Government prepared to say that they are going to cancel all the action so far taken, going to withdraw all the charge-sheets so far given, going to withdraw all the prosecutions that they have launched, and going to cancel all other acts like cut in service and are they going to restore the recognition of the unions, and whether they are prepared to restore the status quo, the situation that existed prior to the strike? This is a simple question and not simply some other minor points.

My submission is that the Central Government employees are being crushed between two acts of vindic-

[Shri Umanath]

tiveness: one vindictiveness from the Government straight, and the other vindictiveness from the officials who are trying to implement the so-called assurances. Between these two acts of vindictiveness they are being crushed. Naturally, I expect Mr. Shukla to say "No; we are in sympathy with the employees." But that is not a fact. Take for example the cases in Madras and Salem. Those employees of the RMS division have not been suspended; that means according to the authorities themselves, the charges against them are not serious. But do you know what happened? Subsequently, they have been removed from service. Even for a small thing, there are employees who have been suspended, but then, here are a set of employees who were not suspended on the clear admission of the authorities that their charges are not serious, but then ultimately they were removed from service. This is the position there. I would like to know what else do they call this situation, if it is not victimisation, vindictiveness? Is this an attitude of sympathy?

I will give you another instance. In Madras, an employee was charge-sheeted for participating in the strike. An enquiry was ordered and he was punished by way of cutting of his three years' increment. The whole thing is over with him. But this month, on the 8th August, the same employee has been suspended, without giving him any reason whatsoever. What will Mr. Shukla call this? Is it an attitude of sympathy? It is very clear that it is a case of victimization and such things are galore throughout the country.

Normally, the Government says that they issue directives and if there is any individual case, and if there is any individual who is affected, we can bring it to the notice of the Government. They have stated so several times here. In pursuance of that assurance of the Minister, if we take up certain individual cases and bring them to the notice of the Government, then what happens is that the very same officials issue charge-sheets against those employees saying that "you are trying to utilise political influence with the top people who are in the Government. So, please say why action should not be taken against you." Here is the Government which says that we can bring to their notice individual cases, and when we bring instances of individual injustice to their notice, then, the very same employees are threatened by their officials. What is this? I want to know whether this is not vindictiveness. If it is not so, what else is it? Is it not victimization?

Why does it happen? Because the procedure adopted by the Government is this. What was the procedure adopted? They lay down certain criteria, leaving it to the officers throughout the country to implement them. These officers cannot reconcile themselves to the trade union movement and practices; they cannot reconcile themselves to the situation of the employees fighting for their demands. They will have an anti-trade union bias. They will have their own personal grievances and scores to be settled with certain employees. So, because of this procedure, which the Government have adopted, when you have a criterion and ask the officials to implement it, naturally, it means that you are granting freedom to the officials and the bureaucracy throughout the country to do whatever they like. That is why these things have resulted in such a situation.

What about victimization by Government? We have certain examples. In the Kerala High Court,—you must be knowing much better than I—the services of some temporary employees were terminated. They went to the High Court with a writ. The High Court granted interim stay with full implication saying that pending the disposal of the appeal, they must be restored into service. But Government have not restored them to service. Here is a High Court order

saying, "Stay is granted. Restore them to service." But still they do not implement it. Mr. Shukla may say that they are going on appeal, but still his position will be legally wrong, because Government have not restored them to service, according to the High Court order. The attitude of vindictiveness is obvious. In the bargain, they are prepared even to resort to contempt of court. Still, they are the people who talk so much of Constitution and rule of law!

Now, 2800 employees have been reinstated after so many directives were issued on the basis that there are no aggravating circumstances against them. But in the case of a majority of these employees who have been reinstated, prosecutions are still being continued by Government. When you reinstate them, it means there are no aggravating circumstances. Still, you continue the prosecutions against them. What is the sympathy you are showing?

Coming to withdrawal of cases, Rajasthan Government has withdrawn the cases and this Government has not gone on appeal to the High Court. In some other States also, they have withdrawn the cases and this Government has not gone on appeal. But in Kerala where also the cases have been withdrawn, this Government has gone on appeal. It means not only double standard but discrimination. They are mixing political vendetta with vindictiveness so far as Kerala is concerned, with the result the poor employees are put to all this trouble.

I come to the question of recognition of unions. In trade union parlance, if a majority union is there and if the Government or any employer negotiates with the minority union and tries to enforce those conditions on the majority, it is called unfair labour practice. Government recognised these unions because they admitted that they are majority unions. Now, after de-recognising them, they negotiate with certain minority unions within the JCA and come to an agreement with them on major conditions. Is this not unfair labour practice?

Lastly, in today's circumstances, it must be easier for us to convince the Prime Minister, the Home Minister as well as Mr. Shukla that all these things must be cancelled and status quo restored, on a simple point. It is enough if they adopt towards the Central Government employees the same approach which they have adopted to a similar problem within their party. Here the charge was large-scale indiscipline among Central Government employees because they defied an ordinance. I put this defiance of ordinance on a par with defiance of whip. I am seriously making this point. If the Prime Minister had been here, I would have personally appealed to her. Let me quote the relevant portion of the Congress Working Committee resolution in this regard:

> "While it is painful and unfortunate that a large section of Congress voters failed to support Mr. Reddy, it is necessary to examine why this deep cleavage has taken place. What is needed is that the disease should be treated rather than the symptoms."

This resolution has been drafted by Mr. Chavan, the Home Minister. The approach of the Prime Minister in the Working Committee was, "it is not a question of indiscipline: you must deal wth the basic causes and try to remedy the causes, not the symptoms". I think this House is justified in demanding of the Prime Minister, as well as of the Home Minister, Shri Chavan, who drafted this resolution, that the very approach on a similar question which you claim for yourself, that must be applied to the Central Government employees at large. Otherwise, this government will be open to the charge throughout the country that they are apply-

[Shri Umanath]

ing a double standard, which is not in keeping with the times. That is why I appeal to the Central Government, to Shri Shukla, to Shri Chavan as well as to the Prime Minister that a statement must be made that before the 19th September, when one year would be completed, all recognitions would be restored, all orders of suspension and dismissal would be cancelled and the *status quo* would be maintained.

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा (हमीरपुर) : सभापति जी, मैं आप को धन्यवाद देता हूं कि आप ने मुझे समय दिया । मैं नहीं चाहता कि जो बातें कही गई हैं उन को दोहराऊं । लेकिन कुछ बातें ऐसी हैं जिन को मैं कहना चाहता हूं । यह मामला डिसिप्लिन का है, अनुशासन का है.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : जैसे कल का था ।

श्री प्रेम चन्द वर्मा : मेरा ख्याल है कि अगर खामोश रहेंगे तो अच्छा रहेगा । यह आप को बता दूं मैं । और किसी मेम्बर से बात नहीं कर रहे हैं, प्रेम चन्द वर्मा से बोल रहे हैं, मैं आप को सब को खामोश कर दूंगा । मैं आप का ही भेद खोल दूंगा । ...(**व्यवधान**)... सब भाई, चुप रहोगे तो अच्छे रहोगे, फायदे में रहोगे । मैं बड़े दावे से कहता हूं, मुझ से लड़ना ठीक नहीं है ।

तो सभापति जी, बात यह है कि यह मामला डिसिप्लिन का है । सरकारी कर्मचारियों ने डिसिप्लिन को तोड़ा और जो आर्डिनेंस निकला उस को तोड़ा । कोई भी सरकार, कोई भी देश, कोई भी कौम तब तक जिन्दा नहीं रह सकती जब तक उस में डिसिप्लिन न हो और कोई भी सियासी पार्टी, राजनीतिक दल भी डिसिप्लिन के बगैर जिन्दा नहीं रह सकता है, इस में भी कोई शक की बात नहीं है । जहां सरकार है, देश है, कौम है या राजनैतिक दल है या घर है या कोई भी किसान है, या अखबार-नवीस है या कोई का ोबार चलाता है, डिसिप्लिन वहां पर भी कायम रहना चाहिए और जब तक डिसिप्लिन नहीं रहता तब तक कोई चीज चल नहीं सकती । लेकिन बहुत सी किताबों में लिखा गया है कि डिसिप्लिन जो है वह रखा नहीं जा सकता, जबर्दस्ती उस को रखना बड़ा मुश्किल है । डिसिप्लिन जो है वह अपने मन से, अपने दिल से हर आदमी महसूस करे तब वह डिसिप्लिन रहता है । जब डिसिप्लिन को जबर्दस्ती थोपा जाय तो डिसिप्लिन नहीं रह सकता है । मेरा इस सिलसिले में यह कहना है कि डिसिप्लिन यहां जो तोड़ा गया है उस का कारण है । हमें यह देखना होगा कि कारण क्या हैं । मेरे दोस्त उमानाथ जी चले गए हैं उन्होंने कुछ कहा है कि कारण क्या हैं, यह हमारे बहुत बड़े लीडर ने कहा है, वही बात यहां लागू होती है कि वह डिसिप्लिन तोड़ा क्यों गया है । मैं यह कह रहा था कि डिसिप्लिन तोड़ा गया है इस कारण से कि लोगों में भूख थी, जरूरत थी और उस के साथ इंसाफ में देर हो रही थी । जब इंसाफ में देर होती है तो उसे बेइंसाफी कहा जाता है और इंसाफ की देरी के कारण यह हुआ । अगर सरकार पहले यह फैसला कर देती, जो बात वह बाद में सोचने के लिए तैयार हो जाती है एजीटेशन करने के बाद, अगर सरकार वह पहले ही सोच लेती और इंसाफ में देरी नहीं होती, तो कभी भी वह डिसिप्लिन को नहीं तोड़ते, आर्डिनेंस का अपमान नहीं करते । मैं समझता हूं कि राष्ट्रपति की तरफ से जो हुक्मनामा जारी किया जाय सब को उस का मान करना चाहिए । लेकिन हमारी पहाड़ी बोली में एक कहावत कहते हैं कि मज री का नाम

महात्मा गांधी । जब मुश्किल में फंस जाते हैं, मजबूर हो जाते हैं तो कहते हैं कि अच्छा महात्मा गांधी ने यही कहा था कि बैठ जाओ चुपचाप । और दूसरी तरफ यह कहा गया है कि जब मुश्किल आती है, जब किसी के मन पर चोट पड़ती है, जब किसी की मजबूरी इस काबिल हो जाती है तो वह कहता है कि या तो करो या मरो । वह बात जब सरकारी मुलाजिमों पर आई तब यह बात हुई । मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आपको इस मामले पर डिसिप्लिन के ख्याल से नहीं, बल्कि उस के कारणों पर विचार करना चाहिये और कारणों पर विचार करने के लिये यह जरूरी है कि हम दोनों तरफ देखें । इस गाड़ी का एक पहिया सरकारी मुलाजिम हैं और दूसरा पहिया वह राजनीतिक पार्टी है जो सरकार चलाती है । एक ही गाड़ी के दो पहिये हैं, अगर एक पहिया नाकिस हो जाता है, तो वह गाड़ी नहीं चल सकती । हमें सरकारी मुलाजिमों में कान्फिडेंस क्रिएट करना पड़ेगा, उन को बताना पड़ेगा कि हमारी सरकार एक सोशलिस्ट सरकार है और हर आदमी को अपनी बात कहने की इजाजत है, बोलने की इजाजत है । लेकिन इस के साथ ही साथ जो उस की मुश्किलात हैं, तकलीफ हैं उन पर भी हम को एक फैमिली की तरह से सोच-विचार करना चाहिये । इसलिये इन मौजूदा हालात में मैं सरकार से अर्ज करूंगा कि वह इस को प्रेस्टिज का मामला न बनाये । अब तो सिर्फ 1600 मुलाजिम रह गये हैं, जिनकी वजह से यह मामला इस सदन में कई बार आया है । जब सब मामलों में यह कहा गया है कि भूल जाओ और माफ करो तो फिर इन 1600 मुलाजिमों के बारे में भी सरकार को भूल जाओ और माफ करो की नीति अपनानी चाहिये । आज तक जो कुछ हुआ है, उस को भूल जाओ और आइन्दा के लिये मैं समझता हूं कि सरकारी मुलाजिम भी इस बात को महसूस करेंगे कि हमारी सरकार ने हमारे साथ हमदर्दी की है और मैं समझता हूं डिसिप्लिन की पाबन्दी जरूर करेंगे और मेरे ये साथी, जो कई बार उन को उभार देते हैं, वह भी महसूस करेंगे कि हम आइन्दा ऐसा काम नहीं करेंगे । मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकारी मुलाजिमों के तमाम मुकदमें वापस लिये जांय, जिन को नौकरियों पर बहाल होना है, उन को बहाल किया जाय ।

इस के साथ ही, चेयरमैन साहब, मैं यह चाहूंगा कि पुलिस के सिलसिले को भी इसी कैटगरी में शामिल किया जाय और उन के साथ भी यही बर्ताव किया जाय ।

SHRI NATH PAI (Rajapur): Mr. Chairman, today's debate has been one of those very few occasions when a basic demand has received support from every section of the House transcending the barriers of parties and I hope the Minister will take due note when he proceeds to reply to the debate.

The debate has been caused by the vindictive policy of harassment, prosecution and revenge which this Government has followed for the past 11 months; there are no other words to describe what the Government of India has been doing for the past 11 months.

On the day the strike took place, I along with other trade union leaders, called on the Home Minister. At the conclusion of our discussion Shri Chavan assured us, "I assure you, the Government will not be vindictive; the Government will be firm." But if what has been done during the past 11 months is not being vindictive, I do not understand the meaning of the word 'vindictive'.

Deliberately this Government has been trying to penalise almost a helpless section of society. For what crime? For the crime of trying to take up seriously something which the hon.

[Shri Nath Pai]

Minister and his colleagues never tire of parroting from every housetop. They go on telling this country—the Government employees are only a part of the country—that the Government is dedicated to the proposition of establishing a welfare state in the country, of establishing a socialist pattern of society in this country.

The sense of today's debate is not how many thousands of employees remain to be reinstated, how many remain against whom prosecutions continue and need to be withdrawn. The sense of today's debate, according to me, is not even the restitution of these employees back into their jobs or granting recognition. These are ancillary subjects. The quintessence of today's debate is what really is the ethics of this Government.

We were being told that a debate was raging in this country between the so-called socialists and their so-called phoney opponents. I want to submit that the so-called socialists in that party are phoney socialists as their so-called opponents are gutless. These are harsh words but in no country, which is asocialist country, is this kind of harsh treatment meted out to people. For what crime? The only crime of the Government of India employees was that they asked the then Finance Minister and our Prime Minister to protect them against something against which they had no protection. The prices were rising. And that was not the crime committed by the employees. They were helpless. All that they asked was, either you neutralise the rise in prices or grant an increase in dearness allowance. Is this a cirme? I want to submit that countries which openly call themselves capitalist countries grant elementary demands to the employees. The United States Steel Corporation is the greatest symbol of capitalism. This is for Mr. Shashi Bhushan. You go on fast for an alleged wrong. But here is the biggest wrong which nobody but your party has committed. This is not the first time but the second time in nine years that we are seeing the veils of socialism torn as under. You prosecute your own employees. It is not the capitalist who is doing it. No capitalist in India can go on punishing the employees as the way in which this Government has punished them. I do not know the share of Mr. Vidya Charan Shukla I do not hold him individually responsible. He may have other views. But he sits here as the spokesman of the Government. It is in that capacity that he is answerable. Personally, I have nothing against him. I hope two years of power has not eroded all his ideas in his mind. I hope, still there is some part of it left.

The question which we want to ask is very simple. What did the Government employees ask for? They asked for, as it has been reiterated, a very simple thing to be defended against the continuous erosion in their living standard. Was it not the Reserve Bank of India which brought to the notice of the Government of India that between 1945 and 1968 there has not been any appreciable increase in the living standard of the employees? There has been 1 per cent fall. This was a fact which we tried to bring to the notice of the Government during negotiations and, on one occasion, I venture to believe that you, Sir, gave us the honour of accompanying us when we were discussing the matter with the then Finance Minister, Mr. Sachin Chaudhuri. These days, so many Ministers change their portfolios. We cannot take count of them nor we are interested in that. We are interested in the policies of the Government.

We pointed out with documentary evidence, with all the statistics, that it is this that the Government employees want to be protected against. What has been the response of the Government of India? They do not

come with any constructive proposal and say, either the Government will stabilise the prices, or, if its policies do not succeed in stabilishing the prices, the Government will give the necessary neutralising dearness allowance. Instead, the response of the Government was to issue an Ordinance. Never did the framers of the Constitution contemplate that the Constitution giving power to the Government to issue Ordinances will be employed so brutally against those who want to ask for some legitimate protection.

I would like to ask Mr. Vidya Charan Shukla—I can give him other details also—to take into consideration this paper prepared by the employees' representatives. Does he seriously believe— I can not gauge his conviction nor it is given to me to challenge it—in the slogan of socialism? If he believes in that, does he know who are the people who are going to usher socialism? Does he believe that people in the secretariat are going to build it? Does he believe that socialism is going to come by issuing ordinances? If socialism is to come, there must be those who will fight for it. The battle of socialism has always been fought by the wage earners.

On 16th of July, 1960, the employees fought for this battle of socialism. But an Ordinance was issued It was a cruel counter-fight. The battle of socialism was fought on the 18th July, 1960 and again on 19th September, 1968 by the employees. It should prick your conscience. What is the standard that you have set? About those who go on amassing wealth by any means, the Government pretends that it is powerless. Prosecutions are being withdrawn against mighty tycoons in the country. But the poor 34,000 employees continue to go as many as 50, 70, times in a single year to the courts. And they do not konw the crime committed by them. In obedience to the call of their federations, they absented for work and for this single crime, for one long year, he takes satistic deligkht in prosecuting them. I think, it is easy to deceive oneself. But they cannot go on deceiving this country that this Government is even in a remote manner concerned with socialism. Anybody concerned with socialism will not give this kind of treatment to employees, workers and peasants. Their immediate concern should have been to be the pacesetter and the standard-bearer. They are called upon to set an example to the private employers. But what is their attitude? Why issue an Ordinance? The Ordinance was a wrong Ordinance. It was an abuse of the Constitution of India. They never know what the Constitution is. We konw it when they brought forward the Succession of the President Bill. I want to ask this question which I asked of the Prime Minister in a letter that I wrote to her. This is the quintessence of it. I do not know why Mr. Umanath, in his very brilliant speech suggested this. Have not they suffered long? Have not they been penalised? Have not they paid enough price? I want to make this very clear. You and I and some people here have honestly believed in socialism all our lives. But the government employees have twice paid a greater penalty than any one of us to make a progress in the direction of socialism. Nobody today recognises them; nobody today rewards them. Today they are being penalised and punished. The posterity will recognise that in the direction of the general road of socialism, if anybody gave a push by thseir suffering, it was these employees of the Government of India. This will be the verdict. I raised this question with our Prime Minister because I do think that when she talks of socialism, she genuinely believes in it. (*Interruptions*). I agree that nothing precious has been done. Anyway, this is the crucial test, the acid test. This is what I had said in my letter:

[Shri Nath Pai.]

"Permit me to say that withdrawal of recognition for participation in a legitimate trade union action is not in the best traditions of democratic dealings with unions...."

I had written a letter, but I have not received any reply. This is the new tradition—'No time at all'. They are busy. This is a new experience that I am having. I am raising this complaint after reminding her. The letter was written long ago. I have dealt with three Prime Ministers—all the Prime Ministers—and this is the first time that important letters are not even acknowledged, are not replied.

I want to conclude by asking these questions which I had put in that letter:

"You may remember that we had called on you and, among other things, we said that we were never convinced about the need to de-recognise genuine trade unions and to keep out chosen representatives of the employees because they had participated in a strike. We said that this action of the Government runs counter to all accepted principles of healthy trade unionism..."

This remains our view even today:

"In this context, let me draw your kind attention to the ban on wild-cat strikes on pain of severe penalty proposed by the Wilson Government recently. It could have carried the proposal easily with Tory backing, notwithstanding uniform opposition from the Trade Unions. It is a measure of the wisdom of the Wilson Government that the proposal was eventually dropped in the face of concerted opposition from the people who were directly affected..."

I want to submit that recognition of Union is not a reward for good behaiour which is to be given by this Government. Recognition of Union is a fundamental right of trade union movement.

In conclusion, I want to submit this. I have spoken with great anger because for me the test is not some slogans, some processions and some demonstrations. For my generation, the acid test, the only test, the crucial test, is whether we are serious about our commitment to socialism. If we want to remove this dictomy between our profession and our practice, how do we behave towards the employees, towards the workers, towards the proletariat and towards the peasants? Here is the test. You have done enough damage to your claim about socialism. Others may be deceived, but we refuse to be deceived. Here is a test for Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Mr. Chavan and their ardent and devoted colleagues. Mr. Shukla and I may be friends, but for me political conviction is more important. I want this: withdraw the prosecution, take back the employees, grant recognition. And about the Bill which they are going to bring, we warn Mr. Chavan and Mr. Shukla: Don't run away with your petty success with people who have no face to fight. We know you are propped up with the so-called success with the so-called heroes in your Party. If you bring that nefarious Bill victimising people for the legitimate right of strike—the right to strike is not something which you are giving to the people of India: it is a right which the people of India won for themselves to strike against every injustice—if you come with that Bill the people of India will be fighting inch and inch against the Bill which you are threatening without prior consultation. I hope, you will take our submissions in the spirit in which they are made and will not strike a false pose of prestige. Withdraw this Bill, grant recognition and take back the employees.

श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज (बम्बई दक्षिण) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे मित्र श्री नाथ पाई ने, कल कांग्रेस वर्किंग कमेटी में जो प्रस्ताव हुआ उसका सबूत देते हुए कहा कि उसी के आधार पर केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के मामले को जो कि 19 सितम्बर की हड़ताल से अभी तक परेशान है, निपटाया जाये । मैं सरकार को एक दो और भी उदाहरण देना चाहता हूं। अभी दो महीने पहले बम्बई में सरकारी अस्पतालों में काम करने वाले डाक्टरों की हड़ताल हुई। लगभग 1200 डाक्टरों ने 18 दिन तक शहर के तमाम अस्पतालों को बन्द रखा । इस हड़ताल का फैसला कराने में राज्य सरकार के मुख्य मंत्री ने मदद की और केन्द्रीय सरकार के हेल्थ मिनिस्टर ने भी कुछ मदद पहुंचाई । महाराष्ट्र राज्य की पूरी सरकार उस हड़ताल को समाप्त कराने के काम में लगी । 18 दिन की उस हड़ताल में बम्बई शहर के 55 लाख लोगों को बहुत कठिनाइयां हुई । उतनी कठिनाइयां केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के एक दिन की हड़ताल से नहीं हुई थी । कड़े फरमान निकले लेकिन उन फरमानों का उल्लंघन हुआ । सरकार की ओर से कई किस्म की चेतावनी दी गई लेकिन उनको भी किसी डाक्टर ने नहीं माना । और अन्त में समझौता हुआ, उनकी मांगों को स्वीकार किया । किसी भी डाक्टर को न तो सस्पेंड किया गया, न गिरफ्तार किया गया और न नौकरी से हटाया गया और न उनके संगठन से बात करने से इंकार किया गया । इसकी वजह क्या थी ? हम चाहते है कि मदन उस वजह को समझे, सारा देश उसको समझे कि सरकार उस वर्ग के बारे में हमेशा ख्याल रखती है जोकि ऊंचा वर्ग है। डाक्टरी पढ़ने वाले और डाक्टर बनने वाले जो नौजवान हैं वह बहुत गरीब तबके के नहीं होते हैं बल्कि अमीर अथवा मध्यम वर्ग के होते हैं । बम्बई शहर में हड़ताल करने वाले डाक्टरों में महाराष्ट्र के राज्यपाल श्री चेरियन का भी लड़का था ।

एक और उदाहरण दूं जो केन्द्रीय सरकार पर लागू होता है । डेढ़ वर्ष पहले एयर इंडिया के पायलट्स और अन्य कर्मचारियों ने हड़ताल की । कई दिनों तक एयर इंडिया के जहाज बन्द रहे, लाखों रुपये का नुकसान हो गया लेकिन सरकार ने पायलट लोगों की यूनियन से बातचीत की, उनकी मांगों को स्वीकार किया, न किसी एक कर्मचारी को हटाने की बात हुई और न उनके किसी संगठन पर कोई कानूनी कार्यवाही करने की बात हुई । यह भी क्यों हुआ ? इसलिए कि जो पायलट बनता है वह किसी गरीब इंसान का लड़का नहीं होता, किसी बाबू, झाड़ू लगाने वाले या किसी मध्यम वर्ग वाले कर्मचारी का लड़का पायलट नहीं बन सकता है । बल्कि प्रधान मंत्री का जो लड़का है वह पायलट है । पायलट वही बन सकता है । इस संसद के बड़े सदस्यों का भाई या भतीजा हो या कोई और रिश्तेदार हो । पायलट वही बन सकता है जोकि इस मुल्क में बहुत ही ऊंचे तबके के लोगों के घरानों में पैदा हुआ हो तो पायलट की उस हड़ताल में भी सरकार का वही स्वरूप नजर आया । उनके साथ सौदा और समझौता हुआ, उनकी मांगों को स्वीकार किया गया और उन पर कोई भी कानूनी कार्यवाही नहीं की गई । करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान होने के बावजूद, लोगों को कई किस्म की परेशानियां होने के बावजूद, उनके साथ कोई गलत व्यवहार नहीं हुआ । लेकिन रेलवे के फोरमैन, सरकारी दफ्तरों में काम करने वाले बाबू और टेम्पोरेरी व कैजुअल मजदूर जिनको पूछने वाला इस मुल्क में कोई नहीं है उनको आप काम से हटा देते हों । अलग अलग किस्म के सरकुलर रेलवे बोर्ड और मंत्रालय की तरफ से निकाले जाते हैं । तो इस बुनियादी बात को हमें मान लेना चाहिए । इस सरकार की बोली कुछ भी हो लेकिन इसका जो गठन है, इसको नचाने वाले जो अफसर और नौकर शाही है, जो उनका दिमाग है उसका इस मुल्क के साधारण और सामान्य

[श्री जार्ज फरनेन्डीज]

आदमियों के साथ कोई मेल ही नहीं है ।

पिछले पांच हफ्तों से हम तमाशा देख रहे हैं । गरीबों के लिए हमारे प्रधान मंत्री बहुत परेशान हैं । रोज सुबह, शाम हर समय भाषण होते है कि मैं गरीबों के साथ हूं । मुझे आज प्रधान मंत्री से पूछना है कि मुझे आज इस सरकार से पूछना है और इस सरकार के जो भी मंत्री आज यहां उत्तर देने वाले है, उनसे पूछना है कि जिन 1900 कर्मचारियों को आप ने एक साल से नौकरी से बाहर रखा है वह गरीब हैं या नहीं ? प्रधान मंत्री का दिल उन 1900 कर्मचारियो के साथ है या नहीं ? उनके मन में उन गरीबों के बारे में परेशानी है या नहीं? हम आज इसका उत्तर चाहते है हमें आपके जबानी भाषणों से कोई मतलब नहीं । चुंकि प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा था कि मै शेरनी हूं, आई एम ए लायनेस, इस लिये कहता हूं कि अगर आप शेरनी है तो मेहरबानी करके सरकारी कर्मचारियों को हजम मत कीजिये । हम जानते है कि शेर और शेरनी को अगर गुस्सा आ गया तो वह किसी को भी खा सकती है । आप उनको मत खाइये । जिनको खाना चाहिए उनको खाइये ।

कल यहां पर बहस चली शांति प्रसाद जैन के मामले को लेकर मुझे गृह मंत्री से पूछना है उनके बारे में । जिन शांति प्रसाद जैन ने इंडियन पेनल कोड की हर एक कलम को तोड़ा और टाइम्स आफ इंडिया में काम करने वालों के बोनस के माध्यम से और तनख्वाह के माध्यम से रूपयों की चोरी करके, लूट करके, घर ले जाने का काम किया, जिनके खिलाफ सी बी आई का मुकद्दमा चल रहा है अदालत में, उनको फखरुद्दीन अली अहमद साहब टेलीफोन करके कहते है शांति प्रसाद जैन जी सब ठीक है, तुम्हारे लड़के को हम चेयरमेन बना रहे है । आज किस गरीब के साथ है हमारी प्रधान मंत्री, शांति प्रसाद जैन नाम के गरीब के साथ या जो रेलवे कर्मचारी इस समय बाहर हैं, टेम्पोरेरी, कैजुअल और परमनेन्ट उनके साथ हैं ।

इस तरह के कई उदाहरण मैं दे सकता हूं । अभी चन्द दिनों पहले इस सदन में मामला आया । दिल्ली प्रिंटर्स हाउस के एक साहब हैं जिन्होंने लाखों लूटे, जे एन साहनी । उनको 15 अगस्त को राष्ट्रपति भवन में बुलाया जाता है ऐट होम बाई दि राष्ट्रपति के लिए । उन पर मुकद्दमा चल रहा है दिल्ली की अदालत में लेकिन ऐट होम बाई दि राष्ट्रपति हो रहा है । मेहमान है आपके लेकिन आपके सरकारी कर्मचारी और आप के रेलवे के नौकर गरीब प्रधान मंत्री को नजर नहीं आते, साहनी साहब नजर आते हैं, शांति प्रसाद जैन नजर आते हैं । जो लोग रोज कानून को तोड़ने वाले हैं वह नजर आते है । इसलिए मैं आज आपसे उन बातों का बिल्कुल साफ और स्पष्ट खुलासा चाहूंगा क्योंकि जो वक्तव्य मंत्री महोदय ने इस सदन में और दूसरे सदन में किया है उसमें कई किस्म की गलतियां हैं । बुनियादी बातों के अलावा उनके जो वक्तव्य हुये है वह भी गलत हुए हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि जिन कर्मचारियों पर मुकद्दमे चल रहे है उन्हीं कर्मचारियों को अब तक हम ने काम पर लेने से रोका है । लेकिन यह बात सही नहीं है । जिनके खिलाफ मुकद्दमा नहीं है उनको भी नहीं लिया गया है । मैं सदन रेलवे की हकीकत आपको सुनाऊं जिन पर मुकद्दमे नहीं चल रहे है और जिनको काम पर नहीं लिया गया है । ओलावाकोट डिवीजन में 21 ट्रिचनापली डिवीजन में 1 और मद्रास डिवीजन में 2 । इन पर कोई मुकद्दमा नहीं है । परमानेन्ट कर्मचारियों को जिन आरोपों पर काम पर आने से रोका गया और बाद में ले लिया गया वही आरोप हैं जिन पर टेम्पोरेरी कर्मचारियों को निकाला गया था और उनको वापस नहीं लिया गया । टेम्पोरेरी और परमानेन्ट कर्मचारियों के बीच में यह भेदभाव क्यों ? यह सिलसिला भी आज चल रहा है ।

मैं आप के माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से और सरकार से कहना चाहता हूं कि यहां यह बात चली कि सरकार की क्या नीति है । फर्मनेस टेम्पर्ड विध सिम्पैथी । हमने फर्मनेस के मामले बहुत देखे है लेकिन हमने परवाह नहीं की, लड़े है चोट लगी है फिर लड़े है । हमें आपकी सिम्पैथी की उपेक्षा नहीं है हम आपकी मेहरबानी नहीं चाहते हमें अपना हक चाहिए हड़ताल करने का, संगठन बनाने का । हम अपने हक के लिए लड़ेगे । यह हमारा अधिकार है । इसमें आपकी मेहरबानी का प्रश्न नहीं है । यह बुनियादी बात है । इसलिए हमें न सरकार की फर्मनेस से कोई मतलब है न सिम्पैथी की कोई अपेक्षा है । हमारी मांग है कि हमें हमारे हक चाहिए । हम सरकार से मांग करते है कि सरकार अविलम्ब तत्काल घोषणा करे कि सब निकाले हुए कर्मचारियों को काम पर रखवायेंगे । नौकरशाही की बातों को न मानते हुए अपनी सरकार की नीति बना कर आप उनको रखवाइये । अदालतों में जो मुकद्दमे चल रहे है उनको तत्काल वापस लीजिए । किसी किस्म का भी मुकद्दमा क्यों न हों , उसको तत्काल वापस लेने की बात कीजिए । संगठनों की मान्यता को आप वापस दीजिए और जो उनकी बुनियादी बाते हैं उनको मानिये । पिछले एक वर्ष में सारे निकाले हुए सारे कर्मचारियों के मामले में, विक्टिमाइजेशन के मामले में, जिनमें हम फंस गये । जो उनकी बुनीयादी मांगें हैं वह वैसी ही रह गई, न्यूनतम वेतन की बात रह गई, उनकी अन्य शिकायतें रह गई, महंगाई भत्ते की बात रह गई । इन मांगों पर सरकार तत्काल बात करना शुरु करें क्योंकि जिस नये समाजवाद का नारा आपने लगाया है उसको लागू करने का मौका आज आप के सामने है । आज आप उस को कार्यान्वित करने की बात कीजिये ।

अन्त में एक वाक्य कह कर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं । आज निजी तौर पर मैं आखिरी बार इस बात की प्रार्थना करता हूं, इस के बाद कभी भी इस किस्म की बात आप से नहीं होगी, सदन में प्रश्न हो जाय या बहस हो जाय यह दूसरी बात है, लेकिन आपसे प्रार्थना नहीं होगी । हममें जितनी भी शक्ति है मैं मानता हूं कि इस समय हमारी शक्ति कम है, लेकिन जितनी भी शक्ति है उसका इस्तेमाल हम इस सदन के बाहर भी कर सकते है । अगर आप ने आज एलान नहीं किया तो उस शक्ति का इस्तेमाल कर के हम आप का मुकाबला करेंगे । आज यहीं चेतावनी देनी है आपको । इसी उम्मीद के साथ मैं आप से कोई कदम उठाने की अपेक्षा करूंगा ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): I agree with hon. members that when we consider this matter, we should do so in its total effect as a whole. I would remind them that when this matter originally arose, there was not much difference of opinion between Government and the employees' representatives regarding the main demands. They were considered and various assurances were given by Government. It was said that on one demand on which we could not agree, there could be further negotiations, the employees' representatives could come and discuss with the sub-committee of the Cabinet. Unfortunately, at that time, the employees' representatives thought that it would serve no useful purpose to come and discuss it with Government. I am pointing out this not to apportion blame; I am only trying to show that as far as sympathy for the employees' demands and as far as the implementation of the socialist or progressive policies of Government are concerned, there is no difference of opinion between us and the employees' representatives. The main thing was how to do it. In that, difference of opinion arose. That was how the trouble started.

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So if hon. members try to make out that basically we were against the demands of the employees or that we did not want to meet their demands, they are labouring under a completely wrong impression. It is not a fact. We are sympathetic to their demands; we want to meet each and every demand of theirs to the best of our capacity, and we will do it, irrespective of what is being done or has been done so far. It is not our intention to block the demands of the employees.

But I must say that I felt a little hurt at the speeches of some hon. members when all kinds of insinuations and accusations were made. I do not know what is the motive; I will not atribute any motive.

SHRI NATH PAI: Nothing personal.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I am not speaking personally; I am speaking on behalf of Government and on behalf of the majority party here. I say the intention of Government is to solve all the problems with the goodwill and co-operation of the employees. But if accusations are made, thereats are hurled and motives are attributed, the whole situation becomes very complicated. The Central point that I am trying to make is that whereas as far as the demands are concerned there is not much of difference of opinion, there is definitely difference of opinion or difficulties between the workers and the Government on the question how those demands were to be considered, and in what manner. An Ordinance had to be issued. Certain persons are now suffering. It does not make us happy. We feel unhappy that the situation took such a turn. We tried our best to avoid it. I can recall instance after instance, how the Government did its best to avoid this. But at that time the atmosphere was such and the attitude taken by certain representatives of the Government employees was such that this clamity could not be averted.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: On 13th June 1969 you have done something.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I request hon. Members to hear me patiently and after my submission is over if you allow them questions, I am willing to answer them. Somehow an unfortunate situation arose because of which the Government employees are suffering today. We do not like that situation at all. Right after the strike, after the Prime Minister's return from her tour abroad, from October onwards a series of actions had been taken by the Government to remove the difficulties. If the hon. Members opposite say that all the suffering is due to the Government's action .

SHRI NATH PAI: Did we suspend them?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: .....I can only say the blame lies on them. I do not say the Government do not have any blame but a greater share of the blame lies with the representatives of the Government employees who by their impatience and tectlessness brought about a tragedy. If they had not done so, there would have been no suffering . . . (*Interruptions.*) The poor fellows are the victims of impatience and irresponsibility on the part of their leaders.

I am not saying that whatever we have done so far has removed the grievances of the Government employees completely. We should like to consider this matter further and see that all those difficulties which had been brought about are removed. Very soon we shall call a meeting of the Ministries concerned, the Ministry of Communications, Railways and Defence and consider the matter afresh and review the situation to see what further we can do in this matter. We shall do it soon.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: Before the Parliament adjourns . . . (*Interruptions.*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him end his speech. If you want to ask when exactly it is going to be held, you can ask a question later on.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Sir, as the hon. Members know, out of the employees who were affected by this illegal strike, very few of them now remain.

SHRI NATH PAI: 1,300.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: 1,300 out of how many? (*Interruption*). What I am saying is, we do not want even these people to remain under suspension or to undergo any suffering. We will try to see what we can do about this matter. As I said earlier, we will review the entire cases.

About recognition of the unions, I have already said that the Bill regarding employees' relations is coming here. It is now in the final stages, and it is going to the Cabinet. As soon as the Cabinet has considered that Bill, it will be introduced in Parliament. We wanted to introduce this Bill during the current session, but unfortunately because of various reasons, the consideration of the Bill has not started.

SHRI NATH PAI: Did you consult representatives of the employees in formulating that Bill?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: If it is necessary, that will be done. But first the Cabinet has to consider it. The Cabinet will consider the entire matter. After they take a decision, then we will consider it. If that Bill goes to the Select Committee—I think it will go definitely—then, some of the representatives can go there and there can be evidence and all kinds of processes gone through and all consideration can be given at the Select Committee or the Joint Committee. We do not want to rush that Bill through because that would be an important piece of legislation and we would like to see it through with the greatest measure of agreement. This question of recognition would only be considered after that measure has been considered by Parliament.

Having said this, I would like to say one more thing. Some hon. Members have made certain points about individual cases. Some hon. Members have referred to what has happened in Allahabad or something in Madras or Bangalore. I would like to have those cases brought to me so that we can examine them.

SHRI UMANATH: But the officials are against them. If we take up those cases, then the officials say that the employees are trying to bring political influence. What shall we do?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: It is very unfair to say that we do not exercise our own descretion and our own judgment in this matter or that we are guided by the Government officers.

SHRI UMANATH: They are punished by the officers for having approached us.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I can assure you that nobody would be punished for approaching Members of Parliament to come to us. There is no question of anybody being punished to approach the Government through Members of Parliament in so far as this particular matter is concerned. What I am saying is, it is wrong and absolutely unjustified if the hon. Members allege that we are not using our discretion or judgment in these matters or that we are being guided by our official advisers. It is unfair to them and it is very much unfair to us. All these

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matters are considered by us, ourselves, at a political level and ministerial level and all that, and decisions have been taken by us, and while taking the decision we have taken the advice given by the hon. Members opposite. Their viewpoints have been considered and we have also taken them into account while we consider these matters. To say that these matters have been decided without giving any consideration to them, is wholly unfair and absolutely wrong.

The last point that I would like to make is with regard to the point made by Shri Randhir Singh and some others, namely, about the Delhi policemen, but that matter is completely different from the Government employees' subject-matter today, and so, I would not be able to say anything about that.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kundu. Only one question.

SHRI S. KUNDU (Balasore): Mr Chairman, the Government have recently issued a circular wherein they have said that those employees who are found guilty of any complaint of violence, intimidation and active instigation, will be caught, and the others will be taken back. I would like to say that a complaint of violence is not the same as guilty of violence. Suppose there is an application or a letter to the Divisional Superintendent or somebody saying that some employees were seen indulging in some sort of violence, they will be held up. (*Interruption*). I have some specific cases in mind. Let the minister kindly give thought to this whether instead of 'complaint' he can make it 'guilty of violence'.

According to the further clarification of "active instigation" that has been issued, everybody will be caught, because it says, taking out demonstrations, putting posters, etc. I submit that these words "active instigation" should be completely withdrawn.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : सभापति महोदय, मैं भी इस आन्दोलन से सम्बन्धित था और जो मुकदमे चलाये जा रहे हैं, उन से भी मेरा सम्बन्ध है । बिहार में 13पी० एन टी० एम्पलाईज अभी तक नौकरी से बाहर हैं । 2 की नौकरी समाप्त कर दी गई और 11 पर अभी तक विभिन्न प्रकार की कार्यवाहियां चल रही हैं । उनमें से 5 पर मुकदमे चल रहे हैं और 6 पर कोई मुकदमा नहीं है । मंत्री महोदय ने बताया था कि जिसके खिलाफ चार्ज नहीं होगा और मुकदमा नहीं चलाया गया, उसको, ले लिया जायेगा । जून में मिनिस्टर आफ कम्यूनिकेशन, श्री सत्य नारायण सिंह, ने कहा था कि हम ऐसे तमाम लोगों को ले लेंगे । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जिन लोगों का मैं ने जिक्र किया है, उनको कब वापिस ले लिया जायेगा ।

क्या मंत्री महोदय को मालूम है कि जमशेदपुर में जिन लोगों पर मुकदमें चलाये जा रहे हैं, पहले उन पर धारा 4 के मुताबिक मुकदमें चलाये गये थे, लेकिन अब उन पर धारा 5 के मुताबिक मुकदमे चलाये जा रहे हैं ; अगर हां , तो इसका क्या जस्टिफिकेशन है ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. CHAIRMAN: I do not know what I should do. This one-hour discussion has become a two-hour discussion. I thought it was the wish of the House that the time should be extended because this was an important matter. Now I will request members not to persist in asking questions. As far as I understand, the minister has said that he is prepared to discuss the entire matter with the various ministries.

SHRI UMANATH: The minister said that after that Bill is introduced, and passed, the question of restoration of recognition will be considered. It will take a lot of time because the Bill will have to be introduced, referred to Select Committee and then it should come back again. Why should the Government wait till the passing of that Bill for restoring recognition? Why not give recognition now itself?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I welcome the minister's assurance that he will call a meeting of the various ministries to discuss this matter afresh. I suggest that that meeting must be called before Parliament adjourns *sine die*. This circular about informal discussion is not being carried out at all.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That point was made by all the speakers. (*Interruptions*).

19 hrs.

SHRI NATH PAI: In view of the fact that he has struck a very welcome and wholesome note, even though I was very critical in my speech, I welcome it. But may I know what comes in the way of stopping that horrible harassment and continuing the prosecutions? Will he assure us that all the prosecutions which are pending will be withdrawn forthwith?

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद (बलिया) : रेलवे के जिन कर्मचारियों पर न्यायालय में मुकदमे चलाये गये और जो छूट गये, उन को अभी तक काम नहीं दिया गया है। उदाहरण के लिए एन० ई० रेलवे में आइज्जतनगर के वर्कशाप के कर्मचारियों को अभी तक ड्यूटी पर नहीं लिया गया है। क्या उनको काम पर लिया जायेगा ?

श्री सूरज भान (अम्बाला) : डी० ए० के मर्जर का एम्पलाईज पर जो एडवर्स इफ़ेक्ट हुआ है, मंत्री महोदय जो मीटिंग करने जा रहे हैं, क्या वह उस में इस विषय को भी कनसिडर करेंगे ?

श्री शशि भूषण (खारगोन) : देर से मिला हुआ न्याय भी अन्याय हो जाता है, इस को मद्देनजर रखते हुए क्या मंत्री महोदय कोई समय – हफ्ता या दो हफ्ते – निर्धारित कर सकते हैं, जिस में इस बात का निर्णय कर दिया जायेगा ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Mr. Chairman, as far as the question of withdrawal of cases is concerned, that is one of the things that will be reviewed when the Ministers meet.

SHRI NATH PAI: Be more categorical. When will be the meeting?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Although we would like to have this meeting as quickly as possible, I cannot assure whether it would be within the next three days when Parliament would be in session. It is not necessary that the meeting of the Ministers should take place within three days. It cannot also be said that the decision may be taken in the very first meeting. Many more meetings will be necessary to consider all the aspects. I do not understand the anxiety of the hon. Members that the meeting should take place when Parliament is in session.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: That would be denying Parliament a right.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The importance of Parliament is not ignored by that.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: When Parliament is in session you dare not arrest anybody. When Parliament is not in session you rope in everybody.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Your anxiety is completely misplaced.

SHRI M. L. SONDHI: If it is misplaced, why not you accept it? We are a democracy. Why not you heed the wishes of Parliament? Why do the government not treat their own servants sympathetically . . . (*Interruptions*) Sir, he cannot browbeat me here. Please protect me. He should not challenge my *bona fides*.....(*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are asking for protection? I think I should have some protection!

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Shri Kundu asked for some information about one clarification. The withdrawal of that clarification would not help the situation at all. That clarification is not to be applied without thinking about it; neither is it obligatory on their part to follow that clarification. Also, if there has been any misapplication of that clarification, we would definitely go into it and remove the grievance, because it is not binding on them to follow it. It is only an illustrative clarification that has been given; no government officer is bound to follow what has been given in it. So, the withdrawal or non-withdrawal of that clarification would not alter the matter at all. It is a question of dealing with the matter with sympathy and goodwill and not with any intention of settling old scores and things like that. Whenever we come across any grievances we do try to see that the cases are decided on merits.

On recognition I have given my views.

SHRI NATH PAI: Why do you want to wait for the Bill?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Because, the Bill will have a lot of bearing on this question. When this question is considered, it should be considered in its total effect. Therefore, it would not be possible for us to do it before the Bill is taken up here.

19.05 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA —*contd.*

SECRETARY: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha:—

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Bihar State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1969, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th August, 1969."

STATE LEGISLATURE (DELEGATION OF POWERS) BILL

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Bihar State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1969, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

19.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 28 1969/ Bhadra 6, 1891 (Saka).

GMGIPND—LS II—2018 (ai) LS—8-11-69—1014.